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File No.: NC 151
File Name: *Davidson College (1904–1967)*
Folders relate to teachers' salaries, endowment, construction and equipment, and current expenses. Folders 991–993 contain reports and pamphlets.

Roll	Frame	Folder	Roll Contents
88	0319	985	1904–1908
	0445	986	1909–1918
	0557	987	1919–1920
	0668	988	1921–1924
	0816	989	1925–1934
	0932	990	1935–1967
	1103	991	Reports and Pamphlets
THIS ROLL → 89	0003	992	Reports and Pamphlets
	0196	993	Reports and Pamphlets

File No.: NC 152
File Name: *Johnson C. Smith University (1904–1951)*
Fomerly Biddle University.

Roll	Frame	Folder	Roll Contents
89	0305	994	1904–1951

File No.: NC 162
File Name: *Duke University (1904–1960)*
Formerly Trinity College. Folders relate to forestry, endowment, current expenses, teachers' salaries, medical school, library, books, studies, research, marine laboratory, construction, demonstrations, the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations, and buildings. Correspondents include W. P. Few and A. S. Pearse. Folder 1000 contains clippings. Folders 1001–1002 contain reports and pamphlets.

Roll	Frame	Folder	Roll Contents
89	0450	995	1904–1919
	0568	996	1920–1926
	0702	997	1927–1934
	0809	998	1936–1948
	0941	999	1949–1960
	1058	1000	Clippings
	1172	1001	Reports and Pamphlets

[Material filmed out of order. For folder 1002 see roll 97.]

File No.: NC 163
File Name: *Waters Normal Institute (1907–1921)*
Folder relates to buildings and equipment and the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Correspondents include George Sale and N. C. Newbold.

Roll	Frame	Folder	Roll Contents
90	0003	1003	1907–1921

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DAVIDSON COLLEGE

DAVIDSON, NORTH CAROLINA

Financial Development

since 1914-15

FEBRUARY 1941

The tabulation shown below was made up as a part of the statistical procedure of the office. It is believed now that this information will be of wider interest: (1) To the Trustees it will reveal a successful administration of the institution's funds and be additional evidence that the investment of the permanent funds have been successfully handled, both from the security of principal and rate of yield; (2) this record will confirm the confidence the Faculty has in the administration of college affairs and will give renewed assurance as to the future development of the College, the security of their positions, and the worthiness of the cause in which they are engaged; (3) friends who have made donations to the College will have satisfaction in seeing others from year to year comprehending the needs and taking a part in the building of this one hundred year old institution; (4) others seeking places to make investments for the good of humanity will, we believe, be encouraged to have a share with the many thousands who have made a statement of this kind possible; (5) many will see the hand of Providence smiling on the fortunes of Davidson College.

Year	(a) Endowment and Unrestricted Funds	Funds in Trust for Davidson's Benefit	Annuities	Plant	Expense Budget	Enrollment	States & Foreign Countries Represented	Number in Faculty
1914-15	$ 276,591			$ 356,074	$ 47,094	320	16	14
1915-16	276,956			357,537	63,437	357	15	14
1916-17	335,309			363,220	77,539	394	18	19
1917-18	323,471			397,156	69,636	321	19	19
1918-19	336,660			398,736	69,961	379	17	19
1919-20	408,983			417,413	90,331	454	19	20
1920-21	505,160			470,893	123,480	498	19	23
1921-22	538,982			547,861	144,290	512	20	26
1922-23	609,670			605,249	182,039	555	23	28
1923-24	671,674		$ 1,000	737,797	189,006	575	19	32
1924-25	667,533		1,000	873,041	188,692	627	22	35
1925-26	872,396		1,000	913,883	224,513(b)	639	21	37
1926-27	909,258	$ 60,000	2,000	928,886	263,509	642	23	38
1927-28	931,775	60,000	4,500	981,752	289,241	626	24	43
1928-29	952,370	60,000	5,000	1,256,867	296,156	611	26	43
1929-30	956,054	60,000	5,500	1,295,991	321,962(c)	617	27	42
1930-31	974,537	60,000	6,000	1,380,223	285,239	631	28	38
1931-32	924,974(d)	60,000	6,600	1,457,831	277,218	647	28	36
1932-33	944,137	60,000	6,600	1,464,293	269,784	631	31	37
1933-34	947,107	60,000	6,600	1,461,181	284,333	621	36	37
1934-35	961,874	410,000	6,600	1,481,395	284,617	665	32	38
1935-36	987,561	410,000	10,600	1,481,600	295,760	674	32	39
1936-37	1,006,515	540,000	10,600	1,504,530	311,675	665	32	40
1937-38	1,031,216	540,000	10,600	1,574,139	334,144	678	34	42
1938-39	1,061,900	570,000	10,600	1,591,409	331,058	671	32	44
1939-40	1,022,272	570,000	6,500	1,750,239(e)	339,464	650	31	44
1940-41 (estimate)	1,057,640	570,000	6,500	1,794,007	365,000(f)	689	33	45

(a) This statement does not include Davidson's 5% Equity in the Duke Endowment.
(b) Income from the Duke Endowment became effective 1925-26.
(c) Variance in the amount of the expense budgets in some years is due in part to certain Auxiliary Expense accounts being shown one year as gross, and in other as net, income having been deducted—also to the fact that substantial plant improvements were made from year to year and charged to expense account.
(d) Fraternity Court buildings, $54,794.00 paid for with Duke Reserve money, were transferred from Endowment to Plant division in 1931-32.
(e) $87,800.00 transferred from Unrestricted Funds to Plant Funds.
(f) Athletic Department Budget included.

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DAVIDSON COLLEGE

DAVIDSON, NORTH CAROLINA

The legal title of this institution is

"The Trustees of Davidson College"

use this to make Centennial gift or to include Davidson in your will.

Financial Development

since 1914-15

FEBRUARY 1941

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Financial Development

since 1914-15

F. L. JACKSON, *Treasurer*

February 1937

OCT 26 1938

DC-151

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1936-37 (estimate)	1,013,561	540,000	10,600	1,506,600	100,000	300,000	665	33	38

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BULLETIN
DAVIDSON, NORTH CAROLINA

Volume XXXVII
Number VIII

September 1938

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DAVIDSON COLLEGE AND THE SOUTH

By

WALTER L. LINGLE, President

Reading Time 7 Minutes

NC-151

Davidson College and the South

We believe that Davidson College is the kind of institution described by Dr. McConnell. It was founded in 1837 and its roots go far back into the past. The founders of Davidson were born back in the days of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, and other great Southern Statesmen. They were brought up in the atmosphere of devout Christian homes. These founding fathers set the standards and ideals of Davidson. Each succeeding generation has added something to the spirit and ideals of the College. So for more than a hundred years Davidson has been standing for high educational standards and high Christian ideals.

We wonder sometimes whether even the friends of Davidson realize what a comprehensive work the College is doing. In addition to the regular literary courses at Davidson, there are strong departments of Economics, Political Science, Business Administration, History, and the Natural Sciences. There are also excellent courses in the English Bible which are required for graduation. There are probably more students taking two-year courses in English Bible at Davidson than in any other institution in America. We believe that the teachings of the Bible constitute the only true basis of human character and morals. Truth, honesty, justice, sobriety, kindness, unselfishness, all have their foundations in the Word of God. It means a great deal to the Church and to the State to have a college which year after year sends out into all walks of life a steady stream of graduates who are rooted and grounded not only in the finest ideals and traditions of the South, but also in the fundamentals of Christianity.

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A Challenge

Let us turn again to the Report made to the President and read a paragraph on Education. Here it is: "Higher education in the South has lagged far behind the rest of the Nation. The total endowments of the colleges and universities of the South are less than the combined endowments of Yale and Harvard . . . . . Since adequate schools and other means of public education are indispensable to the successful functioning of a democratic nation, the country as a whole is concerned with the South's difficulty in meeting its problem of education."

The Resources of the South

They are telling us these days that the South constitutes our National Economic Problem Number One. In other words, the South is the Nation's problem child. Have you seen the Report on Economic Conditions of the South, prepared especially for the President of the United States, by the National Emergency Council, of which Mr. Lowell Mellett is Director? Well, it is an interesting document and contains a great many facts and figures which we should face with the utmost frankness. It presents some rather dark pictures. At the same time, it presents some brighter ones. Let us look at a few of the brighter aspects as contained in two or three disconnected paragraphs of this Report which show the possibilities of the South.

"The South has been richly endowed with physical resources. No other region offers such diversity of climate and soil. With a climate ranging from temperate to sub-tropical, nearly half of that part of the country where there is a frostless growing season for more than 6 months of the year is in the South. Throughout almost the entire South there is ample annual rainfall and little artificial irrigation is required."

"The South has an abundance of the things the Nation needs. Its vast stores of raw materials—forest, mineral, and agricultural; its extensive power resources—water, coal, oil, and natural gas; its ample transportation facilities—rail, water, and air—and its varied climate, could make the South a tremendous trader with the rest of the Nation. Its growing population, with vast needs and desires, now largely unfilled, could keep a large part of the rest of the country busy supplying them. Such a relationship would help the South and the rest of the Nation. Both have lost because this relationship does not exist."

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The Population of the South

But the South has something more priceless than her natural resources. I am thinking of the finest ideals and traditions of her people. Listen to what the Report has to say about the population of the South:

"The population of the South is growing more rapidly by natural increase than that of any other region. Its excess of births over deaths is 10 per thousand, as compared with the national average of 7 per thousand; and already it has the most thickly populated rural area in the United States. Of the 108,600,000 native-born persons in the country in 1930, 28,700,000 were born in the Southeast, all but 4,600,000 in rural districts.

"These rural districts have exported one-fourth of their natural increase in sons and daughters. They have supplied their own growth, much of the growth of southern cities, and still have sent great numbers into other sections."

As intimated in this quotation, we find a larger percentage of native-born Americans in the South than in any other part of the country. As a result, there are fewer political and social isms in the South than in any other part of America. In line with this thought I wish to quote a paragraph from the pen of the late Dr. J. Moore McConnell, who taught History, including the Economic History of America, at Davidson College for more than thirty years. His memory is held in reverence and respect by all who knew him. Here is what he wrote:

"The South is the stronghold of conservatism in the United States. It is conservative in its religious views, in its conception of property rights, and in its political and social institutions. In the opinion of many students of American history and life, more of the original and fundamental institutions of our nation—those that have contributed so largely to its greatness—have been preserved in the South than in any other section of our country. In times past many of our great political leaders and statesmen came from the South. At the present time many of our foremost leaders in business are Southern men. These political and business leaders have been in the past, and are today, sane and conservative. The above facts being true of the South, we feel that the men of the South, who are, themselves, native to this section, should give thought and consideration to the problem of preserving the ideals, spirit, and institutions of this section. The best way, in our opinion, to achieve this end is to build up and maintain some of the old and established educational institutions that have their origin far enough in the past to be rooted in the best traditions of the South."

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That statement comes as a distinct challenge to all who love the South and the finer idealism which she has cherished through the years. It also comes as a challenge to all who love Davidson College and her ideals. For a hundred years Davidson has rendered a large service on a minimum of equipment. But times have changed. The educational world is going forward by leaps and bounds. Public institutions are being handsomely equipped out of public funds. Private institutions in other parts of the country are being handsomely endowed. If we expect Davidson to continue to keep step with educational progress we will have to give her more adequate equipment for her second century task than she had for her first century. If Davidson is to continue to fulfill her high mission she will need the generous support of those who believe in the ideals for which she stands.

No college ever had finer or more loyal friends than Davidson. We are just hoping and praying that they may catch a vision of the larger service which the College might render the Church and the State in these troublous times if she were more adequately equipped for her task. It seems to us that institutions like Davidson have come to the Kingdom for such a time as this. There is nothing that the world needs more today than sane, educated, Christian leaders. We hope that you will take time to think over these things. Think over the educational needs of the South as portrayed in that Report to the President. Think over the ideals for which Davidson College stands. Think over the needs of Davidson College. Then think over the question of making an investment in Davidson which will yield rich dividends in life and service for all the years to come.

Let me enumerate again some of the more urgent needs of Davidson College: A new Library; a new Science Building; a new Church; a new Gymnasium; a new Dormitory; a Social Center; and a greatly increased endowment. That is a big order. The words of William Cary, the great missionary, come to me: "Undertake great things for God and expect great things from God."

WALTER L. LINGLE,
President.

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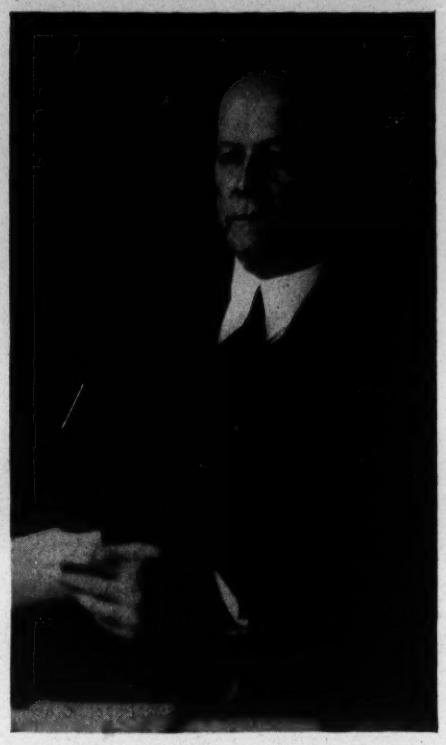
THE CENTENNIAL MARCHES ON



Dr. Robert A. Dunn, president of Davidson's board of trustees.

A Quick Insight Into the Prime Purposes of Davidson Centennial Movement In 1938.

By Frank L. Jackson, '06
Treasurer of Davidson

THE first official step taken to celebrate the Centennial of the opening of Davidson College was when a tentative program outlined by President Lingle was adopted by the trustees in February, 1931. The severity of the depression, however, prevented the formulation of any definite plan or procedure. In February, 1934, Dr. Lingle again brought to the attention of the trustees the approach of the centennial year and outlined some suggestions for the celebration and scheduled some of the needs for additional equipment and increased endowment which Davidson should undertake to obtain at that time if it was to be adequately equipped for its second century of service.

Nine building needs were listed with an estimated cost of $1,115,000.00 and the endowment figures were set at $5,600,000.00. It was thought by some that these figures were too idealistic. They, however, represented real needs and not fanciful longings. If Davidson could today obtain these amounts it would be no more than on a par with a dozen of the other best colleges in the country the size of Davidson—colleges doing the work which Davidson aspires to do.

Haverford, with a student body of 300, has an endowment of $4,000,000.00; Swarthmore with 700, has $8,000,000.00; Wesleyan with 675, has $7,800,000.00; Amherst with 600, has $10,000,000.00; Davidson with 675 has $1,500,000.00 plus its equity in the Duke Endowment, which the trustees of the Endowment have right to take away from Davidson.

In February, 1936, the trustees adopted another resolution approving in principle a plan for the Centennial program and providing for a committee composed of trustees and members of the faculty to carry out the details connected with the Centennial celebration. As plans developed three distinct objectives emerged: (1) publicity; (2) re-study of the curriculum; (3) increase of resources. It was realized in the beginning that this undertaking would necessarily extend over a period of several years; hence it was designated as the Centennial Movement.

The purpose of this article is to give the alumni and the ministers to whom the Alumni Journal goes some report of the progress of the movement.

PUBLICITY

This phase of the Movement was to include acceptably written news articles for the papers; special editions of the papers; more attractive, more interesting, and more expensive Alumni Journals; weekly radio programs; speakers for civic clubs, alumni groups, and churches, and finally a historic pageant. We need not interpret for you the success of our efforts along the lines of publicity. You are in position to judge the effectiveness for yourself. Reference might be made, however, to the statistics of this year's enrollment of new students given elsewhere.

RE-STUDY OF CURRICULUM

This work was to see whether Davidson's academic record has kept pace with the progress being made in the field of education, to scrutinize again the pre-professional training, and to see whether Davidson is still turning out men adequately trained to assume positions of responsibility and constructive leadership in church, society, and professional life of the community in which they live.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Journal, under the title of "Searching for New Ideas," Dr. Lingle tells something of what has been accomplished in this phase of the Movement. There is probably not a member of the faculty who has not been inspired and made more efficient by this or some other part of the Centennial Movement. (It is not out of place just here, I think, to tell you that other colleges seem to know about our professors and official family. Three of our group have accepted calls to go elsewhere at substantial increases in salary and six others have declined overtures from institutions larger than Davidson at salaries larger than those that are being paid them here.)

INCREASE OF RESOURCES

First of all, it was determined that Davidson would do nothing that would interfere with the success of the church-wide solicitation for the ministers' annuity fund. We suffered the handicap of being unsuccessful in getting any large "challenge" funds from the large educational foundations. Three other educational institutions were in the field ahead of us with logical claims on our natural supporters. The well-known business recession, the uncertainty as to the future, and the much-discussed tax legislation have, in a large measure, dried up the streams of charity, large and small. Despite these and other obstacles we can report a good measure of success.

Our first step was to employ Malcolm Lockhart, Jr., as assistant to the president to direct general solicitations. Subscribers to the Chambers building fund and alumni who could be conveniently reached were asked as far as possible to duplicate their subscriptions to the Chambers fund. Our faculty and students were the first to be solicited and they subscribed $18,500. The faculty pledges amounted to almost five per cent of their salary budget.

Gratified with this response, we were prompted to suggest to our alumni that there might be a good number who, over a period of three years, would undertake to give their "other mother" five per cent of one year's salary in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the College's birth. Up to this time 2,350 persons have signed commitments expressing their determination to see that Davidson is provided with the new buildings needed to replace the outmoded and out grown ones built 30 years or more ago when the size of the student body was one-half what it is now or less. Ear-

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marked for the Centennial fund we have the following:

Endowment for a professorship.	$50,000
Addition to stadium	25,000
Infirmary, for building	25,000
Infirmary, for equipment	5,000
Other pledges	185,000
	$290,000

In addition to these amounts designated as Centennial Movement funds, we have received bequests amounting to $24,500.00 and have a share in the estate of the late Dr. J. P. Matheson for a substantial sum. The value of the estate has not yet been appraised.

It has been gratifying, too, as we have gone from place to place to find persons who have Davidson in their wills that we did not know about before. A number of our young alumni have provided in their wills for a specific sum or for a fixed per cent of their estates. Recently we learned of two persons who have Davidson in their wills for $25,000 each and another for assets valued now at not less than $200,000. A trust fund has been created for Davidson also in recent months that we are not at liberty to tell about. For the present, at least, it will be equivalent to an endowment of $100,000.

One of the nine needs Dr. Lingle included in his 1931 list was walks, hard-surfaced roads, and sewage disposal provision at an estimated cost of $50,000. These needs at somewhat less than the estimated cost have been provided for.

(Please turn to Page 17)

How Davidson Has Grown!

THIS interesting statistical chart was prepared by the business office of the College for the board of trustees. It shows in concise form the growth of Davidson's financial structure, material equipment, student body, and faculty since 1914.

The tabulation shown below was made up as a part of the statistical procedure of the business office. It is believed now that this information will be of wider interest: (1) To the Trustees it will reveal a successful administration of the institution's funds and be additional evidence that the investment of the permanent funds have been successfully handled, both from the security of principal and rate of yield; (2) this record will confirm the confidence the faculty has in the administration of college affairs and will give renewed assurance as to the future development of the College, the security of their positions, and the worthiness of the cause in which they are engaged; (3) friends who have made donations to the College will have satisfaction in seeing others from year to year comprehending the needs and taking a part in the building of this one-hundred-and-one-year-old institution; (4) others seeking places to make investments for the good of humanity will, we believe, be encouraged to have a share with the 10,000 and more who have made a statement of this kind possible; (5) many will see the hand of providence smiling on the fortunes of Davidson College.

Year	*Endowment and Funds Functioning as such	Funds in Trust for Davidson's Benefit	Annuities	Plant	Current Assets	Expense Budget	Enrollment	States Represented	Number in Faculty
1914-15	$ 276,591			$ 356,074	$ 11,442	$ 47,094	320	16	14
1915-16	276,956			357,537	15,703	63,437	357	15	14
1916-17	335,309			363,220	15,218	77,539	394	18	19
1917-18	323,471			397,156	13,043	69,636	321	19	19
1918-19	336,660			398,736	15,707	69,961	379	17	19
1919-20	408,983			417,413	15,576	90,331	454	19	20
1920-21	505,160			470,893	23,156	123,480	498	19	23
1921-22	538,982			547,861	27,735	144,290	512	20	26
1922-23	609,670			605,249	37,363	182,039	555	23	28
1923-24	671,674		$ 1,000	737,797	39,970	189,006	575	19	32
1924-25	667,533		1,000	873,041	43,525	188,692	627	22	35
1925-26	872,396		1,000	913,883	24,339	224,513**	639	21	37
1926-27	909,258	$ 60,000	2,000	928,886	35,175	263,509	642	23	38
1927-28	931,775	60,000	4,500	981,752	34,431	289,241	626	24	43
1928-29	952,370	60,000	5,000	1,256,867	37,223	296,156	611	26	43
1929-30	956,054	60,000	5,500	1,295,991	37,417	321,962***	617	27	42
1930-31	974,537	60,000	6,000	1,380,223	28,186	285,239	631	28	38
1931-32	**** 924,974	60,000	6,600	1,457,831	48,889	277,218	647	28	36
1932-33	944,137	60,000	6,600	1,464,293	72,033	269,784	631	31	37
1933-34	947,107	60,000	6,600	1,461,181	85,221	284,333	621	36	37
1934-35	961,874	410,000	6,600	1,481,395	88,161	284,617	665	32	38
1935-36	987,561	410,000	10,600	1,481,600	89,157	295,760	674	32	39
1936-37	1,013,561	540,000	10,600	1,515,089	108,712	309,000	665	33	39
1937-38 (estimate)	1,040,000	540,000	10,600	1,550,000	110,000	310,000	678	34	41

* This statement does not include Davidson's 5% equity in the Duke Endowment.

** Income from the Duke Endowment became effective 1925-26.

*** Variance in the amount of the expense budgets in some years is due in part to certain auxiliary expense accounts being shown one year as gross, and in others as net, income having been deducted—also to the fact that substantial plant improvements were made from year to year and charged to expense account.

**** Fraternity Court buildings, $54,794.00, paid for with Duke reserve money, were transferred from endowment to plant division in 1931-32.

CENTENNIAL MOVEMENT BUILDING PROGRAM

OCT 20 1938

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CENTENNIAL MOVEMENT BUILDING PROGRAM

✓ 1. Renovating and modernizing dormitories. Completed 1934.

✓ 2. New walks, hard surfaced roads, sewer disposal provision. Completed 1935.

✓ 3. East side stadium, re-location of track, other improvements on the athletic field. Completed 1936.

✓ 4. New infirmary, rebuilding of laundry, renovating of Phi and Eu Halls. Completed 1937.

5. Library plans under consideration. Cost $125,000. Present library built thirty years ago at cost of $20,000. Other schools smaller than Davidson have libraries costing $250,000.

6. Science Building plans under consideration. Estimated cost $100,000. The Chemistry Laboratory now in use was built 40 years ago, when the College enrollment was 180. There are now at Davidson 119 men preparing for medicine, in addition to the various others taking scientific courses.

7. Church. Present one wholly inadequate and unattractive. If all students were seated in the church, there would be no room left for the 350 members of the church. Estimated cost $200,000.

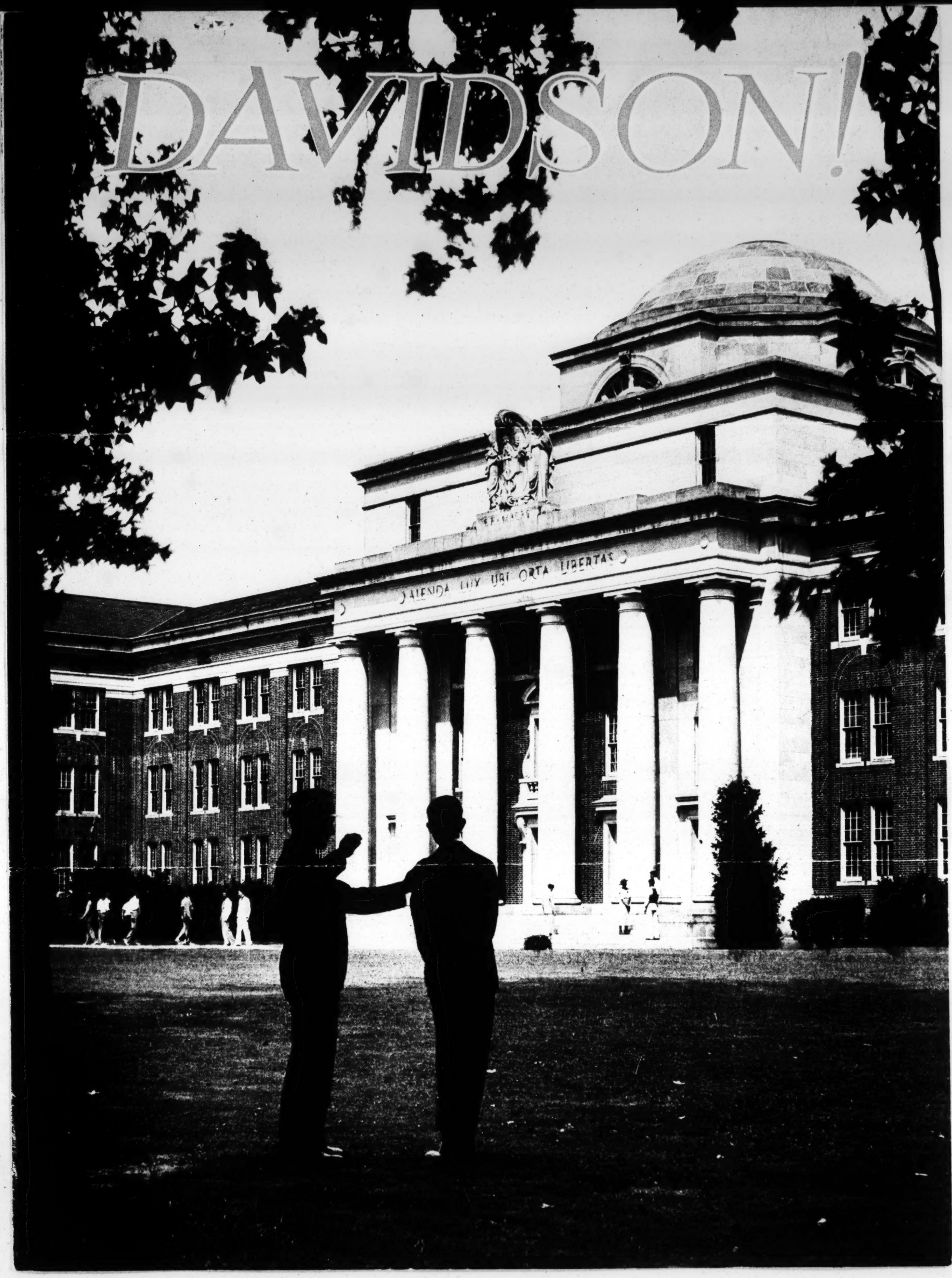
8. Social Center. A college like Davidson needs a social gathering place for the 60% of the boys who do not belong to fraternities. Estimated cost $75,000. No provision of this sort now.

9. Dormitory. Three residences are being used to house 60 students who cannot secure rooms in the dormitories. Estimated cost $75,000.

10. Gymnasium. The present one, built in 1914, cost $25,000. It contains one basketball court with practically no body-building space or equipment. There is no swimming pool. Spectators gallery will not seat the student body, much less the Faculty and hundreds of visitors who would like to see the basketball games.

It is hoped that some of these buildings will be provided by individuals. For this reason it has not been announced which will be the next one to be paid for out of the pooled funds of miscellaneous donors. As soon as something like $75,000 has been collected, the selection will be made and contract let.

DAVIDSON!



THEY COME

COLORADO (1)

With one hundred years' experience Davidson College represents what seems to me to be the cultural and educational background of the real South." WADE BARROW, '38.

CALIFORNIA (2)

EDWARD O. GUERRANT—Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, Editor *Davidsonian*, Y. M. C. A. Cabinet, Honor Roll.

MISSOURI (3)

"An appealing feature of Davidson is the existence of a democratic and friendly spirit within the student body, which is truly unique in a small college with national social fraternities. A campus spirit and a fraternity spirit which work in harmony are invaluable in establishing permanent friendships." — CHARLES MAUZE, '38.

KANSAS (4)

"The reason we selected Davidson was: its outstanding leaders and faculty, its solid scholastic requirements, and its high standards."—KENDALL CAMPBELL, '39.

TEXAS (5)

"Its long-standing reputation for sound doctrine and high scholarship led me to choose Davidson. It is large enough to insure efficiency and small enough to guarantee individuality." SAM NEWELL, JR., '36.

WISCONSIN (6)

"I certainly enjoyed my stay in Davidson for the week-end, and was more impressed than ever with the work that you are doing there. I was on the athletic field several times, in one of the frat houses several times, and on the campus and street a great deal among the young men. I did not see or hear one coarse or common thing. I think that very remarkable, to say the least. It makes one want to be connected with something worthwhile like that." J. H. MCAFEE. (Father of WILLIAM H. MCAFEE, '37.)

ARKANSAS (7)

"Life at Davidson unquestionably develops a higher type of man because of its well-rounded program, which comprises the mental, spiritual, and physical sides of his character." THOMAS E. DOWNIE, '36.

MISSISSIPPI (8)

"Nothing brings Davidson more clearly and concretely to my mind than a reference to its friendly, democratic spirit. The spirit of patriotism, friendliness, helpfulness, and Christian love is to me the real Davidson. Were it to be taken away, Davidson would immediately feel the loss." MARTIN BARNETT, '36.

ILLINOIS (9)

"My appreciation is unbounded for the many opportunities Davidson has extended me. I shall always recommend Davidson to any boy desirous of a liberal education because of the spirit of fellowship among its many types of students and because of the marvelous academic standards it maintains." JAMES E. CHRISMAN, '38.

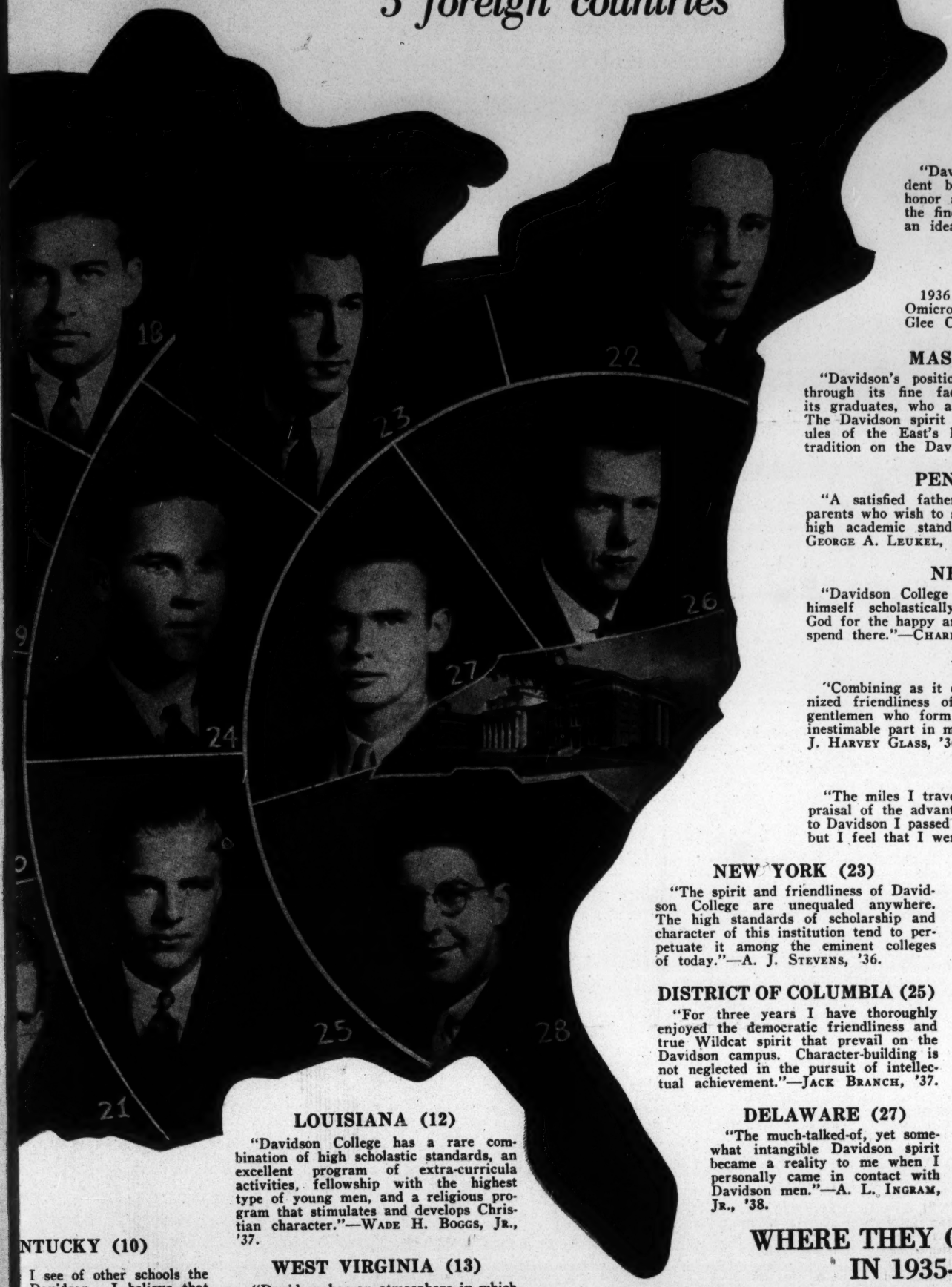
KE

"The more
better I like
we have son
body that is
else." JOHN

TE

"Excellent
dd faculty
body qualiti
institution
my opinion,
now is addi
PAUL Y.

HERE *from 28 states and 5 foreign countries*



SOUTH CAROLINA (15)

"It had been my intention to send Tom, Jr., to Davidson for only two years and then send him to a textile school, but I soon decided to let him remain at Davidson for the full four years, and then take his two years' training at Textile School. In the meantime, I also decided to send my younger son, Preston, to Davidson because of the splendid advantages it has to offer young men."—T. M. Marchant, (Father of T. M. Marchant, Jr., '36.)

GEORGIA (16)

"Davidson—a college that has a unique student body with high ideals and respect for honor above all. These factors, combined with the fine spirit on the campus, make Davidson an ideal school."—Prosser Morrow, '36.

ALABAMA (17)

Carlton B. Chapman

1936 Rhodes Scholar, Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, President student body, Glee Club, Band, Y. M. C. A., Honor Roll.

MASSACHUSETTS (18)

"Davidson's position as an accredited college is merited through its fine faculty, able administrative officers, and its graduates, who are doing outstanding work in all fields. The Davidson spirit has placed Wildcat teams on the schedules of the East's leading colleges . . . friendliness is a tradition on the Davidson campus."—B. J. Reed, '37.

PENNSYLVANIA (19)

"A satisfied father is happy to recommend Davidson to parents who wish to send their boys to a college that combines high academic standards with fine Christian ideals."—Rev. George A. Leukel, (Father of George A. Leukel, Jr., '36.)

NEW JERSEY (20)

"Davidson College offers a boy the opportunity to develop himself scholastically, physically and spiritually. I thank God for the happy and profitable years He has allowed me to spend there."—Charles Bixler, '38.

VIRGINIA (21)

"Combining as it does high scholastic aims, a widely-recognized friendliness of spirit, and the influence of Christian gentlemen who form the faculty, Davidson College plays an inestimable part in molding the character of American youth." J. Harvey Glass, '36.

MAINE (22)

"The miles I traveled each year to Davidson shows my appraisal of the advantages offered by Davidson College. Going to Davidson I passed by some of the best colleges in the U. S., but I feel that I went to the best one."—Wm. C. Thompson.

NEW YORK (23)

"The spirit and friendliness of Davidson College are unequaled anywhere. The high standards of scholarship and character of this institution tend to perpetuate it among the eminent colleges of today."—A. J. Stevens, '36.

MARYLAND (24)

"The value of training provided at Davidson is clearly attested through the fine records achieved by her alumni in the ministry, medicine, industry, law, public service—in fact, practically every walk of life."—A. F. Legare, '35.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (25)

"For three years I have thoroughly enjoyed the democratic friendliness and true Wildcat spirit that prevail on the Davidson campus. Character-building is not neglected in the pursuit of intellectual achievement."—Jack Branch, '37.

CONNECTICUT (26)

"The spiritual atmosphere, the high scholastic standard, the fighting spirit of its athletic teams, and the prevailing friendliness on the campus make Davidson the ideal college."—O. Floyd Johnson, '36.

DELAWARE (27)

"The much-talked-of, yet somewhat intangible Davidson spirit became a reality to me when I personally came in contact with Davidson men."—A. L. Ingram, Jr., '38.

FLORIDA (28)

"Clean sportsmanship, high scholarship, real friendliness are the marks of a Davidson-made man. Democratic ideals and a true Christian atmosphere prevail. Florida to Davidson was not too far."—Robert W. Johnston, '36.

LOUISIANA (12)

"Davidson College has a rare combination of high scholastic standards, an excellent program of extra-curricula activities, fellowship with the highest type of young men, and a religious program that stimulates and develops Christian character."—Wade H. Boggs, Jr., '37.

WEST VIRGINIA (13)

"Davidson has an atmosphere in which Democracy prevails. This, I believe, is the greatest asset a college can have—an atmosphere of character and dignity where a true democratic spirit inspires a boy to make a real man of himself."—Hunter B. McClung, '36.

NORTH CAROLINA (14)

"At Davidson a boy becomes associated with the highest type of young manhood and has close contact and association with a capable, understanding faculty and administration."—Henry A. Cathey, '36.

NTUCKY (10)

I see of other schools the Davidson. I believe that ething here in our student not to be found anywhere D. Allen, Jr., '37.

NNESSEE (11)

scholastic standing, a splen- and a high-toned student es of a superior educational re already Davidson's. In the college's greatest need tional material equipment." Harlan, '36.

WHERE THEY CAME FROM IN 1935-1936

North Carolina	400	New York	4
South Carolina	52	Connecticut	3
Tennessee	30	Illinois	3
Virginia	28	Pennsylvania	3
Florida	23	All Others	13
Georgia	23	* China	6
West Virginia	22	* Korea	4
Alabama	15	* Philippines	3
Kentucky	10	* Mexico	2
Mississippi	10	* Japan	1
Texas	8	* Jamaica	1
Arkansas	5	* Africa	1
New Jersey	4		
		TOTAL	674

* Sons of Missionaries.

Here's the road to DAVIDSON!

"Roads from 28 states and five foreign countries led there last year."

DAVIDSON INVITES COMPARISON
WITH THIS RECORD

One of 125 colleges in United States with Phi Beta Kappa chapter.

Credits from Davidson accepted at face value by best universities.

A balanced budget for a quarter century; retirement provision guaranteeing professors life income.

In twenty years endowment has multiplied ten times, plant equipment five times. A safe place to make an investment.

Seven Rhodes scholars during the 32 years these awards have been made.

Graduates are in demand as teachers. Southern Private preparatory school catalogs show larger number of Davidson graduates thus employed than those of any other institution.

Davidson has furnished 21 college, university and theological seminary presidents, besides many teachers, deans, ministers, statesmen.

Davidson is widely-recognized for leadership of graduates. Alumni lead in many fields. Look in your own community for examples.

Davidson's athletic teams commended for their fighting spirit, sportsmanlike conduct, and fair play.

Davidson students come from cultured, Christian homes. Student self-government successful for many years.

Because of traditions, type of students and long-established policies, Davidson is peculiarly well equipped to train young men for progressive, forceful leadership in business, social life, politics, religion.

More than 10,000 friends have provided the necessary equipment and endowment to make this record possible during the first century of the history of the college.

As Davidson turns into the second century of successful operation it faces the following needs—

1—New Infirmary
2—New Library
3—New Church Building
4—New Gymnasium
5—New Science Building
6—Student Social Center
7—New Dormitory
8—Additional endowment to operate and maintain this added material equipment.

Pressing needs in the last 100 years have been met. Surely the work of Davidson College at the beginning of its second century will not be handicapped or crippled by inadequate equipment or insufficient endowment.

1837 CENTENNIAL PROGRAM COMMITTEE 1937

DAVIDSON COLLEGE - - DAVIDSON, N. C.

Rec'd in files 10/27/27 Davidson College

Report of the Student Fact-Finding Committee

COLLEGE FILE

MC-151

I

Explanation

Following the plan used by the original Fact-Finding Committee, the Student Fact-Finding Committee divided its investigation into six sub-divisions, or the following phases of student life: intellectual, religious, athletic, social, student administration, and publications and honorary organizations. As nearly as possible, the same men, who had helped gather the facts in the respective fields, were asked to serve on the sub-committees that were to make recommendations. Several meetings of the sub-committee chairmen were held, in which the work of the committee as a whole was planned, and in which a questionnaire was compiled - this questionnaire being subsequently submitted to the student body. The answers to the questionnaire were used partly as a basis of the recommendations made by the various sub-committees, it being thought that since there were approximately three hundred answers, they might be considered a fair index to student opinion.

All six sub-committees carefully investigated its particular phase of student life, but only four deemed it advisable to submit recommendations, the sub-committee on student administration and on publications and honorary organizations thinking that, as far as the college administration and their phases of student life were related, the situation was satisfactory at present. The four reports submitted appear as they were prepared by the different sub-committees. It was the original plan of the chairman to have each report accepted by the committee as a whole, but this was made impossible by the inevitable confusion of the last week of the regular academic work. The men most competent to make recommendations in the various fields have done so, and although the reports were prepared by only three men, they represent the opinion of a much larger number.

The committee realizes, of course, that there are many things that might have been done that were impossible because of the brief time in which it had to work, and the congestion that prevailed during the closing days of the past session. We beliege, however, that we have been able to find a few constructive measures, which, if effected, will be of benefit to the students and to the college as a whole. We appreciate the privilege of making this study for Davidson College and hope that it will prove of some value to her.

W.T.Covington, Jr.,
Chairman.

II.

Reports of Sub-Committees

A. Religious Phase.

The student sub-committee on religious phases of student life hereby recommends:

1. That the administration grant funds to meet the budget of the Young Men's Christian Association, after conference with the Board of Control of this organization. Such cooperation seems absolutely necessary because of the failure of the moving picture show held by the Y.M.C.A.

2. That the administration place before the student-body the question of choosing a vocation, either through the Y.M.C.A. or some other means, and that the question be presented as a distinctly religious one. The Thetfact that a large number of students have no definite purpose in view would seem to merit the careful attention of the administration.

3. That the proper authorities encourage student participation in the services of the town church. Student ushers and occasional student choirs are suggested.

4. That since, (1) the daily chapel exercises should be a most important part of the campus religious life, and (2) and student interest in these services is at a very low ebb, definite steps be made to revitalize the chapel exercises. The sub-committee would suggest varying leaders chosen from the younger members of the faculty, a definite program followed, including briefer scripture readings and prayers, and short devotional talks, this program varying from time to time, and solicitation of faculty members to attend.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. Christian, Chm.
Chas. F. McRae
B. F. Martin.

B. Social Phase

With the data set forth in the report of the Fact-Finding Committee, and in particular the report on the social activities of the students, made February 11,1927, this sub-committee comes to its conclusions, suggestions, and recommendations.

1. Fraternities. The college fraternity has extended

and developed until today its position is stronger than ever. There are a great many evils, as well as benefits, in this system, but in the opinion of many the advantages far outweigh the ills. There is the good fellowship, the sense of solidarity, and the obligation to work with others forma common purpose, which are of value to any man. there are also the companionship and close intimacy with congenial men, which make the fraternity friendships of college the closiest friendships of life, and the sense of pride in being part of a nation-wide organization. Howeyer, we will not discuss the advantage of the college fraternity, but will come to the present conditions on the Davidson campus.

Due to the recent removal of the fraternities from the campus, and the attitude of the trustees and faculty, the fraternity situation is unsettled. In view of the fact that all fraternities and clubs are off the campus and in their own homes, the sub-committee regards two of the faculty rules, by which they are governed, as obsolete. We recommend:

a. That rule 6 be changed from its present reading:

"On the Sabbath fraternity halls may be open to lady visitors only from the close of church service at noon until 6.00 p.m., and from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. There shall be no formal social function, no feed, no banquet, no instrumental music during these visiting hours. The Pan-Hellenic Council shall adopt such measures and impose such penalties as will enable the fraternities to live up to their obligations in such matters."

to read:

"On the Sabbath no fraternity shall sponsor any formal social function, feed or banquet. The Pan-Hellenic Council shall adopt such measures and impose such penalties as will enable the fraternities to live up to this obligation."

b. That rule 7 which reads:

"In accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trustees, dancing in the fraternity halls is forbidden at all times."

be struck out altogether since it is now obsolete.

Our reasons for making these recommendations in regard to the rules governing the fraternities are as fol-

(1) The fraternities are now residing in their own homes, and are no longer on college property. This gives rise to the second-

(2) Since the fraternity men are in their own homes,

they will conduct themselves as gentlemen, and will make such rules within their respective groups in regard to music and visiting, as will protect them and be to their best advantage. Each fraternity has a certain sense of pride, and wishes to uphold its prestige in the eyes of outsiders.

(3) Every fraternity is required to have a house-mother, whose presence affords proper chaperonage at all times. Her presence inspires the men to conduct themselves properly, and visiting on the Sabbath is carried on when she sees fit.

(4) The presence of a house-mother in each house infers the conception we have of her duties. Dancing would be conducted under her supervision, and at such times as she advises. The fact that the fraternities are no longer on college property means that the old ruling of the Trustees is no longer in application.

2. Campus Social Activities. "The college is a normal individual, and brings with him the normal social impulses of his kind. No one expects or desires the college student to become a social recluse, all of whose interests are centered in things of the intellect; or, if any one does expect or desire it, his disappointment is going to be profound." The social activities at Davidson are very few and meagre, and therefore the students are forced to go to Charlotte or other neighboring cities for social life. The sub-committee would like to further recommend:

a. That there be more formal receptions held on the campus for the students. At the present time there are only two, one in the fall and one in the spring, and as a result the men do not have the opportunity to be associated with the faculty and with one another as much as they desire and need. The sub-committee would suggest that an organization resembling the "Fine Arts Club" of Charlotte be established on the campus. The "Fine Arts Club" secures many notable lecturers to visit it and such an organization here could arrange to have the same speakers extend their tour to Davidson. At such a time when speakers of note are here, a reception at the Gymnasium or other suitable place would give the students a chance to meet the speaker and enjoy a social gathering.

b. That a place large enough to accommodate a number of men, and fitted with bowling alley, victrola, reading room, and other means of amusement, be provided as a means of furnishing the non-fraternity men with the social [illegible] that they need; such a provision would be a [illegible] of drawing all the students into a closer relationship.

c. That the student body be allowed to have at least three major dances on the campus, during the session, at the most preferred place, the Gymnasium, under the supervision of the Student Council and under the chaperonage of specially invited faculty members. Dances are held in Charlotte and Mooresville at a great expense and inconvenience, and we note that there are two hundred and twenty-nine students out of the two hundred and sixty-three who answered the questionnaire, who are in favor of dances at Davidson. Also from the questionnaire we find that there are one hundred and seventy-nine who dance at home and only ninety-two who do not. This would

go to prove that the parents of these students do not object to their dancing. We note that there are a larger number of students who do not dance at college than those who do, and we conclude that the vast majority of students would attend college dances, since they do attend them at home where they are available.

Requirements for the conduction of the dances held in the Gymnasium could be placed in the hands of a special "Dance Committee", whose duty it would be to secure an orchestra attend to the decorations, and make the proper assessments. Visitors from other schools and neighboring towns could be admitted only by special invitations from a committee composed of faculty members and members of the Student Council.

d. That in the place of the expensive entertainment, that is annually given by the Junior class during "Junior Speaking Week" there be given a Junior-Senior Dance, the participants being confined to the two upper classes. This would eliminate the excessive expense and trouble incurred by the entertainment, and would be enjoyed enough to repay the Juniors for the preparations necessary, which in our opinion, is not the case under the present custom.

T. F. Anderson, Chm.
J. S. Foster
L. M. Muschison.

C. Athletic Phase.

This sub-committee used the first questionnaire sent out to the students, as the basis upon which to work, and after narrowing down the points brought out, and summarizing the facts, submitted two questions for the second questionnaire. The result of this effort seemed to indicate very strongly the crying need for more adequate athletic equipment, and for some system by which the average student, not talented enough, or for some other reason incapable of taking part in variety sports, might have the advantages of regular exercise in some attractive form. After careful study, and endeavor to ascertain representative and current opinion, the sub-committee wishes to submit the following report, and urge that the same be acted upon favorably, if it seem expedient or wise to the authorities. We recommend:

1. That intra-mural sports be established and adopted as a part of the athletic life of Davidson. In order to do this to the best advantage, so that the proper interest would be stimulated, and the program be perfected, it would seem necessary to have some one actively at the head of the project, one who could efficiently organize and carry out such a movement. We feel that some student could be found, who possessed the necessary qualifications to make it a success, and that his services could be adequately remunerated by means of a small salary.

There is no question that regular exercise is essential to the health and best work of a man, and the percentage of those who take such at Davidson is surprisingly small. A man is loathe to take mechanical exercise without some element of play, and it has been proven that exercise of this nature does not afford the same benefit as that in which play is an integral part. We feel that intra-mural sports would provide regular exercise that would meet the requirements.

2. That a swimming pool be constructed, since (1) the students as a whole and individually desire a swimming pool more than any other form of additional athletic equipment, (2) and they would be willing to cooperate to the fullest extent to help make it possible to have one at Davidson, (3) Davidson is rather conspicuous because of her lack of such equipment, (4) and the students feel that a swimming pool would in a way counteract some of the other deficiencies.

3. That the Gymnasium be made more serviceable by the installation of lockers and some form of heat in the dressing rooms. Every year many members of the teams, using the dressing rooms, have colds, etc., which can be directly attributed to the chilliness and dampness of those rooms. This is especially true in the winter and during the rainy months.

Likewise, the absence of lockers necessitates much makeshift, that is both inconvenient and unsatisfactory, as many articles have been lost because they were not secured in a locker.

We realize the limitations financial and otherwise, that arise to block movements of a drastic or ambitious nature, but we feel that a start should be made to improve the athletic life at Davidson for the average man, and we believe the above three recommendations to be highly within reason and the possibility of consummation.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. Bohannon, Chm.
W. O. Nisbet
R. R. Kane.

D. Intellectual Phase.

The undersigned members of the sub-committee on "Intellectual Phases" beg leave to submit the following report and recommendations, based on a careful survey and investigation of the intellectual phases of the campus life at Davidson College.

It seems best to preface such recommendations with a statement of the present conditions at Davidson.

We are impressed with the lack of seriousness of purpose among Davidson students, the lack of any impelling interest in the improvement of the intellect, and the lack of an atmosphere of learning on our local campus. It has been said that few, if any, of the Davidson students ever "think" beyond the limits of

the classroom assignments, and that our students are not willing to discipline themselves or submit to discipline when it comes to mental exercise. The sub-committee would not agree in entirety with such a bold arraignment, but, there does seem to be some justification for such a statement. "Bull sessions" among Davidson students invariably end in jocular discussions of unimportant topics, and such worthless discussions are said to prevent many from studying. In justice to the college it must be admitted, that there are a number of students, particularly those who stand in the upper bracket of scholastic rating, who demonstrate a sincere desire to attain scholastic proficiency and intellectual superiority.

As a remedy of present conditions, your sub-committee would recommend:

1. The installation of a course of study program in an orientation week for new men.

   Such training in study methods would aid the freshman, who has never realized, either the importance of study or the proper fashion of study, to "get his bearings" before he has dropped so low, that his possibilities of remaining in college are slight.

2. More rigid enforcement of the clause in the student constitution, which prohibits noise in the dormitories between the hours of 7:30 p.m. and 7:30 a.m.

   If necessary, the administration should take steps to see that this rule is enforced. 127 men out of 268 agree that noise in the dormitories is largely responsible for lack of study.

3. That lights and heat be left on in the dormitories through the night.

   Students, who show a serious interest in their subjects, are at present prevented from continuing their work after midnight, due to the fact that the lights are cut off at that time, and heat is usually discontinued as much as an hour previous. Some students doggedly continue their study by candle light and in the cold, but such conditions are not conducive to study, and are admittedly detrimental to the health. There seems no reason for us to suppose that such changes would result in waste and added expense to the college, since the majority of the students, even under the present conditions, do not continue to burn their lights after they have completed their work.

4. The adoption of an amendment to the student constitution that will prohibit freshman errands after 7:30 p.m.

   The present "fagging" system, which is a remnant of the old hazing days is both undesirable and unnecessary. Freshmen find it difficult to concentrate under the present conditions, due to the fact that they are interrupted at frequent intervals and asked to run errands and perform other tasks for

inconsiderate upper classmen. It is generally agreed among upper classmen whom your sub-committee has interviewed, that such a rule could be added and enforced with little difficulty, upper classmen in general being willing to give up such vestiges of hazing in order to raise the scholastic standing of freshmen.

5. The adoption of a similar amendment to the student constitution would prohibit indiscriminate visiting in the rooms of the dormitories after 7:30 p.m.

It is this promiscuous visiting, resulting in boisterous "bull sessions", which proves one of the greatest distractions at the present time. Students even though they desire to study, are oftentimes too polite to refuse visitors. Perhaps visiting among the rooms could be prohibited by a broad interpretation of the clause, already in the student constitution, which prohibits noise in the dormitories; but, if it cannot, the Student Council should be urged to adopt such other measures as are needed to overcome the present distraction caused by visiting.

6. A definite point system for activities, which would prevent a student from participating in so many activities as to neglect his scholastic work.

"Organization" is one of the predominating evils among the students at Davidson. There is a club for every known purpose, holding regular meetings, and performing specific functions. There are teams of every known variety, and office of varying importance, which demand the time and efforts of the students. The outstanding evil of this "overorganization" is that relatively few students participate in all activities, with the result that these students find little time for their studies, or for rest. A point system is already in use for the major offices, and if this system could be extended to the minor offices and to the clubs and honorary organizations, as well, it would undoubtedly alleviate some of the predominating evils of our present system.

7. The sub-committee would recommend also, that a committee be appointed by the administration, to consist both of faculty members and leading students, to confer on the matter of curriculum changes,

Results of a questionnaire circulated among the students show that many of the failures are attributed to what the students term "evils" of the present curriculum. There is a noticeable desire among the students for more freedom in electing courses, and in the addition of new departments of applied study. Your sub-committee, however, does not consider itself capable of suggesting changes in the curriculum, nor does it necessarily believe that the average students' opinion is always worthy of consideration, on such matters as curriculum changes. But other colleges have tried the plan of faculty-student committee on curriculum and have found it beneficial. Perhaps our own college will find such a committee advantageous, even though its work be confined to investigation and recommendation.

8. The addition of courses in journalism, applied science, etc., and also the addition of a musical instructor, who would serve as a director of the musical organizations, and whose task it would be to increase the interest in music. Special instructors in dramatics and art are also advised, in an effort to raise the standard of aesthetic life on the campus.

9. Reforms in the library conditions:

The sub-committee enters with hesitancy upon the suggestion of changes in our library administration. It is certainly well known among the students that the present conditions at the library are such as to prevent the students from using the reference and reading rooms, provided for them. The sub-committee, however, feels that much of the dissention now current in regard to the library conditions is due to the unwillingness of students to cooperate fully with the librarian and the library committee. Your sub-committee feels that certain changes in the library administration would be advisable in order to encourage more reading and study among the students, and these changes we list as follows:

a. Later and more convenient hours:

The library does not open until 9:50 a.m. at the present time, and it closes for lunch from 12:00 to 2:30. It closes again from 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. and closes finally for the night at 9:30. From this schedule it will be seen, that few students are able to utilize the library, due to conflicts between their classes and its hours, and also due to the fact that it is closed at night just when the majority of the students are most desirous of using its facilities.

b. More assistants for the librarian:

The sub-committee does not believe that longer hours can be maintained unless the number of assistants now allowed the librarian is increased.

c. More modern fiction
d. A more simplified card index to books
3. Library to remain open on Saturday nights
f. Reference room open at all times, just as is the case with the periodical room at the present time.
g. More varied list of periodicals.

Respectfully submitted,

Harlee Franch, Jr., Chm.
H. M. Austin
J. M. Akers.

Survey of Davidson College
by George A Works
1942

Davidson College
Davidson, North Carolina

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Trustees and Faculty
of Davidson College:

Dear Friends:

I am sending you herewith copy of the Survey made of Davidson College in 1942. This survey was authorized by the General Assembly of our Church as a part of a two-year emphasis on Christian Education. All the colleges of our Church were thus included.

Some weeks ago I sent you the printed copy of the general report on all our Colleges and Theological Seminaries. What I am sending you now is the particular report on our own institution. I invite your careful reading of this report and hope that at some early date we may have opportunity to discuss it together.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. Cunningham

J. R. Cunningham,
President.

HISTORY

Davidson College is a four-year college for men located in Davidson, North Carolina. It has been under the control of the Presbyterian Church since its fourding in 1837. A complete historical sketch is published in the catalogue.

The College is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and is approved by the Association of American Universities.

AIMS

No statement of aims appears in the catalogue. For a statement of the aims of the College the writer was referred by President Cunningham to the Davidson College Bulletin of August, 1938, entitled "Davidson, An Interpretation".

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Copies of the Charter and By-Laws of the Trustees of Davidson College, as revised in 1938, are readily available in the College offices. The By-Laws include statements covering the method of selection of Trustees, meetings of Trustees, the duties and responsibilities of the committees and officers of the Board, the election of faculty members, the duties and responsibilities of the faculty, faculty tenure, and the duties of the President of the College, the Dean of Instruction, the Dean of Students, the Registrar, and the Librarian.

Under the terms of the Charter the Trustees of the College are not to exceed one hundred in number. The present Board has forty-nine members, thirty-one of whom are elected from the nine Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, four from the three Presbyteries of Florida, two from Asheville Presbytery in the Synod of Appalachia, and twelve from the Alumni Association. The trustees are elected for four-year terms, one-fourth each year.

Table 1 groups the members of the Board according to occupation and number of consecutive years of service on the Board. Twenty-one are ministers, twenty-one are business men. Sixty per cent of the Trustees have served for more than ten years.

The powers of the Trustees are those usually granted to boards of control.

The powers of the Trustees are those usually granted to boards of control. The Trustees of Davidson College function through committees. The standing committees for which provision is made in the By-Laws are the Finance Committee, the Education Committee, the Buildings and Grounds Committee, the Student Health Service and Physical Education Committee, and the Religious and Social Life, Church and Alumni Relationship Committee. The Executive Committee is composed of the members of the standing committees and the President and Secretary of the Trustees. The duties of these committees are stated in the By-Laws.

TABLE 1

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

Occupation	Consecutive Years of Service			Total
	1 - 5	6 - 10	Over 10	
Ministers . .	5	5	11	21
Lawyers . . .	1	0	2	3
Physicians .	1	0	1	2
Educators . .	0	0	2	2
Business Men	7	1	13	21
Total. . .	14	6	29	49

The Executive Committee meets regularly twice a year in February and June and holds other meetings as necessary. The Board meets as a whole twice a year, shortly after the meeting of the Executive Committee. All committee actions must have the approval of the Board.

The minutes of the Trustees and of the Executive Committee from 1937 to date were examined. In no instance was there any indication of interference in matters which properly come under the control of the faculty and the administrative officers of the College.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

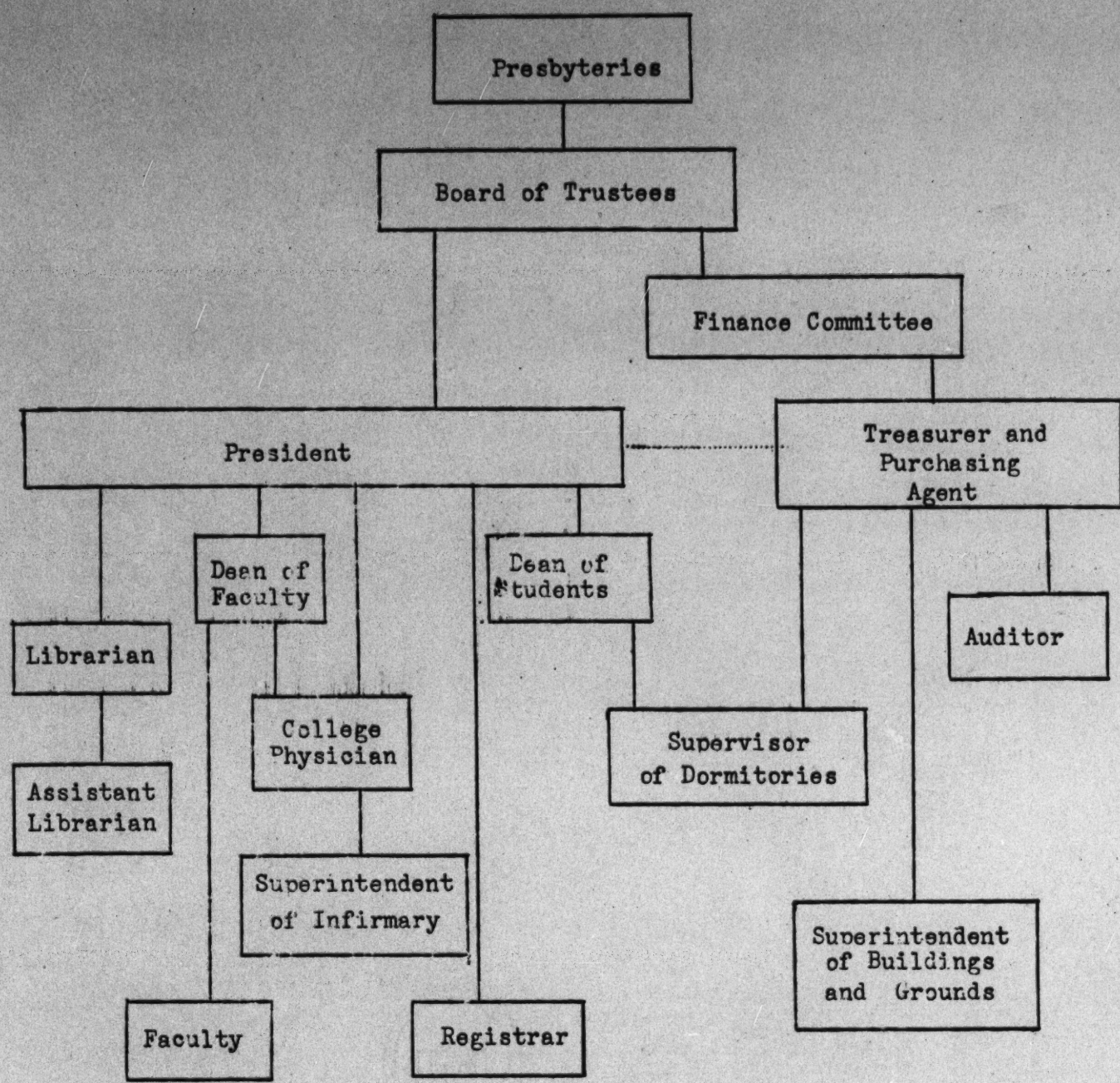
President John R. Cunningham is the executive officer of the College and is responsible to the Board for all matters pertaining to the academic program and to faculty and student personnel. The duties of the president are set forth in the By-Laws of the Trustees. President Cunningham was elected to his office this year (1941-42), succeeding Reverend Lingle, who had been President for twelve years. President Cunningham holds the A.B. degree from Westminster and the B.D. degree from Louisville Presbyterian Seminary. He does no teaching.

Mr. F. L. Jackson has been Treasurer of Davidson College for twenty-eight years. He has charge of all matters pertaining to finance and purchasing, and is responsible directly to the Finance Committee of the Trustees, not to the President of the College. He holds the B.S. and C.P.A. degrees. He does no teaching, nor is he even considered a member of the faculty.

Dr. C. K. Brown was appointed Dean of the Faculty this year (1941-42). As such he is the administrative officer concerned with curriculum and instruction. There has been no dean of the faculty for six years. Dean Brown holds the Ph. D. degree from the University of North Carolina. He is professor of Economics and has been on the staff for eighteen years. In the current year he is teaching twelve semester hours, but expects his teaching load to be lightened next year.

Mr. John C. Bailey was appointed Dean of Students this year. Historically, this office has been concerned with discipline. Dean Bailey, however, has no intention of being merely a disciplinary officer. His conception of the duties of his office includes the broader function of student guidance. Dean Bailey holds the M.A. degree from Johns Hopkins. He is Professor of Greek Language and Literature and has been on the teaching staff for nine years.

CHART OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION



The Registrar, Mr. F. W. Hengeveld, has held this position since 1921. Mr. Hengeveld has served as secretary of the faculty until the present year but does not have faculty ranking. Particularly since Mr. Hengeveld has this year been made chairman of the faculty committee on counseling, it would seem desirable that he have faculty ranking. Now that he is no longer secretary of the faculty, he does not even attend faculty meetings. The program of student counseling is in a state of flux and

apparently there is as yet no clear line of demarcation between the duties of Dean Bailey and those of the chairman of the faculty committee on counseling. Mr. Hengeveld holds the B.S. degree from Davidson.

The lines of administrative responsibility are not clearly defined. The chart of administrative organization shown in this report is probably as accurately drawn as possible. The dual control results in some uncertainties. For example, the relationship between the President and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds is not clear, at least in the mind of the President. The exact position of the Registrar needs clarification. The Supervisor of Dormitories apparently has a dual responsibility--to the Treasurer's office for damage to buildings and equipment, and to the Dean of Students for disciplinary problems. The College Physician would seem to be responsible to the President as head of the Health Service, and to the Dean of the Faculty as head of the Department of Physical Education.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The financial books are kept on a fund accounting basis in accordance with the recommendations of the National Committee on Standard Reports for Institutions of Higher Education, of which Mr. Jackson, the Treasurer of the College, was a member. The reports prepared by Mr. Jackson for the Trustees clearly depict the financial situation of the College. A yearly audit is made by a Certified Public Accountant. The College has no debt.

Table 2 provides a summary statement of income and expense for the year 1940-41. Fifty-two per cent of educational income is from student fees; 41 per cent from endowment. Only 2 per cent of educational income is from churches.

The College has an endowment of $1,037,531.96. The Finance Committee of the Trustees handles the investment of these funds. The income from $777,025.85 of the total endowment is for unrestricted purposes. Included in Endowment Income in Table 2 is the income from the William H. Williamson Trust Fund ($2,416.89), the income

from the J. P. Matheson Trust Fund ($2,531.60), and the income from the 5 per cent equity which Davidson has in the Duke Endowment. These equities have never been capitalized and so are not included in endowment principal. The College received from the Duke Endowment $87,718.86 in 1940-41. Of this amount, $23,518.86 was added to the Duke Reserve and so was not available for general current expenditures. The Duke Reserve is a fund established by setting aside each year roughly $20,000 of the income from the Duke Endowment. Approximately $88,000 of the Duke Reserve was used for building the Duke Dormitory. About $55,000 was taken from the Reserve Fund for the Fraternity Court Buildings. The present balance in the Duke Reserve of $52,776.33 is to be used, at least temporarily, to defray part of the $170,000 cost of the new Science Building.

TABLE 2

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Income			Per Cent
Student Fees	$151,387.68		
Less Remissions	12,695.15	$138,692.53	52
Endowment Income		110,507.70	41
Gifts:			
From Churches		4,119.55	2
From Others		4,202.96	2
Other Educational Income		8,810.70	3
		$266,333.44	100
Auxiliary Enterprises (net)		$ 22,982.40	
Non-Educational Purposes (net)		679.77	
		$289,995.61	
Expense			
General Administration and General Expense		$ 61,112.14	
Instruction		185,663.42	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		40,369.18	
		$287,144.74	
Surplus		$ 2,850.87	

The Gifts from Others in Table 2 is the income for unrestricted purposes from the Living Endowment, a program initiated in 1940 under which donors agree to make yearly gifts of a certain amount to the College in lieu of gifts of a sum to be added to endowment on which interest would be earned. The total gifts for both restricted and unrestricted purposes under the Living Endowment plan amounted to approximately $7,000 in 1940-41.

The auxiliary enterprises are the dormitories, the faculty residences, the infirmary, and the laundry. All appropriate charges are made against these enterprises except a prorated share of administrative overhead.

The budget is not set up on a departmental basis except for the departments which have laboratory fees. These departments are expected to keep their laboratory expenditures within the fees collected. The Department of Physical Education also has a budget for the athletic program. Mr. Jackson feels that departmental budgets and the assignment of budgetary responsibility to department heads would serve no useful purpose in an institution as small as Davidson.

Mr. Jackson is Purchasing Agent as well as Treasurer. The pressure of other duties, however, prevents Mr. Jackson from supervising closely all purchasing. As indicated above, the scientific department purchase their own supplies, and the Department of Physical Education purchases uniforms and other athletic equipment. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds purchases materials needed for plant maintenance. All invoices go to Mr. McGill, the Auditor, who must have them approved by the person making the purchase before they can be paid. This procedure is followed in order to make certain that the goods have been received.

Mr. Jackson feels that the college needs a purchasing agent in order that purchasing might be more closely centralized in the hands of one person.

Student fees are due and payable one-half in September and one-half in January. Mr. Jackson states that there are very few departures from this schedule. The Balance Sheet of April 30, 1941, shows student accounts receivable in an amount of $8,640.60

Most of these unpaid accounts go back a number of years. Unpaid student accounts for the year 1940-41 amounted to only $403.79 as of April 30, 1941.

SOURCES OF STUDENTS

The town of Davidson has a population of 1,500. Twenty-four of the 682 students in 1940-41 were residents of Davidson. Mecklenburg County, with a population of 150,000, provided eighty-nine students, or 15 per cent of the students enroled. About 80 per cent of the students come from homes which are more than 50 miles from Davidson. About 50 per cent are residents of states other than North Carolina

In its controlling Presbyteries the College has a supporting constituency of 123,000.

Table 3 shows the proportion of students who were Presbyterian over a period of years. The percentage of Presbyterians has been slightly smaller in later years than it was in the earlier years shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS WHO ARE PRESBYTERIAN AND TOTAL ENROLMENT FOR THE YEARS SHOWN

Academic Year	Students Who Are Presbyterian		Total Enrolment
	Per Cent of Total	Number	
1927-28	79	493	626
1930-31	74	468	631
1933-34	65	403	621
1936-37	65	432	665
1937-38	66	446	678
1938-39	62	419	671
1939-40	63	405	646
1940-41	63	429	682

COMPETING INSTITUTIONS

Table 4 shows the higher institutions in the vicinity of Davidson.

TABLE 4

NAMES, LOCATIONS AND APPROXIMATE ENROLMENTS OF OTHER COLLEGES IN THE VICINITY

Name	Location	Type	Approximate Enrolment	Distance from Davidson
Catawba College..	Salisbury, North Carolina	4-Year Co- ed Evangelical and Reformed	500	30 miles
Lenoir-Rhyne College	Hickory, North Carolina	4-Year Co- ed Lutheran	525	48 miles
Queens College..	Charlotte, North Carolina	4-Year Women Presbyterian	435	20 miles
Belmont Abbey College	Belmont, North Carolina	2-Year Men Catholic	169	30 miles
Mitchell College.	Statesville, North Carolina	2-Year Women Presbyterian	188	24 miles
Pfeiffer College.	Misenheimer, North Carolina	2-Year Co- ed Methodist	75	28 miles

****

ENROLMENT TRENDS

Table 5 shows enrolment trends by class for a number of years. Enrolment has in recent years remained relatively constant. Davidson has more applicants for admission than it can accommodate and has pursued a policy of limiting its enrolment to approximately 650 students.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEARS SHOWN

Academic Year	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Special		Graduate	Total	
					M	W		M	W
1927-28	206	184	103	125	0	7	1	619	7
1930-31	199	174	132	100	8	11	7	620	11
1933-34	190	167	144	113	2	5	0	616	5
1936-37	195	172	145	148	1	4	0	661	4
1937-38	208	162	161	141	0	6	0	672	6
1938-39	201	166	140	154	6	4	0	667	4
1939-40	182	175	146	136	2	5	0	641	5
1940-41	235	151	152	133	4	7	0	675	7

Some of the administrative officers have expressed concern over the high student mortality. Although it is not a strictly accurate method of determining the rate of retention, a comparison of freshman enrolments with sophomore enrolments for the succeeding years, and with senior enrolments for three years later, is suggestive of the rate of retention. Sophomore enrolments for the years 1937-38 through 1940-41 are, on the average, 83 per cent of freshman enrolments for the years 1936-37 through 1939-40. Senior enrolments for the years 1936-37, 1939-40, and 1940-41 are, on the average, 70 per cent of freshman enrolments for the years 1933-34, 1936-37, and 1937-38. Even after allowances are made for the inadequacies of this method of estimating student mortality, these percentages clearly indicate a relatively high rate of retention. According to figures furnished by the Registrar, 37, or 15 per cent of the 248 freshmen in 1940-41, were eliminated before the sophomore year, 31 of the 37 for scholastic reasons. (The figure of 248 freshmen does not check with the 235 freshmen in 1940-41 shown in Table 5. This is probably due to the fact that the figures in Table 5 were taken later in the year, after some freshmen had already been eliminated.)

The special students shown in Table 5 are not candidates for degrees.

Women who live within the town limits may take courses at Davidson. They must meet the regular entrance requirements.

Graduate work at Davidson was discontinued several years ago.

OCCUPATIONS OF ALUMNI

Table 6 is an estimate of the occupational grouping of graduates of the last five years.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF GRADUATES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS
GROUPED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION

Occupational Group	Number of Graduates in Each Group
Teaching	60
Commercial and Clerical Work	200
Religious Service.	90
Professions or Professional School	215
Have Taken or Are Taking Graduate Work . . .	72
Total Number of Graduates	637

TREND IN STUDENT FEES

Table 7 shows the trend in student fees for the last twenty years. The total minimum cost to the student has been increased by one-third. Almost all of this increase came during the decade of the 20's. The maximum cost fro room in 1940-41 of $150 is the rental fee for a room in the new Duke Dormitory, which had not been built in 1936-37 when the maximum room fee was $100.

TABLE 7

TREND IN STUDENT FEES

Fees	1921-22	1926-27	1931-32	1936-37	1941-42
Tuition	$100	$200	$200	$200	$200
Room.	$45-$90	$50-$90	$50-$100	$50-$100	$50-$150
Incidental.	$30	---	---	---	---
Medical	$8	---	---	---	---
Library	$4	---	---	---	---
Athletics	$10	---	$10	$10	---
Laundry	$22.50	$22.50	$22.50	$25	$25
Student Activities.	$11	$19	$14	$14	$14
Health Service and Physical Education . . .	---	---	---	---	$20
Total----------	$200.50-245.50	$291.50-330.50	$296.50-340.50	$299-349	$309-409

CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

DEGREES-The College offers the Bachelor of Science and the Bachelor of Arts degrees.

For graduation a student must complete a minimum of 130 semester hours of credit, with 140 quality points computed as follows: A = 3, B = 2, C = 1, D = 0, E = -1, F = -2. All programs must include the following courses:

	Semester Hours
English Composition and English Literature . . .	12
Bible - Old Testament History and Old and New Testament History	12
College Algebra.	3
Plane Trigonometry	3
Foreign Language (for A.B. this must be Greek or Latin)	12
Biology, Physics, or Chemistry	8
Basic R.O.T.C.	6

(Since the time the College was visited the requirement for graduation has been reduced from 130 to 122 semester hours.)

COURSES OF STUDY- The College offers four programs, two leading to the A.B. and two leading to the B.S. The freshman and sophomore programs in each of these courses are set forth on page 39 of the 1941 catalogue. No variations from the programs as they are shown there are permitted.

The A.B. 1 course differs from the A.B. 2 course in that twelve hours in both Greek and Latin are required in the former, while the latter course requires twelve hours of Greek or Latin and twelve hours of modern language.

The B.S. 1 program is basic to a major in a natural science; the B.S. 2 program is preparatory to a major in social science or business.

The catalogue explains which of these four programs should be taken in preparation for the various professions (pages 32-37).

The requirements for specialization in the upper division are to be changed, beginning with the class graduating in 1943. At the present time, the subjects are grouped under three headings: Language and Literature, Social Science and Commerce, and Natural Science and Mathematics (see page 41 of catalogue). The candidate for a

degree must major in one of these three groups to the extent of not less than thirty hours, at least eighteen of which must be in one subject. At least six hours not counted in the required courses must be taken outside the major group.

The curriculum is organized on a departmental basis, not on a divisional basis. The grouping of the subjects was intended to provide a convenient method for insuring a minimum number of hours in related courses. However, the groupings did not accomplish this purpose. The subjects in the Language and Literature group and in the Natural Science and Mathematics group were fairly closely related, but included in the Social Science and Commerce group were such unrelated subjects as Bible, Business, Fine Arts, and Psychology. Furthermore, under this plan a student was not permitted to cut across groups in selecting related subjects. A student majoring in Economics, for example, could not take his related work in Mathematics, since these subjects fall in different groups.

Because of the weaknesses in the group plan, the faculty adopted a new plan in 1939, to be effective beginning with the class of 1943. The new plan requires a major of twenty-four hours in one department and a minor of twelve hours in correlated courses. Specific statements of major and minor requirements precede each departmental section in the catalogue. The increase in number of hours of concentration required under the new plan is not as great as it appears, since departmental statements indicate that some lower division courses are counted toward the major. This is not true under the old plan.

The new requirements for concentration make no change in the requirements for the first two years.

Mr. Hengeveld, the Registrar, has suggested a number of changes pertaining to curriculum which he feels should be given consideration by the faculty. He has suggested revision of the freshman mathematics requirement. It is his opinion that mathematics should either be made elective, as are Greek and Latin, which are probably just as valuable as disciplinary courses, or, if it is to remain a requirement

for all students, two courses should be given, one for general education and one for those students who will continue in more advanced work. Only a few students elect advanced courses in mathematics.

Another suggestion made by Mr. Hengeveld is that more consideration be given to the possibility of Music as a minor. (The Bible Department is the only department which mentions in its statement the possibility of a minor in Music.) Mr. Hengeveld has also suggested that a survey course in science would be of more value to the student who takes only one course in science than a specialized course in Chemistry, Physics, or Biology.

Table 8 shows the expansion in course offerings in the last twenty years. Semester hours of work offered have increased by 60 per cent, while the student body increased by 32 per cent and the faculty more than doubled.

TABLE 8

SEMESTER HOURS OF CREDIT OFFERED IN 1921-22 AND 1941-42

Subject	1921-22	1941-42
Astronomy	6	9
Bible	24	33
Biology	34	29
Business and Economics	45	48
Political Science		33
Chemistry	46	66
Education	12	15
English	36	60
French	30	36
Geology	6	8
German	30	36
Greek	36	36
History	30	48
Latin	24	39
Mathematics	24	36
Applied Mathematics	16	21
Philosophy	12	24
Physics	34	63
Psychology	12	21
Spanish	30	51
Fine Arts	--	6
Geography	--	26
Music	--	30
Sociology	--	6
Total	487	780
Faculty (excluding Military Science)	21	44
Students	512	675

Dean Brown has recommended to the President that there be no further expansion in the curriculum for the next decade. It is his opinion that the present offerings are adequate. He feels, in fact, that the present course offerings may already be spread a little too thin.

DEGREES AWARDED- Table 9 shows the number of degrees awarded over a period of years. It is not possible to group the graduates according to department of major interest. Under the eighteen hour major plan it would be common for a student to have more than one major.

The B.S. degree has been more popular than the A.B. degree, at least in recent years. In the last five years the College has awarded 500 B.S. degrees and 137 A.B. degrees. According to the Registrar, there has been a considerable increase in interest in recent years in the departments of Music, and Economics and Business. More graduates go into business occupations than any other field.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF DEGREES GRANTED FOR THE ACADEMIC YEARS SHOWN

Academic Year	Bachelor's Degrees	Master's Degrees	Honorary Degrees
1927-28	127	1	7
1930-31	95	3	6
1933-34	99	0	5
1936-37	140	0	17
1937-38	119	0	0
1938-39	139	0	0
1939-40	119	0	4
1940-41	120	0	6

HONORS- The catalogue outlines a plan under which superior students may take honors work in the junior and senior years and may be graduated with high honors or honors (pages 42-44 in catalogue). The student working for honors does special work on an individual basis under the professor in charge of the subject in which he does his major work. For this work the student receives six hours' credit per semester. The honor student must also take written and oral comprehensive examinations on the field of his major subject during his senior year.

This program is still in the embryonic stages and, in the opinion of Dean Brown, cannot progress beyond the present stage until it becomes possible to reduce both student and faculty loads. (The recent reduction in the number of hours required for graduation from 130 to 122 represents a step in this direction.) Probably an even greater hindrance than student loads to the development of honors work is the present teaching load of the faculty. Dean Brown's recommendations in this regard will be discussed later in the report.

During the current year (1941-42), there are only three students working for honors. It is probable that many of the students do not even know of the existence of the program.

QUALITY OF INSTRUCTION- Although faculty members are encouraged to do research, Davidson College rightly feels that the liberal arts college should be more interested in the teaching competence of its instructors than in their research abilities. However, there has been no Dean of the Faculty in recent years and, as a consequence, little has been done to determine the quality of instruction or to encourage improvement in teaching techniques. It is Dean Brown's intention to take action in these matters, although he has not yet had the opportunity to plan his approach to the problem.

CLASS SIZE- Table 10 furnishes data on class size for the year 1940-41. The average class size was nineteen, but there is wide variation in average size among subject matter fields. Forty-five, or 13 per cent of the 344 classes given in

both semesters, had five or fewer students. Forty-two of these courses are offered every year. Although a number of the advanced courses are not given every year, there would seem to be still further opportunity for reducing the number of extremely small classes through alternation. Particularly is this true in music, where fourteen of the sixteen classes given enroled five or fewer students. Fifty-two, or 15 per cent of the total classes given, had enrolments in excess of thirty.

Table 11 provides a further breakdown of classes according to size. One hundred five, or 31 per cent of the total, had between 11 and 21 students, while 84, or 24 per cent, had more than 25 students.

Table 12 indicates that the course offerings listed in the catalogue are not padded. The total of the semester hours offered in Table 12 does not agree with the total in Table 8, since the latter table includes all offerings listed in the catalogue, whether or not they were offered in 1941-42.

FACULTY LOAD- Table 13 shows the average semester hours taught by full-time faculty members in 1940-41. The music teachers were excluded because of the individual instruction given in this field. The average is 14.3 semester hours.

In a report to the President dated November 18, 1941, Dean Brown recommends that the present student-faculty ratio of approximately 15:1, excluding military science teachers, be reduced to 12:1, and that teaching loads be reduced to twelve semester hours. To accomplish this he advocates that the faculty be increased by ten or twelve instructors and assistant professors. It would then be possible to eliminate student assistans, and to expand the honors program.

SUMMER SESSION- The summer session is under the direction of Dr. F. K. Fleagle, Professor of Spanish. The enrolment averages 125, including about 30 women. Most of the students are Davidson students who enrol in the summer courses in order to make up work or take additional courses (additional science for pre-medical students, for example). A very few of the students are teachers who, because they have not taught for three of the last five years, need college credits for renewal of their certificates.

TABLE 10

CLASS SIZE, 1940-41
(Figures are totals for both semesters)

Field	Number of Classes	Average Class Size	Number of Classes with Enrollment of			Total Enrollmentt
			5 or Fewer Given		30 or More	
			Every Year	Alternate Years		
Astronomy	4	29	0	0	2	115
Bible	36	22	0	1	7	798
Biology	11	23	0	0	3	250
Business	10	21	0	0	1	213
Chemistry	19	18	2	0	4	348
Economics	15	27	1	0	6	401
Education	5	17	0	0	0	87
English	40	22	0	1	3	897
Fine Arts	1	4	1	0	0	4
French	18	16	0	0	0	285
Geography	7	14	1	0	1	98
Geology	2	5	2	0	0	9
German	14	16	0	0	0	221
Greek	16	7	6	0	0	108
History	20	26	0	0	9	512
Latin	6	10	2	0	0	59
Mathematics	38	16	6	0	2	607
Music	16	5	14	0	0	82
Philosophy	5	14	0	0	0	71
Physics	16	13	2	1	0	213
Political Science .	12	34	3	0	8	402
Psychology	9	28	0	0	2	253
Sociology	2	26	0	0	1	51
Spanish	22	18	2	0	3	394
Total	344	19	42	3	52	6,478

TABLE 11

CLASS SIZE, 1940-41

Number in Class	Given	
	Every Year	Alternate Years
1 - 5	42	4
6 - 10	42	6
11 - 15	43	4
16 - 20	55	3
21 - 25	59	2
Over 25	81	3
Total	322	22

TABLE 12

COMPARISON OF SEMESTER HOURS OFFERED WITH SEMESTER HOURS GIVEN, BOTH SEMESTERS

Field	Semester Hours Offered, 1941-42	Semester Hours Given, 1940-41
Astronomy	6	6
Bible	21	30
Biology	29	27
Business	18	18
Chemistry	66	59
Economics	30	27
Education	15	15
English	36	36
Fine Arts	6	3
French	48	30
Geography	26	21
Geology	8	6
German	24	24
Greek	40	34
History	42	42
Latin	39	18
Mathematics	34	48
Music	24	26
Philosophy	18	15
Physics	55	53
Political Science .	33	30
Psychology	18	21
Sociology	6	6
Spanish	48	36
Total	710	631

TABLE 13

FACULTY LOAD, 1940-41

Field	Average Semester Hours Taught
Bible and Philosophy	15
Physical Sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Astronomy)	13
Mathematics	15
Social Sciences (History, Economics, Business, Political Science, Sociology, Education, Psychology)	14
Geography and Geology	14
English	15
Foreign Languages (Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish)	15
Total	14.3

The selection of courses to be given depends on the demand. In the summer of 1941, Physics, Mathematics, History, English, Chemistry, Zoology, Bible, Spanish, and Music were given. The average class enrolment was fifteen students. Ordinarily, a class will not be given for fewer than six students, but occasionally a class with fewer than six students will be given if the instructor is willing to accept less than the regular stipend.

The tuition paid is the salary budget. In the summer of 1941 all teachers received the same salary ($325), regardless of rank. Sometimes in the past salaries have varied according to faculty rank. The teachers are regular members of the Davidson faculty. There are no visiting professors in the summer session.

The summer session is self-supporting. Tuition is $30 for eight hours in science or six hours in other subjects, plus breakage and laboratory fees in the sciences. Men students may live in the dormitories for a charge of $12.50 for room and $4.50 for laundry. Women students live in town or commute from their homes.

The session is six weeks in length. Apparently there has been some criticism of the College for offering an eight-hour science course in six weeks, and consideration is now being given to the possibility of lengthening the science course.

From now on Dean Brown is apparently to be responsible for the summer session, though Professor Fleagle is still to be the director. This situation is in need of clarification.

The Summer Music Camp is run by Mr. Pfohl, Director of Music at Davidson College, under the general supervision of Professor Fleagle. The camp enrols about seventy-five boys recruited from the high schools of North Carolina and neighboring states. The program consists of training in music, the formation of a band and orchestra which gives Sunday concerts , and social activities. Large numbers of people attend the concerts and the Camp is, for this reason, considered a good medium for publicity for the College. The project is self-supporting. A fee of $100 covers all expenses. The program runs concurrently with the summer session.

TEACHER TRAINING

Teacher training is not an important function of Davidson College. In recent years 15 per cent of the graduates, on the average, have entered teaching. Many of these have secured positions in private preparatory schools. The salaries of public school teachers in the south are too low to attract any considerable number of Davidson graduates, many of whom come from families on the higher socio-economic levels.

The College offers only the minimum professional requirements for teaching in North Carolina. Practice teaching is done in the local high school. In order that the local school may qualify as a practice school, the College has been paying the cost of adding a ninth month to the eight-month program which the community is supporting. A fee of $20 is charged for practice teaching, but in recent years so few students have been doing practice teaching that the receipts from this fee have not been sufficient to cover the subsidy, which amounts to approximately $500 a year. Furthermore, public school music has been growing in importance (eight of the sixteen students who are this year preparing for public school teaching are music students). Since there is no music department in the local high school, music students must do their practice teaching elsewhere. It is reported that the College will discontinue the subsidy to the local high school next year and will attempt to make other arrangements for practice teaching.

FACULTY

FACULTY PREPARATION- Table 14 shows the faculty for 1940-41 classified according to highest degree held. Over one-half the members of the faculty hold the Ph.D. or a professional degree. Twenty-four of the forty-four faculty members in 1940-41 are graduates of Davidson College. The advanced degrees are widely spread among the better graduate schools.

TABLE 14

FACULTY MEMBERS AS OF 1940-41 CLASSIFIED BY RANK
ON BASIS OF HIGHEST DEGREE HELD

Academic Rank	Total	Highest Degree Held			
		Professional	Bachelor's	Master's	Ph.D.
Professor	27	2	2	9	14
Associate Professor	15	1	1	7	6
Assistant Professor	--	--	--	--	--
Instructor	2	--	1	1	--
Total	44	3	4	17	20

YEARS OF SERVICE - Table 15 shows the faculty for 1941-42 classified on the basis of years of service at Davidson. Almost one-half the members of the faculty have been on the staff for more than fifteen years. The average term of service is fourteen years.

TABLE 15

FACULTY MEMBERS AS OF 1941-42 CLASSIFIED BY RANK ON THE BASIS
OF YEARS OF SERVICE AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE

Academic Rank	Total	Number of Faculty Members with Years of Service as Shown				Average Term
		Under 6 Years	6 - 15 Years	16 - 25 Years	Over 25 Years	
Professor	25	0	8	11	6	20
Associate Professor	13	7	3	3	0	8
Assistant Professor	2	2	0	0	0	0
Instructor	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total	44	13	11	14	6	14

SALARIES - Table 16 provides information on faculty salaries for the year 1941-42. The maximum salary is $4,000, and this maximum may be reached at a rather early age. Dean Brown has suggested to President Cunningham, in the report to which earlier reference was made, that the maximum be raised, possibly to $4,500, and that some method be adopted for providing professors now at the maximum with further financial incentive. Seventeen professors have reached the $4,000 maximum.

TABLE 16

FACULTY SALARIES AS OF 1941 - 42

Academic Rank	Salary Spread	Average Salary
Professor.....	$3,000 - $4,000	$3,860
Associate Professor	2,600 - 3,200	2,900
Assistant Professor	1,200 - 1,500	1,350
Instructor	960 - 1,800	1,300
Total.....	$ 960 - $4,000	$3,240

Selection of Staff The policy generally followed in the selection of new faculty members is to seekrecommendations from the large graduate schools, particularly those where the administrative officers have personal contacts. No one can be elected to the staff who is not an active member of a Protestant evangelical church. Information on this point is sought from the minister and other members of the candidate's community. The College follows the progress of its own graduates in graduate school with the thought in mind that they might become members of the staff. It is felt that among its own graduates the College is more liable to find the attitudes which it considers desirable. It is admitted that the selection of staff members from among its own graduates exerts a powerful influence for conservatism.

Dean Brown feels that the proportion of professors and associate professors in the faculty is too large. The increase in the size of the faculty which he advocates should be accomplished through bringing in young men as instructors and assistant professors. (Three instructors were appointed in 1941-42.)

It is general policy to require that teaching members of the staff hold at least the master's degree. Instructors with a Bachelor's degree who are working for an advanced degree are sometimes engaged, but only as laboratory instructors, not as class instructors.

It is also the policy of the College to encourage promising young staff members to work for advanced degrees through leaves of absence, and through financial assistance or assistance in securing fellowships.

TENURE - All members of the faculty except full professors are subject to annual election. Full professors have indefinite tenure and cannot be discharged unless cause is shown. Those of lower rank may be dismissed through mere failure to re-elect. Apparently, however, the annual re-election of faculty members below the rank of full professor who have been in the service of the institution for some time is in general only a formality. Full professors are inaugurated at the end of their first year of service in rank of full professor. Full professors must be members of the Presbyterian Church. According to the By-Laws of the Trustees (revised 1938), the professor at his inauguration must give affirmative answers to the following questions:

(a) Do you believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice?

(b) Do you sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church in the United States as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures?

(c) Do you accept the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States?

(d) Do you solemnly engage not to teach anything contrary to the Holy Scriptures as interpreted by the Standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States while you are connected with this institution?

(e) Do you promise in reliance upon the grace of God to live a becoming Christian life and to be faithful in the discharge of your duties as a Professor in this College?

(f) Do you promise that if at any time you find yourself out of harmony with these solemn engagements which you have just made, you will notify the Trustees of the College?

RETIREMENT - Davidson participates in the Teachers Retirement Plan of the Teachers Retirement and Annuity Association of America. Under this plan a premium of 5 per cent of the faculty member's salary is annually paid by the College and the faculty member. Retirement is automatic at age sixty-five except that after retirement age the faculty member may be re-elected for one year at a time.

HOUSING - The College owns eighteen faculty homes, not all of which are at present occupied by members of the faculty. No faculty member is under any compulsion to live in one of the College houses. About one-half of the faculty own their own homes. About twelve live in College houses. The standard rental for these houses if $500 a year.

FACULTY AUTHORITY - According to the statement in the By-Laws of the Trustees of the duties and powers of the faculty, the faculty has jurisdiction over matters pertaining to curriculum and discipline. The faculty is composed of the President, the professors, the associate professors and assistant professors. This excludes the Treasurer, the Registrar, and the instructors. The Director of Music and the Director Physical Education are considered members of the faculty, but their exact status regarding rank is not clear.

The faculty meets once a month. Examination of the minutes indicates that the faculty in its meetings is concerned with the usual matters pertaining to the academic work of the College. It passes on all the recommendations of its committees. The Executive Committee of the faculty has become nothing more than a discipline committee. Dean Brown plans to take steps to correct this situation. The Executive Committee meets weekly. Its minutes are approved by the faculty..

FACULTY COMMITTEES - The catalogue lists twenty-seven faculty committees in addition to the Executive Committee. Some of these committees are purely administrative, some are advisory to student groups, some are advisory to administrative officers, others make arrangements for certain special events. Only these committees which are important to the purposes of the survey will be considered in this report.

All proposed changes in curriculum are submitted to the Curriculum Committee for approval. For final approval, proposed changes must be submitted by the Curriculum Committee to the faculty. The Curriculum Committee is composed of the Dean of the Faculty and five members of the faculty..

The function of the Library Committee will be discussed in the section of this report which deals with the library.

The work of the Committee on Fraternities and Clubs, the Committee on Social Life, the Committee on Placement for Teachers, and the Committee on Placement for Business is treated in connection with the report on student personnel work..

The Entrance Requirements and Admission Committee is an administrative committee composed of the Registrar, the Dean of Students, and the President. Its function is to pass on individual applications for admission.

The Student Self-Help Committee passes on applications for N.Y.A. aid and

assists students in securing part-time employment in the town. Its functions should probably be taken over by the Scholarship and Loans Committee, which is composed of the President, the Dean of Students, the Treasurer, and the Registrar. Centralization of the authority to grant all forms of student aid is usually conducive to the most effective administration of student aid.

The Student-Faculty Relations Committee, composed of three faculty members and five students, grew out of student demand for a liaison body between students and faculty. The Committee has not been markedly successful. According to Dean Brown, the faculty is still attempting to find out exactly what the students conceive the function of this committee to be.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES - Davidson College has a campus of fifty acres. The catalogue contains a complete description of the physical plant. There is adequate classroom and laboratory space for the present student body, and these facilities should continue to be adequate, since the College has no intention of expanding the student body beyond 650. There are 33 lecture and recitation rooms, which will seat 1,266 students. At no time in 1940-41 were more than 25 of these rooms in use at any one time. There are 38 faculty offices. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,284. Excellent laboratory facilities are provided in the new science building. There is sufficient dormitory space for the resident student body.

The needed additions to the plant as seen by the administration are a new church, a social center, and a new gymnasium. The present gymnasium, which was constructed some twenty-five years ago, is adequate in neither size nor equipment to meet the present needs of the College. A campaign now under way to secure the funds for the construction of a new gymnasium after the war is ended bids fair to be successful. (Since this report was originally prepared, the former library has been remodelled to provide a social center.) Apparently the College has no intention of establishing a boarding department. The present arrangements for boarding are judged satisfactory.

THE LIBRARY - Davidson College has a splendid new library building, which contains a periodical room, a reference room, a reading room, a small current newspaper room, a smoking room, three seminar rooms, four small study rooms in the stacks, and a number of carrels. There are study accommodations for about 275 students.

There are 40,000 volumes catalogued, and 10,000 volumes not catalogued. The latter, which are mainly gifts, are stored in the basement. The stacks are designed to hold 100,000 volumes.

Mr. C. G. Davidson, the Librarian, is a graduate of Davidson College, holds the Master's degree in History from Harvard, and the M.A. in Library Science from the University of Chicago. He has held his present position since 1936. There are two Assistant Librarians, both of whom hold B.S. degrees in Library Science. Neither of the Assistant Librarians has faculty ranking. Mr. Davidson is Professor of Bibliographical History. There are also about twenty-five N.Y.A. student assistants employed in the library.

The library holds 111, or 54 per cent, of the 207 volumes on the Survey check list. One hundred fifty periodicals are currently received. In the last five years an average of 1,300 books per year has been acquired. (Table 17). Of these, an average of 1,067 were purchased.

TABLE 17

VOLUMES ADDED TO LIBRARY IN LAST FIVE YEARS

Academic Year	Books Acquired		
	By Gift	By Purchase	Total
1936-37	356	934	1,290
1937-38	235	934	1,169
1938-39	155	1,389	1,544
1939-40	191	1,165	1,356
1940-41	241	912	1,153

The Dewey Decimal system of classification is used.

The purchase of duplicates is a matter which is left to the individual departments. They are, however, encouraged by Mr. Davidson to purchase duplicates of widely used books rather than single volumes which will be used but little. Most of the classes use textbooks and keep a reserve shelf in the library.

Mr. Davidson is definitely looked upon as a professional person. The Library Committee is now purely advisory, though prior to the time when Mr. Davidson became Librarian, the library was operated by the Committee.

Each department head receives an allotment from the library appropriation for the purchase of books for curricular reading. The basis on which the departmental allotment is determined is the number of students in the department, the relative cost of books in that field, and special considerations for new members of the department. There is general participation on the part of members of the departments in the selection of books to be purchased. Each department enjoys complete freedom in spending its allotment. Its selection of books is never questioned by the Librarian.

A general fund of about $200 is set aside for the purchase of books of general interest. The selection of these books is made by Mr. Davidson.

The only departmental libraries are in the Chemistry and Physics Departments, which keep their libraries for reference purposes adjoining the laboratories. The Chemistry Department handles its own circulation, but the books are catalogued by the library. Duplicates are not kept in the main library.

The extent to which the free collection is used was estimated by a random sampling (every tenth book) of books in the English Literature, History, Economics, and Religion sections, noting the number of times each book was charged out during the last two years. The results of this investigation are shown in Table 18. In the English Literature Section, 61 per cent of the books sampled had not circulated in the last two years; in History, 71 per cent; in Economics, 66 per cent; in Religion, 66 per cent.

All students have free access to the stacks at all times. The library is open from 8:30 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Saturday. It is closed on Sunday.

TABLE 18

USE OF FREE BOOKS AS DETERMINED BY A RANDOM SAMPLING

Books Circulated during the Last Two Years	English Literature	History	Economics	Religion
No Times.	161	181	71	118
Once.	33	33	14	37
Twice	23	13	7	13
Three Times . . .	13	11	5	4
Four or More Times	34	16	10	7
Total. . . .	264	254	107	179

"Leisure time reading" is opposed by the Curriculum Committee on the grounds that parallel lists in courses are adequate to meet student needs, and, if adequately covered by the student, will leave little time for additional reading. Mr. Davidson has come to the same point of view, after becoming convinced of the high quality of most of the parallel lists. Therefore, no effort is made by the Librarian to encourage general reading.

The physical lay-out of the library is explained to incoming students during the orientation period. The Librarian is given one period early in the year in each freshman English course for instruction in the use of the library. He also prepares exercises designed to give the students practice in applying the knowledge gained through his lecture.

A course in Bibliographical History for freshmen has been approved by the Curriculum Committee but is not yet being offered.

In the last three years an average of $9,100 a year has been spent for salaries (excluding student assistants), books, periodicals and miscellaneous library purposes. During this period the enrolment average 660. This is an expenditure per student of $13.80.

There are no other library facilities readily accessible. Textbooks may be purchased at the College book store.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

President Cunningham has been in office for so short a time that he has not yet formulated any definite plans for the future of the College. He does not at present contemplate any significant changes in the direction in which the College is now moving.

The recommendations of the Dean of the Faculty regarding ways in which he feels the academic program should be strengthened have been discussed elsewhere in this report. Likewise, the plant needs as seen by the administration have already been mentioned.

It is generally agreed among the administrative officers that the student body should grow no larger. Dean Brown would continue to limit enrolment to about 650. Mr. Hengeveld, the Registrar, would like to see enrolment limited to 500 students rigidly selected on a scholastic basis.

STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICE

STUDENT PROMOTION AND ADMISSION- A mailing list of prospective students is made up from several sources: Lists of seniors are secured through the state boards of seven of the southern states. Also, students returning from their holiday vacation are asked to fill out cards giving the names of boys whom they recommend for Davidson College. Names of prospective students are also secured from alumni and ministers in the churches.

In January a brochure entitled "Choosing Your College" is sent to all on this prospective list.

The enrolment is restricted to 650. This quota is usually filled by commencement time. Some contacts are made with prospective students by Mr. Hengeveld and members of the faculty as they travel about giving addresses. There is

no regular recruiting officer.

The institution selects students from the upper two-thirds of their graduating class who have satisfactory character recommendations. No general aptitude tests are given in order to validate high school rank or to supply supplementary information.

A medical questionnaire was sent out this year (1941-42) for the first time.

Applicants for admission must present the following specific units for entrance:

	Units
English	4
Mathematics	3
Foreign Language.	2
History	1
Electives	5
Total.	15

A student may be admitted without foreign language but must make up this deficiency in college without college credit. Students with a deficiency in mathematics and those who are low on the mathematics placement test must enrol in Basic Mathematics, a one-semester, non-credit course.

One of the tests given to entering freshmen is the American Council Psychological Examination. According to Professor Guinn, who administers the test, the average Davidson freshman ranks approximately at the median on the national norm.

ORIENTATION- Before students come to the college campus, a record of personal information is secured from each student. This blank contains a great deal of information that is sometimes included in applications for admission. Information relating to the parents, the size of family, whether immediate relatives have previously attended Davidson College, whether the student has lived at home, what responsibilities he has assumed in the home, whether his parents are divorced or separated, the state of the student's health, favorite studies in high school and most difficult

subjects, his attitude toward study, his reasons for coming to college, why he chose Davidson, whether he plans to graduate, his financial resources, extra-curriculum activities he took part in while in high school, hobbies or special interests, specifically with reference to music, favorite recreations, magazines and newspapers read, titles of books read during the past year outside of school requirements, high school honors, whether the individual enjoys social events, what events he has attended, whether he is a member of the church and of what denomination, whether he is active in church work, and whether he is interested in religion. These items of information are all pertinent to counseling students.

The orientation program is in the hands of Professor Guinn, of the Department of Education. The program covers five days, and includes a variety of activities. On the whole, the program seems to be well organized and appropriate to the purposes of orientation. Included in the activities of the first two days are tests in mathematics, in reading, and a general psychological test. An aptitude test for those interested in music is also given. There is no English placement test listed in the program. The chief criticism that might be made of the testing program during orientation is that the results are not available in time for the registration of students.

The registration of students takes place on the fourth day of orientation. Physical and medical examinations are given on the fourth and fifth days.

The members of the Y.M.C.A. cabinet, fourteen in number, serve as upper class counselors to freshmen. There are also about fourteen faculty members who serve as advisers. The upper classmen and the faculty members cooperate in dealing with student problems.

The orientation is continued during the year on an informal basis by the counselors, by the Y cabinet men; also occasional chapel programs are devoted to certain types of orientation.

One of the main problems connected with the induction of freshmen into this institution is the fraternity rushing, which takes place right at the close of the

orientation period. Freshmen do not have sufficient time to inform themselves concerning fraternities so as to make an intelligent choice. This is a problem which is recognized both by the administration and by the students. Deferred rushing and pledging would undoubtedly prove more satisfactory if it could be adopted with the cooperation of the Pan-hellenic council.

COUNSELING- The Registrar is chairman of the faculty committee on counseling. He has assumed this responsibility this year (1941-42) for the first time. The counseling plan consists in the selection of fourteen faculty members, who are regarded as especially competent to engage in this work. Each faculty member has twelve or thirteen freshmen assigned to him. The counselors are expected to follow their freshmen through the sophomore year, until they choose their departments of specialization. From then on they are advised by heads of departments or by departmental counselors.

Each counselor is given the student's preparatory record, including his rank in class, the recommendations of the student from the high school principal, the complete test scores following the period of orientation, and the personal information sheet which is secured before the student comes to the institution. This information is much more complete than that which is put into the hands of counselors in most institutions.

Early in the year the Registrar divides the freshmen into groups of about eighty, explaining to each group the rules and regulations and functions of the counseling system, and urges the boys to visit the counselors in their homes. This last provision has not worked very satisfactorily. It is reported that students are fearful that they may be accused of "bootlicking" if they visit their faculty counselors or other members of the faculty too freely.

The counselors ordinarily meet the students for interviews in their offices or on the campus. There seems to be no very systematic set-up for this purpose. At the time that the test results are tabulated, lists of students who fall in the lower ranges are sent to each of the counselors, with the expectation that special

attention will be given to these students because of the difficulties they are likely to encounter. This same information is sent to all instructors of freshman classes so that they may be on the lookout for the students who are likely to have difficulty.

At the end of the first month faculty members report student grades. This provides an opportunity for the counselors and for the Registrar to contact immediately those who are low in their work. At mid-semester the faculty members make a special report covering a number of specific items regarding each student, such as attendance in class, earnestness, and diligence in work. Specific descriptive statements with reference to these items are included in the report, which goes to the parents and is available to the counselors. Counselors also write to parents regarding students who may be having special difficulty.

Counselors apparently do not keep a record of their conferences. The Registrar, however, gets a written recommendation from the counselors before he confers with students who are having academic difficulties.

One rather unique provision consists in the assignment of boys in advanced courses in education to tutor students who have special difficulties. This tutoring is counted as supervised instruction and is applied in the fulfillment of requirements for practice teaching.

There appear to be no regular conferences among the counselors themselves. This is apparently a weakness in the whole system, for such conferences might be employed to aid the counselors in acquiring counseling techniques and exchanging experiences which they have with the students they counsel.

The vocational counseling consists first of a series of lectures given in the spring. These lectures are reported to be fairly satisfactory. They could no doubt be improved, were more specific directions given to the visiting lecturers who discuss various vocational fields. There appear to be practically no books on vocations available either to the counselors or to the students themselves. Like-

wise, the source materials on how to study available to counselors and to students are somewhat limited.

Adjustments in student programs are made on the basis of the grades at the end of the first month. Adjustments in courses in mathematics are made on the basis of mathematics tests given at the end of the semester.

Special emotional problems are sometimes referred to the psychology department. Students who are suspected of having special physical problems are referred to the medical staff. Counselors do not have available, however, reports from the health department regarding special physical or health handicaps that should be taken into account in registering students or in adjusting their programs.

Among the limitations of the counseling program as it now operates are the following:

(1) Lack of adequate provisions for developing the professional competence in counseling on the part of the counselors themselves.

(2) Lack of specific information on study techniques for counselors and for students.

(3) Lack of adequate vocational information. The vocational counseling is good as far as it goes but it is not very far-reaching.

(4) The lack of adequate provisions for counseling students on personal problems. Faculty counselors are responsible for giving counsel in this area, but it appears to be somewhat limited.

Student appraisal of the counseling program may be briefly summarized as follows: Most of the counseling deals with academic problems. Students go to the counselors to get their grades. Incidentally, this provides for a normal contact between students and faculty counselors. On the whole, the students go to the teachers in the various subjects for help with reference to their study problems. They go to most any member of the faculty whom they regard as helpful for counsel on vocations. The students feel that the faculty members are always willing to

help them, but in a good many instances they do not avail themselves of the services of these counselors.

The grade point averages of the various fraternities are computed and published periodically. For 1940-41 these averages were as follows:

Kappa Sigma	2.00756
Kappa Alpha	1.76315
Phi Gamma Delta	1.73627
Beta Theta Pi	1.73625
Pi Kappa Alpha	1.72000
Pi Kappa Phi	1.66756
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1.65555
Phi Delta Theta	1.63550
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1.60886

Note should also be made of the fact that a letter is sent by the chairman of the guidance committee to the president of each fraternity concerning its pledges, indicating those students who are likely to have difficulty and suggesting that the fraternities should provide special coaching. The letter suggests in some instances that student participation in extra-curriculum activities should be restricted so that they may give concentrated attention to their academic work.

As has already been indicated, most of the educational counseling appears to be directed to the students of low scholastic ability. As an incentive to these students, in addition to the counseling arrangements already mentioned, the institution maintains a scholastic probation system. A student who fails to pass at least three major subjects at the end of his first month or at the mid-semester is placed on probation. Students who are on probation for low scholarship are also placed on probation with reference to absence. If the student absents himself from class while on probation it is necessary for him to make a satisfactory explanation to the Dean of Students and in case of unsatisfactory explanation he is referred to the Executive Committee for discipline. Freshmen who do not pass at least two of their major courses and who do not have at least a grade of "E" on one other major course are automatically excluded at the end of the first semester. All freshmen who fail to pass at least three major subjects at the end of the first month or

mid-semester are placed on probation. Those who fail to pass at least three major subjects at the end of the first semester are placed on strict probation. If they fail to pass at least three major subjects by the middle of the second semester, they are required to withdraw from college. Students above the freshman level who do not make passing grades in at least three major courses during the semester are not permitted to remain in college the following semester. These students may, however, by summer study, regain their standing in the institution. Any student who is thus readmitted is placed on probation and may be excluded at any time that his record, his scholarship, attendance or conduct is unsatisfactory.

The institution maintains numerous detailed rules and penalties with reference to absence from class. At present the major penalties for absence appear to be either a fine or probationary status.

It should be said in this connection that the present scheme of probation, exclusion and enforcement of compulsory class attendance appears to be entirely too arbitrary to serve the purposes for which they are intended and to take into account the real educational value they are intended to achieve. These rules should be revised so as to allow students, except those who fail to give evidence of exerting any effort to maintain a satisfactory standing, at least one full year in which to establish their academic status in the institution. The use of monetary fines for absences undoubtedly is unfair in that it is relatively lenient for the student who has ample financial resources and may be unduly severe upon the student whose resources are very limited. The administration is already cognizant of some of the problems involved in the present system and is wisely undertaking a study of the whole situation with a view to revising and simplifying the probationary and absence regulations.

Among the incentives to promote good scholarship in addition to the counseling services and probationary restrictions are the following: (a) The honor roll. All students who take a full course and attain an average of "A" or more in their

studies for an entire session are placed on the honor roll which is published in the catalogue. (b) General honors. Students who take a regular course of study and for four years average between "B-plus" and "A" receive a distinction of cum laude. These distinctions are entered on the student's diploma. (c) Group honors. Students who do the work of one of the courses leading to A.B. (1), A.B. (2), B.S. (1), B.S. (2), and special work in one of the groups shall be graduated with high honors or honors in the group of their concentration. (d) Class honors. The member of the graduating class who makes the highest average in his studies for the four years shall deliver the valedictory at commencement, and the member of the class who makes the next highest average shall deliver the salutatory.

Each year a fraternity cup is awarded to the Greek letter fraternity whose membership makes the highest average in classroom grades for the year. It becomes the permanent possession of the fraternity which wins it for three successive years.

There is also a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Chapters of honorary scientific societies in chemistry and physics are found on the campus.

One of the most important incentives to students of superior ability is honors work. First steps have been taken toward the introduction of honors, but this plan needs to be developed much further in order to make it really effective.

EXTRA-CURRICULUM ACTIVITIES- A list of the most important student activities and the number of students participating in each follows (Table 19).

The organizations on this campus are representative of the interests commonly found among students. The most influential organizations are the student government, of which all students are members; the student Y.M.C.A., and the fraternities.

The student council, which is really the executive body of the student gobernment, consists of fourteen members: the president, who is selected from the rising senior class; the vice-president, from the rising junior class; a secretary-treasurer, from the rising sophomore class; four men selected from the senior class,

two from the rising junior class, and one from the rising sophomore class; and the presidents of the three upper classes. Candidates for membership on the council are nominated by a committee made up of four seniors, two juniors, and one sophomore elected by secret ballot from the student council.

TABLE 19

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULUM ACTIVITIES, 1940-41

Type of Activity	Number of Students
Inter-collegiate athletics	266
Intra-mural athletics . . .	420
Debate	20
Student publication. . . .	75
Dramatics.	18
Musical organizations . . .	125
Fraternities (social) . . .	360
Clubs:	
Honorary fraternities. .	190
"D" Club.	40
Literary societies. . .	75

The student government operates on the honor basis. The specific offenses to which the honor system applies are cheating, perjury, and stealing. Numerous other types of offenses are covered by the rules of the student council; these, however, do not come under the specific provisions of the honor system; they are dealt with by the council as conditions dictate.

It appears from reports of students and faculty members that the honor system is operating quite effectively on this campus. It is subject to the limitations characteristic of honor systems--first, in that the action of the council is arbitrary and leads to immediate expulsion of students who are guilty of the three major offenses noted above; second, in that with reference to certain minor offenses the council assumes less direct responsibility. This is indicated in part by the fact that the members of the student government other than the council do not feel it incumbent upon them to take cognizance of the offenses that do not fall under the three

major heads of cheating, perjury, and stealing.

The Y.M.C.A. seems to be a particularly strong organization. It maintains various committees on religious activities, such as the organization of deputation teams, the conducting of Boy Scout work, the participation in various types of Negro work, teaching Sunday School classes, conducting hall prayer meetings. It is regarded as a distinct honor to be elected to the cabinet of the Y.M.C.A., and particularly to be an officer of the organization.

Two faculty committees deal with certain phases of student life and activities. One is the Committee on Fraternities and Clubs, chiefly advisory as far as its functions are concerned. It determines the dates for rushing and formulates general policies governing the fraternity activities. The other is the Committee on Social Life. This committee approves dates, places, and chaperons for social events. It exercises no direct control over the expenditures for such social events. Most of the social events are conducted under the auspices of the Pan-hellenic Council but are open to all students. Student dances are usually held at the armory at Charlotte. This removal of some of the major student social functions from the campus is one of the serious problems confronting the institution. It grows out of restrictions imposed upon students with reference to holding dances on college property or within the limits of the village of Davidson. As has already been indicated, the Pan-hellenic Council assumes the financial responsibility for these social affairs. In the past the Council has split the profits; recently, however, there have been no profits and Council members have been individually responsible for deficits.

The student activities fee of fourteen dollars is allocated to the various organizations that are eligible to participate in it on the following basis:

Quips and Cranks (Annual).....	$ 4.00
The Davidsonian (Weekly).....	4.00
The Magazine (four times yearly)....	1.00
Debating.....	1.00
Y.M.C.A.....	4.00
Total.....	$14.00

Each organization does its own banking and handles its own accounts. These accounts are audited regularly by a member of the faculty who is professor of accounting. There is no limit upon the open accounts that may be carried by fraternities. Also, the expenditure of funds allocated to various student organizations rests entirely with those organizations.

It is reported that while a majority of the students are members of fraternities, the fraternities do not to a large degree dominate the student activities through political maneuvering. Students themselves admit, however, that there are some fraternity politics on the campus. The membership in the fraternities by classes is as follows: Seniors, 61 per cent; juniors, 55 per cent; sophomores, 60 per cent; freshmen, 49 per cent; entire student body, 54 per cent.

All fraternity members live in the dormitories. Each fraternity, however, has a separate recreation center. This center consists of a building erected by the College for use of the fraternities. It has one large social room, a chapter room, a kitchenette, and a powder room. Each fraternity pays a rent of $375.00 per year for the use of its social center, $75.00 of which covers heat and maintenance. With respect to housing, the fraternity situation on this campus is far better than that found in a good many institutions.

One of the serious problems on this campus is the lack of adequate facilities for students of Davidson College to entertain young women who come to the campus for social affairs. This in part accounts for the fact that they prefer to hold their social events in the neighboring city of Charlotte. Under the present arrangement, however, there is no adequate provision for the chaperonage of young women who come from their homes or from other institutions as the guests of Davidson students. Some members of the faculty of Davidson College and some alumni feel that this situation is far from desirable at present.

Until recently the non-fraternity men have had no facilities for social recreation corresponding to the fraternity houses. It has recently been reported,

however, that the former library has been remodelled to serve as quarters for the Y.M.C.A. and as a student lounge for non-fraternity men. It has come to be a popular meeting place and recreation center for all types of students, fraternity and non-fraternity.

The survey staff was particularly impressed by the tendency of Davidson students to desert the campus over week ends. They usually leave immediately after their Saturday classes and return just in time for the Sunday evening vespers, attendance at which is required.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS- The distribution of the students in various types of living arrangements at Davidson College is as follows:

TABLE 20

LIVING QUARTERS OF STUDENTS, 1941

Residing	Number of Students
At Home.....	51
In Dormitories.....	615
In Fraternity Houses.....	0
In Rooming Houses Off Campus.	16
Total.....	682

The above table shows that 615 students, or 90 per cent of the total, lived in college dormitories in 1940-41. The 51 students living at home include the 7 women students who live in the town. There are 16 students living off campus. Only those students who are working for their room and board are permitted to live off campus. There is no inspection of living conditions in these homes, but the College usually has reason to believe that they provide a desirable environment for the students.

The dormitories will accommodate 615 students. Almost all the rooms accommodate two students. There are about twenty-five single rooms. On the whole, the dormitories appear to be well-maintained. Toilet facilities are adequate. Mrs.

N. T. Smith, Supervisor of Dormitories, is responsible for the physical conditions in the dormitories and student conduct in the dormitories.

The Treasurer of the College is in charge of assignment of student rooms. Students in the College usually apply for rooms in the spring before they leave the institution. An attempt is made to assign to the same rooms students who will be congenial roommates, and opportunities are provided for changing roommates who do not prove to be congenial. There are no house mothers or hostesses in the dormitories except the supervisor referred to above.

No dining facilities are provided on the campus. The boys board in clubs, in private homes in the community, or in some instances rent a house and organize their own boarding club. The provisions for sanitary inspections are far from satisfactory. Each fraternity organizes and maintains its own boarding club, either under its direct management or by special arrangement with a private home owner.

There is relatively little provision for the development of social life in the dormitories. This again argues for both the employment of hostesses or house mothers in the dormitories.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND INFLUENCES- The chief sources of religious influence on the Davidson campus are the required courses in Bible (twelve semester hours), the Y.M.C.A., the local church, the chapel programs, the Sunday evening vesper service, the influence of the faculty members, most of whom are members of the Presbyterian Church, and all of whom are required to be active Christians.

The Bible courses are aimed to develop an increased interest in Bible study and to provide a better understanding of the Bible as a religious book. The Old Testament is studied first in order to give the background of the relationship between it and the New Testament; also to provide opportunities for pointing out parallels between situations arising in both the Old and New Testaments and modern social conditions. It is the impression of the survey staff, however, that the emphasis in these courses is largely factual in nature. There appears to be no particular resentment on the part of students against compulsory work in Bible.

The Y. M. C. A. as a religious influence has already been commented upon. It seems to be very positive in its effect upon students and in the interest that students take in it.

The local church is designed to provide a program both for the residents of the community and for students. The pastor appears to be a sincere and effective leader. Students speak highly of him, and approximately one hundred of the student body attend the local religious services each Sunday morning. The pastor of the church cooperates very closely with the local Y.M.C.A. He is available for student conferences also. The church, however, does not appear to provide any large program of activities for students. Sunday school classes are conducted on the campus, and other forms of young people's religious activities frequently associated with the church are in this instance provided through the Y.M.C.A. and campus organizations. Members of the faculty feel that the present church lacks the beauty and dignity essential to arousing the interest of students and attracting student participation. There is considerable agitation for a beautiful and commodious chapel on the campus.

Chapel exercises are held five days a week; attendance is required. Two of these programs are conducted by students. Three are conducted by the President or members of the faculty. There appears to be a decided difference of opinion among the students as to the value of compulsory chapel. On the whole, however, it is regarded as a positive influence in the lives of students. Some students indicate that while they may resent it now, after they leave the institution their viewpoint may be somewhat different. They no doubt reflect attitudes expressed by alumni with whom they have associated either at home or elsewhere away from the campus.

The Sunday evening vesper program is a religious service in which outstanding speakers participate. Here again, student opinion differs, not so much as to the value of the service, but as to the compulsory phase. The survey staff has the feeling from attending a single service, that the program is well organized and that it undoubtedly makes a positive contribution. It also serves as a means of requiring all student-

to be on the campus in order to begin the work of the following week; though this is not one of the direct reasons for the program.

The influence of the faculty members is commented upon favorably by the students. They speak particularly of the scholarly attainments of the faculty members and their high type of personal life. This is undoubtedly an important factor in the whole religious spirit of the institution.

In attempting to identify the evidences of this influence reflected in the lives of students, the survey staff was less successful than might be desired. Among the evidences mentioned were the participation of students in Y.M.C.A. activities, the attendance of the large percentage of the students at mid-week prayer meetings in the dormitories, the attendance of about one hundred students at church services on Sunday morning, the effectiveness with which the honor system operates, and the general friendly attitude of the students toward one another, indicating something of a Christian atmosphere. It is frankly admitted by some of the faculty members, and by some of the students, that in many instances the actual evidences of the Christian influence of the institution are not very different from those that might be found in a state institution or in a private institution of some other type. It must also be noted in this connection that the religious life of the campus is pretty largely a continuation of the religious influences of the homes and the communities from which these students come. They are selected in part upon the basis of their already possessing the type of character and the attitudes which the institution itself is interested in developing. This means that the College is really perpetuating and further confirming those characteristics which the students bring to the institution.

Among the tendencies which tend to work against the positive Christian influences on the campus, the following were discovered:

(1) Some of the boys are hesitant to give full expression to their Christian life and ideals. They tend, therefore, to conceal their real convictions and religious enthusiasm by appearing to be indifferent or to be non-participants in religious affairs.

(2) Some of the students say that they are hampered in developing sound attitudes toward religion on the campus by the element of compulsion. They feel that the opportunities for self-expression should be more spontaneous in nature.

(3) The lack of social life on the campus, compelling students to find social recreation outside of the institution and in some instances under environmental conditions that are not compatible with the ideals of the institution, does not contribute to the development of a positive religious character.

(4) There is some evidence that the fraternities in their relationships to one another and to non-fraternity men at times lose sight of what one would regard as the fundamental Christian virtues of charity, brotherliness and interest in promoting the common good of all students.

(5) There is no clear evidence that the students tend to relate the honor system and the principles on which it operates to the basic ideals and concepts of Christian living.

FINANCIAL AID- Student aid is administered by the Scholarship and Loans Committee, composed of the President, the Dean of Students, the Treasurer, and the Registrar. The amount and type of financial aid for 1940-41 were as follows (Table 21).

Athletic scholarships were given to eleven men on the football squad. The maximum of $550 was given to only one man. Most of the athletic scholarships run from $200 to $250. The support for these scholarships comes from gifts under the Living Endowment plan restricted to this purpose.

The Other Scholarships in the table are awards made on the basis of need and merit. Though the maximum is $100, almost all these awards are for $50. Awards are made for only one year at a time. These scholarships are supported from the income on endowment restricted to scholarship purposes.

The College has a revolving loan fund which on April 30, 1941, amounted to $60,779 ($10,039 in cash and $50,740 in notes receivable). During the fiscal year 1940-41, $5,768 in notes receivable was collected and new loans were made to forty students in the amount of $5,395. The note is signed by the student and by his parent,

legal guardian, or some other reliable person. The rate of interest is 2 per cent while the borrower is a student at Davidson, and 6 per cent after he leaves Davidson. The terms of the note require repayment of the principal six months after the borrower ceases to be a student at Davidson, but this is not enforced. An interest notice is sent to the borrower every six months, which shows the interest due and requests prompt payment of the principal. The Treasurer reports that the College has been lax in making collections in the past, but that there has recently been considerable improvement.

TABLE 21

STUDENT FINANCIAL AID FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Type of Aid	Number of Students Receiving Each Type of Aid	Total Amount Expended for Each Type of Aid	Maximum Amount of Each Type Awarded to Any One Student
Athletic Scholarships...	11	$ 2,400	$550
Other Scholarships.....	130	7,000	100
Remitted Fees.....	129	12,900	100
Loans.....	40	5,395	150
N.Y.A. Employment.....	108	8,570	150

Total Number of Students Receiving Aid 235
Maximum Amount of Aid to Any One Student $550
Total Enrolment 675

No loans are made to freshmen. The trend in policy is toward making loans to upper classmen and giving scholarships to freshmen.

Applications for financial aid are made in writing. An application form is used for freshmen but not for upper classmen. This form includes information concerning the income of the father, the number of children in the family, and the names of persons from whom the College may obtain recommendations. The committee has, of course ready access to the applicant's high school record. In some cases the College may make an independent investigation of need. The procedure in making awards to upper classmen is less systematic. It appears to be the attitude of the administration that the need and merit of a student who has been on campus for a year can be determined accurately without benefit of a systematic investigation.

The Remitted Fees shown in the table are discounts of $100 a year given to candidates for the ministry, to the sons of ministers of any denomination, and to professors' sons. There is no need requirement in connection with these awards. The Treasurer rightly feels that there should be a need requirement. Remitted fees in 1940-41 amounted to 8.5 per cent of total student fees assessed.

N.Y.A. aid is administered by the Student Self-Help Committee, of which professor Fleagle is chairman. The possibility of placing N.Y.A. under the Scholarship and loans Committee might well be considered. The administration of all forms of student aid by one body is usually conducive to the most effective administration of student aid.

The Student Self-Help Committee also attempts to assist students in securing part-time employment off campus in cases where students feel it necessary that they be so employed. There is a statement in the catalogue which discourages students from undertaking outside work on the grounds that it may interfere with their college work.

The College gives no work scholarships. The few juniors and seniors who serve as laboratory and grading assistants are considered members of the staff and are therefore not included in the table. It was pointed out earlier in this report that one of the reasons given by Dean Brown for his advocacy of a lower student-faculty ratio is that it would then be unnecessary to use student assistants.

Dear Brown, in his report to the President, recommended that provision be made for scholarships of considerable size which would be awarded purely on the basis of merit. This, he feels, would be an important factor in raising the intellectual tone of the institution.

PLACEMENT- There are two committees on placement at Davidson College; one for the placement of candidates in business positions, the other for the placement of teachers The former committee has as its chairman the Registrar; the latter, Dr. Guinn, Professor of Education.

In the placement of candidates for business positions, the chairman of the committee visits firms, informs employment offices how Davidson boys are prepared and what they can do. Representatives of some firms come to the campus in the spring and interview prospective employees. Last year (1940-41) every boy registered for placement secured a position. Some attempt is being made to enlist the assistance of younger alumni through encouraging them to cooperate with the placement bureau and to employ Davidson graduates.

Dr. Guinn, in administering the teacher placement, makes some contacts with prospective employers, principals, and superintendents, in the spring. During the summer, when Dr. Guinn is away from the campus, the Registrar follows up this work and recommends candidates for teaching positions. The Registrar is really the coordinating officer for the placement activities.

On the whole, the placement activities appear to be fairly well administered. The forms employed in collecting data concerning candidates for positions are complete. The chief limitation of the placement service probably is the lack of an adequate followup of candidates after they are placed to determine their effectiveness on the job. This is particularly important in that information secured through a follow-up scheme may provide suggestions for the improvement of the educational program of the institution and may also be a means of aiding those who do not make adequate job adjustments to the positions in which they are employed. One limitation of the vocational counseling program is reflected in the fact that some of the applicants seek vocational guidance when they apply for positions. This, however, is entirely too late to provide the kind of guidance that would be most effective.

HEALTH SERVICE- The health service program is under the direction of Dr. John W. McConnell, the full-time College physician and Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. He is assisted by Dr. James Woods, Jr., who is employed by the College on a part-time basis and who holds the rank of associate professor.

The infirmary has a capacity of twenty-seven students and is well equipped. Mrs. Sara A. Johnston, R. N., Superintendent of the Infirmary, is assisted by a

lay nurse. The infirmary is open to students twenty-four hours a day. Either Mrs. Johnston or her assistant is always on duty. Special nurses are called in whenever necessary.

Either Dr. McConnell or Dr. Woods keeps daily office hours at the infirmary from 10:00 to 12:00 A.M. and from 7:00 to 8:00 P.M. They are on call at other hours.

All students are given a yearly physical examination which includes a general examination, a tuberculosis test, and a Wasserman test for freshmen. A student may be recalled for further examination at any time if the original examination discloses a condition in need of treatment. Any physical weaknesses are reported to the Dean of Students as information for the student's professors. Incoming freshmen are required to submit a statement from their family physician for history purposes.

Daily reports on cases in the informary are made by the physician to the Dean of Students and to the R.O.T.C.

Dr. Woods handles the medical work in connection with athletics. He attends the football games and football practice. The decision as to whether or not a student's condition would permit him to participate in an athletic contest is wholly the physician's.

Students who do not take R.O.T.C. training because of a physical disabilit are required to take such exercise as is prescribed by the Health Service. Those who do not take R.O.T.C. for conscientious reasons are required to do regular gymnasium work without credit. (Since the time the College was visited a compulsory program of Physical Education for all students beginning in the fall of 1942-43 has been announced.)

Each student pays an annual Health Service and Physical Education Fee of $20. He is entitled, without extra cost, to medical treatment by the college physicians or nurses. The student pays for all medicines and dressings, except those of an inexpensive nature, and is charged for board in the infirmary at the rate of $1.25 a day.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION- The general plan of administering the student personnel services at Davidson College lacks unity and coordination. Major functions in this area are allocated among various officers and committees without a clear-cut definition of their interrelationship. A single administrative officer should be made responsible for all phases of the personnel program. He in turn should allocate various functions to committees and other officers and should coordinate their activities so as to avoid duplication of responsibilities in some areas and the omission of essential services in other areas. This centralization and coordination of administrative responsibility is one of the most important needs of the whole personnel program.

SURVEY OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

by

Dean E. V. Moore

School of Music

University of Michigan

CATEGORY- Collegiate Department- Although Davidson College was founded over a century ago, it was not until the last decade that a department of music was established under the leadership of the present Director.

OBJECTIVES- While the catalog offers no definitive statement of the purpose of the department, these may be inferred from the group of courses that have been organized; namely, to make available to the men who have selected Davidson for their collegiate education, opportunities to enrich their general education with knowledge of the literature and history of music in its aesthetic and scientific aspects, and intensified by the experience of actual participation in the recreation of music in ensemble groups.

The initial impulse to create such a department and the subsequent recognition of its importance by virtue of authorization of a major in the field, comparable to those in other traditional departments, is evidence of a basic educational policy that is sensitive to the present day needs of college men in the arts. The comparatively recent establishment of the department has made it possible for those responsible to take advantage of the experience in this field that has been accumulated by other institutions of similar character and objectives. Not only because of the prestige of Davidson but because of the rather unusual resources and facilities which are inherent in the location and in the quality of students enrolled in the college, it is not too much to expect that as the work develops in the years ahead, Davidson will exercise leadership in this area in music in as enduring and influential a way as it has in the traditional fields of liberal arts education.

FACULTY AND TRAINING- The present faculty consists of three full-time members, and through a cooperative arrangement with Queens College at Charlotte, three part-time members.

These young musicians have received their professional training and have earned master's degrees in major institutions where the new opportunities for interrelationships between music and other fields of learning have been emphasized, at the same time laying stress on the attainment of specific standards of proficiency in the several fields of music: skills, theory, and knowledge of literature. Because of the mutual understanding on the part of this departmental faculty as to the fundamental philosophy behind the new approach to music in the liberal arts college, and because of the rather virgin field in which they are working, much may be expected that would be of slow development in an institution where the tradition had been one of a conservatory type of organization and the program designed to train chiefly professional musicians.

COURSE OFFERINGS- In 1937-38 only one course was offered for credit: History and Literature of Music, for which 6 students enrolled.

Since 1938-39, the following courses have been offered:

Music Literature:	History and Literature	6 hours
	Choral Literature	2 hours
	Symphonic Literature	2 hours
	Form and Analysis	2 hours
Theory of Music:		
Aural:	Fundamentals of Music	2 hours
	Dictation and Sight Singing	2 hours
Written:	Harmony	4 hours
	Counterpoint	2 hours
	Orchestration	4 hours
Music Education:	Conducting	2 hours

No courses offered in the 1941 catalog in methods for music in the elementary and secondary schools. It was reported in conferences that work was being conducted this year in that field and that credit was available in directed teaching through arrangements with the schools of the city of Davidson.

Applied Music: Instruction is available from members of the staff in fields of piano, voice, organ, orchestral and band instruments but without credit on the program for the departmental major. This situation presents a serious handicap to the department, not only as reflected in the quality of ensemble organizations, but more particularly in the quality of musicianship which should rightfully be expected of graduates with the music major. A fuller discussion of this item will be given later.

Ensembles: The following organizations have functioned since the department has been established: Glee Club, Orchestra, Symphonic and Football Bands, and an R.O.T.C. Band.

TUITION- Courses in music, except for individual lessons in applied music are available to all students who have paid the usual tuition fee. Fees for applied music are not announced in the catalog.

SALARIES- Members of the staff are engaged on a salary basis, full- or part-time, as in other departments, and paid on approximately the same scale.

ENROLLMENTS

For the Year 1941-42

Music Fundamentals	18	Music Literature and History	5
Advanced Sight Singing	3	Harmony	2
Form and Analysis	3	Orchestration	5
Counterpoint	4	Music Education	2
Choral Literature	3		

ENROLLMENTS IN ORGANIZATIONS

Year	Glee Club	Orchestra	Bands		
			Symphonic	Football	R.O.T.C.
1937-38	30	16	58	72	48
1938-39	31	22	49	66	45
1939-40	29	27	58	78	45
1940-41	40	26	56	75	48

Data on enrollments in applied music not available.

(NOTE: Davidson authorities please supply if possible or desirable for publication.)

Comments on and interpretations of the above factual data are pertinent at this point.

FIRST. The considerable enrollments in the musical organizations which are noncredit activities are mute testimony to the avidity with which Davidson students have participated in "making music". While there are doubtless duplications of names in the rosters of the several groups, nevertheless, there is a significant total of different men who have been touched by the work in music.

SECOND. In musical organizations, and especially in the instrumental groups, numbers are not the basic criterion for judging the quality of work accomplished. In general, the group will not rise higher than the level of the leadership nor can it successfully perform music of a higher technical level than the skills of the majority of its membership. Therefore, if the musical performance level of college men is to rise higher than that of secondary schools or the precollege level,

and if the college is to make any contribution to the musical development of its graduates who become part of the cultured citizenry of the state and country, there should be provided opportunity to improve the skills of those of its students who can profit by such use of time and instruction.

The acceptance of this basic principle does not imply an objective of training professional musicians; on the contrary, it indicates a full realization of the triple approaches to a balanced and coordinated program which should be the basis of judging the effectiveness of the work of a music department.

The study of music on a purely theoretical basis leaves out entirely the far more personal and certainly richer experience of making music by one's self or in company with others having relatively the same skills on other instruments.

The acquisition of performance skills at the elementary and intermediate levels is as much a necessary laboratory exercise for the proper understanding of music as presented in the theory and literature courses as is a series of laboratory experiments to implement lectures or readings in the sciences. Intelligent listening to performances of masterpieces by great artists, the third "leg of the triangle" of objectives for a collegiate music department, is inextricably woven with the other two: skills is recreation on some instrument and knowledge of the materials out of which music is made (theory).

THIRD. The rather low enrollments in the advanced courses in theory and literature should not be disturbing at this time. Most of them represent the second or third year of work in a sequence and in reality should be interpreted as evidence of the serious purpose of those who began three years ago and have continued during the period of infancy of the department.

FOURTH. Your visitor feels that more emphasis could and should be placed on obtaining a larger enrollment in the basic courses in music literature in view of the splendid equipment the college possesses for the proper illustrations for this type of course. Certainly as widespread an interest could be developed in this field

as is evident in the band, orchestra, or glee club. If there is a barrier growing out of problems of including such a course in the first or second year due to required elections to meet specific majors, perhaps the appropriate college authorities could effect a readjustment of the freshman or sophomore programs if it is felt that such a course is a valid constituent of a broad and basic educational program. The opportunity would then be open for a continuation course or two in the upper division.

TEACHING LOADS- Exact data on the distribution of courses among the several members of the faculty is not available. However, it does not appear that there is an excessive load even if the individual lessons in applied music are included, although they do not appear on the student's or teacher's records for credit at this time.

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES- Music Building. The office and studio of the Director are located in a small building, isolated from other college buildings. The main classroom and rehearsal building adjoins. Here is housed the Carnegie set of records, scores and books--one of the most valuable items of equipment that a liberal arts college can have for the proper conduct of nonprofessional courses in music.

Library. The resources of the general library are discussed in the General Survey report and need not be repeated here. In the field of music a modest start has been made in the collection of books. As the department grows, a definite purchase plan should be undertaken to bring the collection up to proper standards. The Book Check List issued by the Library Committee of the National Association of Schools of Music might be of assistance in the orderly expansion of the holdings.

Pipe Organ. A fine organ constructed by one of the best builders in the country is a part of the equipment of the attractive chapel. This serves as a medium for recitals as well as for instruction by members of the department.

Pianos. For the size of the department and for the present physical space allocated to it, this equipment is satisfactory.

Band and Orchestral Instruments. A considerable number of the more

unusual instruments are owned by the department and loaned to the students for use in the ensemble organizations.

Instrumental Library. An unusually fine collection for a department so young was found in this field. The orderly organization for cataloging and housing this material was noted with pleasure.

STANDARDS OF STUDIO OR ENSEMBLE PERFORMANCE- On the days of the visit no rehearsals were in progress. Since applied music is not a curricular problem, no studio performances were called for.

CONFERENCE WITH FACULTY COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM

At the suggestion of President Cunningham, the visitor met with the Faculty Committee on Curriculum on the afternoon of May 14th in order to be of such assistance as he could in the discussion of the program of the music department and particularly in reference to the question of credit for applied music.

The visitor expressed himself in favor of a long range, realistic view of the responsibilities of a college such as Davidson for the proper leadership in this area in the immediate future in the field of the arts. He pointed out: (a) the unusual opportunities existing through cooperation with the adjacent Queens College department of music, of which Mr. Pfohl is also director; (b) the necessity for coordination of men and women in a music program if adequate groups are to be available for the study of the most significant pieces of music literature; (c) the advantages to both institutions in sharing the services of faculty, enabling each to offer a richer program presented by faculty men more specifically trained than would be possible for each college to support individually on the basis of present enrollments; (d) the wisdom of offering at Davidson a fully developed and properly balanced program leading to a major in music that would be a model for other institutions in the South, as evidence of Davidson's acceptance of a regional

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responsibility for education in the arts; (e) the urgency of recognizing in the curriculum the equality of importance of the three or four types of courses that constitute a balanced departmental offering necessary to the achievement of recognized standards for a major in that department, viz., (1) applied music, (2) theory, (3) literature of music for the general college student, (4) training of teachers of music for the schools to meet present-day certification requirements.

It appears to the visitor that there is adequate staff (including those at Queens) to carry out the above objectives; that both Queens and Davidson attract a type of student for whom these objectives are appropriate and by whom the courses would be elected; that a forthright statement of a joint undertaking to furnish the region served by these colleges with a modern and realistic program in music would bring to each institution separately and to the Christian Education Movement of the Presbyterian Church a prestige which could not be gained by independent action.

OBSERVATIONS

Under the several headings of this report observations have been made growing out of the specific topics under discussion.

Although Queens College was not on the list of institutions to be visited, the writer had the opportunity to "look in" unofficially at the plant and to meet the members of the faculty on the day of his second visit at Davidson. He wishes to record his impression that by virtue of the location of this institution in the large city of Charlotte, in the midst of a still larger and more populous metropolitan area, and by virtue of the responsibilities which some institution should accept for the leadership of matters artistic in so important a community, and because of the excellent beginning that has been made at Queens with a music department to meet modern educational objectives.

This particular spot in the Carolinas seems ready for an outstanding development in music.

The joining of Davidson and Queens in the educational program and the fusion of the many community activities now existent or potentially apparent in Charlotte under one strong nonprofit civic organization under the aegis of the colleges would present a challenge to the entire area's population, to business men as well as educators, because of the magnitude of the objectives and the dividends that would result to the million or more persons within the influence of the operations of the master plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations on the student personnel program are included in the previous section of the report. With regard to the other aspects of the institution's program the survey staff wishes to make the following recommendations.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees of Davidson College is larger than is generally considered desirable. In the interests of efficiency large boards are compelled to rely on standing committees to carry out the functions of the board. The use of standing committees, each of which is concerned with some particular phase of the institution's program, tends to divide the board into groups each with its own special interest. On the other hand, a small board of from five to ten members is able to act as a whole, giving careful consideration to all aspects of the institution's work in their proper relationships with each other.

If it were found feasible to reduce the size of the Board consideration might also be given to the possibility of lengthening the term of office of the members of the Board. A longer term of office, of perhaps from five to ten years, would provide the Trustee with a better opportunity to gain a thorough understanding of the duties and responsibilities of his office.

It is also the opinion of the survey staff that in an institution of this type the laity might well be given a larger proportionate representation on the board.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

It was indicated earlier in the report that the plan of administrative organization at Davidson is not clearly defined. Doubtless this is due at least in part to the new administrative appointments made in 1941-42 and to the recent changes in certain aspects of the college's program. A careful analysis should be made of the duties and responsibilities of the several administrative officers

with a view to clarifying the situation.

It is also the opinion of the survey staff that, in general, the most efficient type of organization is that which places the responsibility for all aspects of the institution's program in the hands of the president. When two or more administrative officers are separately responsible to the board of control it is much more difficult to coordinate the different activities which are carried on. Furthermore, concentration of authority in the hands of one executive officer who is solely responsible to the board of control provides an opportunity for weighing the relative importance of the various needs of the College and of the various services performed in relation to the available financial resources.

Therefore, the survey staff recommends that the Treasurer be made responsible to the President in all matters pertaining to business administration including purchasing. The Board of Trustees through the Finance Committee should continue to be directly responsible for the investment of the permanent funds of the College, and to the extent that the Treasurer is charged with the execution of the Board's policies in this regard he should be responsible to the Board. However, in matters pertaining to the use of the income of the College, including the income from permanent funds, the Treasurer should be responsible to the President, who would then in this, as in all other matters concerning the operation of the institution, be responsible to the Board for the execution of Board policies.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The business and financial aspects of the institution's work are ably administered. The financial reports prepared by the Treasurer could serve as models for other institutions of this type.

CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

There is evidence among the administrative officers of a progressive and inquiring attitude toward matters of curriculum and instruction. The survey

staff endorses the suggestion of the Registrar that the College experiment with a survey course in the physical sciences. If successful this experiment might be broadened to include other fields. The Dean's plans for the expansion of the honors program are also worthy of careful consideration.

The survey staff agrees with the Dean that the College should direct its energies toward strengthening its present program rather than attempting any further expansion in its curriculum. In fact, the data in Table 8 suggest that in certain subjects, notably Chemistry, English, Physics, and Spanish, the offerings exceed considerably the number which would be required for a strong major. Similarly, the offerings in Greek and Latin appear to be more extensive than would be required to meet the demand as indicated by the registration in these courses (see Table 10). Though no information on the number of students majoring in the several departments was secured, the small course registrations in Greek and Latin suggest that the demand for majors in these subjects might be so limited as to permit the discontinuance of majors in one or both fields. If it were discovered that majors need not be offered in Greek and Latin a reduction in course offerings would be even more feasible. The offerings should, however, be kept at a high enough level to meet seminary requirements.

A study might also be made of the demand for majors in Geology and Geography, and in Philosophy with a view to examining the possibility of discontinuing majors in these fields. The small registrations in these courses suggest that the demand for majors is extremely limited.

The institution is interested in reducing faculty teaching loads. The elimination of unnecessary course offerings would contribute to the attainment of this objective.

For specific recommendations on the Music program reference should be made to the special report prepared by Dean Moore. With regard to the Economics and Business program the survey report by Dean Spencer on Business and allied

subjects in the Presbyterian colleges will be of interest.

FACULTY

The faculty at this institution is well prepared, turnover is low, and salaries compare very favorably with those of other institutions in the group studied. Davidson is one of the few institutions included in this survey which have set up a plan for faculty retirement allowances.

In two respects the faculty situation is not entirely satisfactory. First, the large percentage of Davidson graduates on the staff indicates a tendency toward inbreeding. Second, the requirement of membership in the Presbyterian Church, U.S., for full professors is, in the opinion of the survey staff, open to question in an institution where Christian education but not the Presbyterian creed is emphasized, particularly when the staff members of lower rank are not required to be Presbyterians.

It is recommended that an analysis be made of the functions of the various faculty committees with a view to discontinuing those which are inactive, unnecessary, or administrative in character. Administrative functions should be performed by administrative officers, not by faculty committees. It is important that the demands made by committee work on the time and energies of the faculty be kept to a minimum.

THE LIBRARY

The library at this College is among the most adequate of those visited in connection with the survey. It has excellent facilities and an able and well-trained staff. Some increase in the appropriation for library purposes would be desirable. In a survey in 1933-34 of twenty liberal arts colleges with enrolments below 1,000 which were considered to provide adequate library service (reported in Randall and Goodrich, Principles of College Library Administration), the average total library expenditure per student was found to be $32.00.

Davidson College is a strong institution. It is performing a valuable service in the field of Christian education which entitles it to the whole-hearted support of the Presbyterian Church. The successful continuance of the Christian education movement depends on institutions of this type which both emphasize Christain living and offer an educational program of high quality.

[1945]

THE DAVIDSON LIBRARY

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There are approximately 40,000 volumes catalogued and 10,000 volumes not catalogued. The latter, which are mainly gifts, are stored in the basement. The stacks are designed to hold 100,000 volumes.

The Librarian, Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, is a graduate of Davidson College, holds his Master's degree in History from Harvard; his Master's degree in Library Science from the University of Chicago; and his Ph.D. degree in History from Harvard. There are two Assistant Librarians, both of whom hold B.S. degrees in Library Science.

The Library holds 111, or 54% of the 207 volumes on the Survey Check List; 150 periodicals are currently received.

The Dewey Decimal System of Classification is used. The purchase of duplicates is a matter which is left to the individual departments. They are, however, encouraged by Dr. Davidson to purchase duplicates of widely used books rather than single volumes which would be used but little. Most of the classes use text books and keep a reserve shelf in the Library.

Each department head receives an allotment from the Library portion for the purchase of books for curricular reading. The basis on which the departmental allotment is determined in the number of students in the department, the relative cost of books in that field, and special consideration for new members of the department. There is general participation on the part of members of the departments in the selection of books to be purchased. Each department

enjoys complete freedom in spending its allotment. Its selection of books is never questioned by the Librarian.

In the three years previous to 1942, an average of $9,100.00 a year has been spent for salaries (excluding student assistants), books, periodicals and miscellaneous library purposes. During this period the enrollment of students averaged 660. This is an expenditure per student of $13.80. This figure is very much below the need of the College and the desire of the Administration.

[1945]

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE

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In my own estimation, after conference with my associates in the Administration of the College, it is my belief that the chief needs of the College fall into the academic area. These needs would call for an increased annual income of approximately $65,000. I would sub-divide them as follows:

1. To provide two additional trained full-time assistants in the Library .....$4,000.

   To increase the annual appropriation for the purchase of books..... 3,000.
   .....$7,000.

2. To increase faculty salaries to a top figure of $5,000. for full professors.....20,000.

3. To provide for distinguished professorships above the standard scale and running up to $5,500..... 3,000.

4. For increase of the numbers of the faculty above pre-war levels .....20,000.

5. To increase the salaries of administrative personnel not included above, approximately ..... 5,000.

6. To provide twenty competitive scholarships of $500 each .....10,000.

$65,000.

MAINTENANCE AND LAUNDRY STAFFS

In light of sub-normal wages which have been paid by the College for its labor for a good many years past, and, further, in light of increased costs of living, it is both right and efficient that we should increase compensation to a staff of some eighty people by an average amount of approximately twenty per cent. This would total an additional cost of approximately $6,000 per annum.

DORMITORY -

The College is in urgent need of at least one new dormitory which will house 120 students. It has been necessary to tear away two wooden barracks built in World War I period which structures have housed sixty students. One old dormitory, which now stands, and accommodates sixty students, is in such bad state of repair that the Grounds and Buildings Committee of The Trustees, upon the advice of the Architect, recommends that no further funds be spent on trying to modernize and fire-proof the structure. It is estimated that at least $100,000 is needed for a new dormitory.

STUDENT UNION BUILDING -

The Trustees of the College have approved the erection of a Student Union to house such facilities as the Student Store, the Y.M.C.A., Student Body Offices, eating arrangements, etc., together with social functions, as a memorial to those 137 Alumni who have given their lives in the World War. It is estimated that at least $150,000 would be expended on this structure, the funds to be secured from gifts of interested individuals.

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE =

The permanent assets of the College have been increased through gifts from individuals, churches, corporations, foundations, etc., by an average of $150,000 per year for the past thirty years exclusive of the Duke Endowment. The past few years have witnessed an increased support of Davidson College by the Church, from its Alumni through The Living Endowment, and from the public at large.

The President's Report to the Executive Committee of The Trustees of the College on November 20, 1945, stated: "(During the war period) The assets of the College in endowment and plant fund have been increased by $991,369. This figure does not include the Grey Bequest estimated at $125,000; or The E. L. Baxter Davidson Bequest estimated at $500,000 on which the College has as yet received no income.

PROSPECTS -

With reference to the first statement of need represented in this paper there is the possibility, if the College through its Administration and Trustees is so disposed, of providing approximately $45,000 of the total of $65,000 per annum needed. We believe an additional annual income of $20,000 beyond the funds which the College has to apply for academic purposes will enable us to meet reasonable standards in the years ahead.

OBSERVATIONS -

Last year The Trustees of the College authorized an increase in tuition charges from $200 per year for students to $250 per year. This increase will add approximately $30,000 per year to the regular income to the College.(This estimate is based on a normal enrollment of 675 students)

As the result of efforts made in the past three years, the sum of $250,000 is in hand for the erection of a New Gymnasium. Plans for this structure are completed. Consideration is now being given as to the wisest plans with reference to the time for construction.

Another sum of $250,000 has been secured from a large number of friends of the College for the erection of a New Church on the College Campus.

The College owns 18 homes now occupied by Faculty families. These are rented outright and are not part of compensation to a professor for his services. In addition, the College owns eleven fraternity houses which are rented to the fraternities for their use. No students in Davidson College live in fraternity houses.

Under the direction of The Trustees, consideration is now being given to the wisdom of the erection of a Refectory for the feeding of our students. Up to the present time meals have been provided all students in boarding-houses around the campus. This arrangement does not bid fair now to be adequate when a full enrollment is regained.

September 3, 1945

EXCERPTS FROM MEMORANDUM ON FACULTY SALARIES

By Dean C. K. Brown

Recent History of Salaries at Davidson

In the early years of the present century the salary for a professor at Davidson seems to have been generally $1,000, to which undoubtedly a house was added. By 1913 the figure had increased to $2,000, which is mentioned in the minutes of the Trustees for that year as the regular salary of a professor. In 1919, when the post-war inflation was in full swing, the salary of full professors was increased to $2,500, and in 1920 to $3,000. A bonus of 5 per cent on the latter figure was paid for the college year 1920-21, and an increase of 10 per cent was put into effect in 1922. This made the salary of a full professor $3,300. Down to this time it seems to have been the general practice to pay all full professors the same salary. Also, a large proportion of the faculty consisted of full professors.

On June 5, 1923 the Trustees adopted what is evidently the first scale of graduated salaries for different professorial ranks. This scale was as follows:

Assistant Professors.....$1800 to $2200
Associate Professors.....$2200 to $2600
Full Professors.....$3200 to $3600

In 1925 the 1923 scale was modified by increasing the figures for the rank of Associate Professor to $2400 to $2800, those for the other ranks remaining the same.

In 1926 the scale was increased by $200 in the case of full professors, $150 in the case of associate professors, and $120 in the case of assistant professors, making the scale as follows:

Assistant Professors.....$1920 to $2320
Associate Professors.....$2550 to $2950
Full Professors.....$3400 to $4000

Three years later, in 1929, the salaries of associate professors were increased by $50 to make their scale read $2600 to $3000. At the same time the Trustees provided that the salaries of assistant professors should be increased to $2000 to $2400 "at an early date."

The scale in effect in 1929 continued until 1931, regular increases of $200 each two years being given up to that time. In 1931, however, the Trustees repealed the entire scale of salaries, and thereafter the College operated for six years without any such scale. During this period no member of the faculty was reduced in salary, but the normal automatic increases each two years were suspended.

Also during this period several new professors were employed at salaries out of line with the former scale. Thus we find full professors brought to Davidson at a salary as low as $3,000, while in one or two cases associate professors began their careers here at salaries as low as $2,000.

In 1937 the Trustees reestablished a formal scale of salaries for the ranks of associate and full professors and provided once more for automatic increases of $200 each two years. This 1937 scale, which is the one now in effect, is as follows:

Associate Professors.....$2400 to $3000
Full Professors.....$3200 to $4000

It will be observed that this scale has the same maximum figures as the scale in 1929, but that the minimum figures are $200 smaller. There does not appear at the present time to be any definite scale of salaries for assistant professors and instructors.

RECOMMENDATION OF SCALE FOR ADOPTION AT THE PRESENT TIME

I recommend that the following scale of salaries be adopted:

Assistant Professors....$2250 to $2750
Associate Professors....$3000 to $3750
Full Professors.....$3750 to $5000

I recommend further that normal and automatic increases of $250 be given each two years until the maximum in a rank is reached when further increase in salary would depend, of course, upon promotion.

Beyond this scale I recommend that a relatively small fund of, say, $2000 per year be set aside for the addition of a further sum not to exceed $500 in any one case to the salaries of full professors. This added amount should be awarded for extremely meritorious service to the College. Its availability would enable us to reward exceptional achievement and to hold greater incentive for growth before the faculty members. The sum would provide in a sense for super professors somewhat analogous to five-star generals. I contemplate that the College would never have more than five or six such professors at any one time, but the number of these professorships available should be large enough to make all professors feel that they have a good chance to receive one. The sum of $2000 would, for example, provide an added $250 for four professors and an added $500 for two.

This arrangement would give us an effective top salary of $5,500, which I think would enable us to attract and hold important men.

In arriving at the above scale I have had the following considerations in mind.

1. I have tried to arrive at a scale that will enable Davidson to attract to her faculty the high type of men that we ought to secure for the vacant places that now exist on the faculty. In my judgment the nature and tone of the College during the next generation will be largely determined by the quality of these men. It will not be necessary, I believe, to pay top salaries at first to many of them. It will, however, be necessary to hold before promising young men the prospect of achieving a good level of income as the years go by.
2. Closely related to the problem just discussed is that of retaining the present staff members. There is no small number of men now at Davidson who could command much higher salaries elsewhere. Within the past two years the following instances have come to

my attention:

One man received an offer of a deanship at a beginning salary $400 above his salary here. A second received an offer of the headship of a department at a beginning salary $1500 above his salary and $500 above the maximum salary here. A third received an offer of a deanship at a salary $1200 above the top salary for deans at Davidson. A fourth received an offer of a deanship at a salary that almost doubled his salary at Davidson. A fifth received an offer to head a department at a salary, which, although unknown to me, must have exceeded considerably the Davidson scale.

One of the men included in the above group held a temporary position last year in another institution at a salary 50 per cent above his Davidson salary. Another is now holding a temporary position elsewhere at a salary $600 above his Davidson salary, while a third member of the staff, not included in the group of five, received an offer of temporary work at another institution for next year at a salary $500 above his salary (which was the top salary) at Davidson.

So far only one of these men has severed his connection with Davidson. The above record, which I have reason to think is not complete, is cited to show the esteem in which the present faculty

of the College is held by other institutions, and the extent of the financial sacrifice imposed upon those whose devotion binds them to the College.

3. I have had in mind a scale that would increase the effectiveness of our faculty by relieving the men, so far as possible, from financial worries in these times when extremely high taxes and heavy living costs are cutting so far into their incomes that they are not only subjected to anxiety but are compelled to neglect, and will, I believe, increasingly neglect, certain activities such as traveling and study, the reduction of which will in time result in their being much less effective as professors than we wish them to be. In my judgment a salary of $5000 at the present time would not leave a professor in any better condition financially after having met his taxes and his normal domestic obligations than did a salary of $4000 ten or even fifteen years ago.

4. I have had in mind the relative standing of Davidson in the educational world. Other

institutions have increased or are in the process of increasing their salaries. If Davidson is to hold her own, it will be essential for us to keep in step, and nothing will maintain the academic prestige of the institution better than an ability to offer financial inducements to professors comparable with those being offered by other first-rate institutions.

I have suggested no scale of salaries for the rank of instructor. While I think that this rank should be employed to greater extent than in the past, I think it desirable to have complete flexibility in the payments to instructors. My idea is that this rank will be employed almost entirely for men whose appointments are expected to be temporary. In some instances the salaries of instructors might be as low as $1500. In others they might be as high as the lowest salary for an assistant professor.

For the three professorial ranks I suggest a normal or automatic increase of $250 each two years until the maximum in the rank is reached. For the assistant professor's rank this would give three steps or a maximum of six years in the rank. I think that ordinarily this will be as long as a man

should be kept in the rank of assistant professor. I have proposed four steps for the associate professor's rank, and further propose that the highest salary of an associate be the same as the lowest for a full professor. I believe such an overlapping will help us to deal with some difficult cases. It is not my idea that the associate professorship should be used as a rank in which to shelve men, but there will undoubtedly arise occasions when it will not be possible to promote men with the usual promptness. In such cases the overlapping of salary will help to tide us over. The proposed scale for full professors calls for six steps. It would thus take a man ten years to reach the top salary after being made a full professor. This would give somewhat more flexibility than the present scale.

The proposed increases in the scale of salaries seem to me to be called for by present and prospective economic conditions. Living costs are generally estimated to be 30 per cent above pre-war level, and there is little prospect that they will fall greatly after the war. Rents in Davidson remain at their former level, but post-war building costs will make it very difficult for professors to satisfy the normal desire for home ownership, and if they do not come down, rents are bound to rise. With the decreased

value of the dollar, it becomes necessary for professors to carry heavier loads of insurance to protect their families. The much heavier taxes of the present are quite likely to continue.

In somewhat broader context I think it should be noted that prior to the present war the largest national income ever enjoyed by the United States was approximately $80,000,000,000, a figure that was achieved in the late 1920s when the present maximum salary of $4,000 at Davidson was fixed. During the present war the national income has been running around $150,000,000,000 to $175,000,000,000, a part of the increase being accounted for, of course, by the rise in prices. Not only is it true that prices usually tend to level off at higher figures after a major war, but it is also true that technical efficiency achieves a higher plateau following such wars, with the result that national production is thereafter sustained at a considerably higher level. It is now generally contemplated that the national income will level off after this war at approximately $120,000,000,000 per year. A part of this increase will doubtless be accounted for by price increases, and the other part by improvement in the productive

technique of industry. In any event the prospect is that the national income in dollar terms will be some fifty per cent higher than the best level ever achieved before the war. If salaries in the teaching profession, which has never been a highly-paid calling, are not increased, teachers will be much worse off economically in comparison to other classes in the society than they were before the war. Such a reduction in the relative economic status of teachers will result in making teaching a much less attractive profession for men of high calibre. In view of the problems to be faced by mankind, education cannot afford to allow industry and government to attract the best minds to its own detriment.

PROPOSED MEANS OF INAUGURATING THE NEW SCALE OF SALARIES

In my judgment the new and higher scale should be adopted right away. I realize, however, that it will not be feasible to put it into effect completely in the immediate future. Indeed it does not seem wise to me to give very large increases all at one time to present members of the faculty. I think the new scale could be approached by degrees. For example, all full professors who have been at the top salary for as much as two years might be given an increase

of $250 the first year. In order to stagger the increases we might then give an additional increase of the same size the second year to all those full professors who have been at the top salary for as much as, say, ten years. From that point on, increases of $250 might be given each two years. It would thus be five or six years before anyone on the present faculty would draw the top salary according to the new scale. Those full professors who are now drawing $3,400 might be put up to $3,750, the minimum on the new scale, the first year. Those now drawing $3,200 might be put up to $3,500 the first year and to $3,750 the second year. Thereafter all could proceed by regular stages.

Similarly for the associate professors a gradual increase by steps of $250 could be put into effect. I am attaching a schedule (A) showing how much these increases would add over the next several years to the present salary budget for the thirty-two teaching members now on our staff. Also, in another schedule (B) I am indicating the probable amounts that will have to be expended for new faculty members whom we will need to bring our teaching staff up to

an adequate level for the instruction of a normal student body.

The figures shown in the Summary Estimate indicate that a full faculty to be achieved by 1950 would cost $170,000 to $175,000. The comparable pre-war salary budget ran between $140,00 and $156,000.

[A45]

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT

DAVIDSON ALUMNI

ALUMNI PROFESSIONS 1840-1924

Year	Ministry	Medicine	Law	Teacher	Farmer	Business
1840-44	21	37	33	10	50	9
1845-49	18	22	20	10	33	4
1850-54	17	20	15	17	46	18
1855-59	20	27	26	19	25	20
1860-64	15	12	17	25	38	31
1865-69	14	8	13	3	13	29
1870-74	59	18	28	20	28	36
1875-79	42	18	23	18	17	46
1880-84	28	17	25	19	14	82
1885-89	30	20	15	18	15	66
1890-94	59	29	11	19	12	73
1895-99	48	22	15	18	11	127
1900-04	41	27	14	16	14	123
1905-09	85	62	16	40	17	184
1910-14	101	57	38	46	42	248
1915-19	78	44	23	40	39	310
1920-24	122	26	6	91	11	182
Totals:	796	466	338	429	425	1589

TOTAL; 4043

DAVIDSON ALUMNI ENTERING GRADUATE SCHOOLS 1925-31

Class	Number in Graduating Class	Professional Schools	Ministerial	Per Cent Entering Graduate Schools
1925	83	17	14	37
1926	92	24	16	43
1927	94	23	18	43
1928	128	51	10	47
1929	119	40	16	47
1930	101	28	11	38
1931	98	28	17	46

Average of 43 per cent of members of graduating classes during this period went on to graduate study.

ALUMNI IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS 1933-37

Year	Number	Number in Graduating Class
1933	17	136
1934	16	99
1935	21	124
1936	15	114
1937	16	140
Total	85	613

14 per cent of graduates during this period entered medical schools. These men attended 18 of our leading medical colleges such as:

University of North Carolina
Medical College of Virginia
University of Virginia
Medical College of South Carolina
University of Louisville
University of Maryland
University of Pennsylvania
University of Georgia
University of Alabama
Harvard University
Vanderbilt University
Johns Hopkins University
University of Minnesota
Emory University
Tulane University
Duke University
Jefferson Medical College
Hahnemann Medical College

Of the 85 a total of 25 ranked in the upper third of their medical class, 11 in the middle third, 17 in the lower third, and 4 marked clear with rank not indicated.

ALUMNI ENTERING GRADUATE SCHOOLS 1937-41

During the period 1937-41 53 per cent of the graduates of Davidson entered graduate schools.

Total number of graduates 1937-41.....637

Number entering graduate schools.....340
(90 of these men were awarded scholarships or fellowships from graduate schools.)

Chemistry	15
Dentistry	3
Engineering	10
Law	62
Medicine	125
Ministry	60
Business	65
	340

It is interesting to note that 19 per cent of the above entered medical schools.

The Davidson College Bulletin

ALUMNI JOURNAL NUMBER

NOVEMBER, 1945

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LT. RUFUS GEDDIE HERRING, '42
Roseboro, N. C.

Winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor —Our Nation's Highest Award.

The story of his extraordinary heroism is to be found on page 19, under "Citations and Awards."

The Davidson College Bulletin

DAVIDSON, NORTH CAROLINA

Alumni Journal Number

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Volume XLIV NOVEMBER, 1945 Number 10

Davidson College Alumni Association

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Vice-President . . . . . JOHN J. BARNHARDT, '12, Concord, N. C.
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JOHN L. PAYNE, '16 . . . . . *Editor*

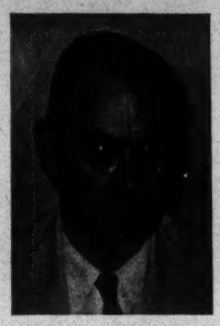
THANKSGIVING FOR WORLD PEACE

NO people on earth have as much to be thankful for as we have here in America, and we should not fail to kneel in heartfelt gratitude and say: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." But in this paragraph we are thinking of one thing—WORLD PEACE. In our hour of rejoicing we should not forget to ascribe unto God praise and glory for the peace that has come. "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth." When we remember this, we join with heart and soul in singing the hymn: "We Bless Thee for Thy Peace, O God." As the President of the United States recently reminded us, the peace at present is a peace based upon force. Let us pray that the time may soon come when there may be a peace based upon good will. Then the angels can sing again: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace; good will toward men." That is the perfect peace which the Prince of Peace alone can give.
Walter Lee Lingle, President Emeritus

Walter Lee Lingle, '92, President Emeritus

A REPORT TO THE ALUMNI

Recent Action of the Alumni Council On the Proposal of Voting by Mail



N. Y. PHARR, '19, President

Since this issue is the first JOURNAL number of the Bulletin since our Commencement last May, it offers to us the first opportunity to report on the action of the Alumni Council, which held its annual meeting at that time.

At the May 1944 meeting, K. J. Foreman, '11, had proposed the adoption of a plan of voting for the general Alumni officers by mail ballot. President T. D. Sparrow, '16, appointed a committee to examine the plan in use in other Alumni associations and make recommendations at the 1945 Commencement meeting of the Council. The committee appointed was composed of K. J. Foreman, Davidson, chairman; Neal Y. Pharr, '19, Charlotte; and W. Frank Hall, '20, Statesville.

At the May meeting this year the committee brought in a recommendation of adoption of the mail ballot plan and presented a list of eight rules to govern procedure. Neal Y. Pharr, Alumni Secretary J. L. Payne, '16, and J. Wilson McCutcheon, '31, spoke in favor of the proposal. Dr. Oren Moore, '08, registered an objection based on the possibility that the proposed method might have a tendency to keep alumni from returning to the campus. In the end the Council acted to recommit the proposal for one year and President Sparrow requested the committee to continue. J. MacDowell Richards, '22, proposed that this whole matter be brought to the attention of the alumni through the JOURNAL.

Considerable investigation of the plan has been made by the Alumni Secretary, working with the committee. Among colleges which are operating on this basis are Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Ohio State, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina and Wheaton College. Without exception, the testimony of those who use the mail ballot is that it stimulates interest and draws the mass of the alumni closer to the college. Alumni like to vote and display a real interest in the biographical sketches of the candidates printed on the reverse side of the ballot. The evidence is overwhelming that the alumni who cannot get back to the campus (especially those in far off localities) have a new sense of "belonging" and feel that the organization's officers are voted upon by the membership at large. This would completely deny the charge, sometimes made, that control is in the hands of a few who "railroad" their candidates through.

If you have an opinion on this subject write to us now so that your letter may be turned over to the committee. Or you may write direct to any member of the committee. In the next issue of the JOURNAL we will bring this matter to your attention again. If there is sufficient space (which is not available in this issue) we will print the By-Laws of the Association. If this recommendation is adopted next year the By-Laws must be changed accordingly.

Below are the recommendations of the committee:

"1. Approval of mail balloting as the method of voting for certain officers.

"2. Voting by this method to be for the President and Vice-President only.

"3. The Executive Committee of the Alumni Council (with the President Ex-Officio) appoints a committee of five, 60 days in advance, who will meet before the annual meeting and nominate two candidates each for the offices of President and Vice-President. At the annual meeting, other nominations may be made from the floor, but the number of candidates presented to the alumni for the mail balloting shall not be more than two for each office in any case.

"4. Ballots are to be sent to all alumni.

"5. The period allowed for the return of ballots shall be 30 days, or in the case of men overseas or in the armed forces, 60 days.

"6. Ballots shall be opened and counted at the expiration of the voting period by a ballot committee composed of the President, Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, or a majority thereof.

"7. The newly elected officers shall take office at Homecoming (or on November 1 in the absence of Homecoming).

"8. The following question is to be put to the alumni with the first ballot: 'Do you favor extending this method of voting to the election of Alumni trustees?'

"9. It is further recommended that should this plan be adopted, it shall be put into effect by the Alumni Administration elected at this meeting."

Please give the Association the benefit of your opinion and plan now to attend Commencement on May 25, 1946.

HOW CAN EDUCATION MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF OUR AGE?

The Gist of a Series of Chapel Talks Made at Davidson College in September, 1945

By C. K. Brown, '21, Dean of the Faculty

It is obvious that throughout American life and American thought there is turmoil and uncertainty. As we look toward the future, we are seized with vague but deep-seated fears. There is no firmness in our step, no sureness in our sense of direction. No longer having the common task of finishing the war, we sense the absence in our national life of a widely-held principle capable of giving unity to the thoughts and purposes of our people. This is not, of course, the first time we have sensed this deficiency. Our more thoughtful citizens were aware of it long before the war began. They knew that there was a gaping void in our national life when they saw our people split up into powerful and hostile groups, each bent upon achieving some narrow economic, political, or racial advantage by whatever technique of force or deception came to hand, and all unable to see any common purpose grand enough to command their allegiance. These thoughtful citizens knew that even the war was providing no more than a temporary community of aim, a sort of armistice in the internal strife and confusion of American life.

A decade or more ago men were saying that it was the business of Education to promote a unity of thought upon which unity of action could be based, and that Education had failed most miserably to perform this function. The colleges and universities of America accepted both the statement of principle and the charge of failure. From one end of the land to the other faculties set up planning committees and curriculum study-groups and work shops to seek a new and better program. Their labors have been so prodigious that hardly anyone could find time to study all their monographs. And still the work goes on, with new curricular programs and new slogans for old curricular ideas appearing month by month.

One of the most thorough and balanced studies of what ails Education and what Education ought to do to improve its health is the recent 267-page monograph of the Harvard University Committee on the Objectives of General Education in a Free Society. The Harvard scholars acknowledge that we are lacking the community of thought and purpose that are essential to a common national life. They think Education can and must supply this community and they outline the procedures which, in their judgment, should be followed from secondary school to university to achieve this end.

In their search for a true unifying principle for Education they call the roll of the various answers that have been proposed, and find them all either inadequate by themselves or else unavailable to present-day America. The pragmatist solution with its glorification of change and its emphasis upon science and the scientific attitude is rejected as cutting modern man loose from his long and fruitful past. The cult of the western tradition, with its stress on the history of western culture from the time of the Greeks, is considered incapable of supplying a unifying principle, partly because the western tradition is itself a fabric of many diverse strands, and partly because the orientation of this cult is too exclusively backward. As seen in the extreme form of the hundred great books, this cult is especially impotent since it provides no formula for the inerrant selection of the great books, leaving it to the selector to make what he will, to a degree, of the western tradition. Whether we face predominantly toward the future or toward the past we find divergence of ideas and interest where we seek unity.

In the end there does not seem to be much left to do except to construct an Education of a judicious mixture of the tradition that explains our cultural past and the pragmatic science upon which we rely for our future. For the Harvard scholars find that a third great solution of the problem is not practicable in present-day America. This is the solution that was almost universally shared by the colleges of this country no longer than a century ago. It is a solution that is still open to sectarian colleges, as the Harvard report calls them, but one that is "out of the question in publicly supported colleges and is practically, if not legally, impossible in most others." It is "the conviction that Christianity gives meaning and ultimate unity to all parts of the curriculum, indeed to the whole life of the college." There is no hint that this is not an adequate unifying force; it is simply one that is "out of the question" today. There seems to be a note of wistfulness in the statement that "religion is not now for most colleges a practicable source of intellectual unity." It seems almost as if these authors had said, "Would to God that it were."

Well, why is Christianity out of the question as the unifying force in American education? Is not religion the name that we apply to the only discipline that undertakes to speak with finality concerning the history and destiny of man? Is it not more reasonable to say that it is out of the question for man to refuse to consider his destiny when he sets out to build his common life? After all, Christianity *is* the western tradition—the golden thread of unity that gives meaning and coherence to the whole long story—just as it is Christianity rather than science, as useful as science may be, that lights the pathway of man's future. Whether we think it feasible to restore religion to its ancient place in Education, the testimony of the history of our civilization is to the effect that whatever unity of thought and purpose it has ever possessed has been the unity of the Christian faith. We desperately

need an integrating principle: the only principle that can be supplied is the Christian principle.

The conviction that this is true lies back of what we call Christian Education, of which, fortunately, a goodly quantity survives. But there are two dangers that Christian Education must carefully avoid. The first is that it will become ashamed of its Christianity and deny it before men. Intent upon demonstrating its breadth it may lose its convictions, becoming first only nominally Christian and then frankly secular. The history of Education in America affords numerous examples of such drifting. Now, most of the educational institutions of this country are still, in a sense, Christian. They have Christian men and women on their staffs and, in common with other features of American life, acknowledge their debt to the Christian tradition, that is, the usefulness of the spiritual capital heretofore stored up. But many of them no longer add to that capital or even repair its wastage through the years. The true Christian Education should generate spiritual capital for the whole community. And it cannot do this if it is not willing to be known as engaged in this enterprise.

In recent years Christian Education, instead of repudiating its Christianity, has often succumbed to the temptation to water it down to a pale humanism, so that its purposes become largely indistinguishable from those of the myriad secular organizations whose aim is the improvement of the temporal lot of their members. At times it seems to have no higher purpose than that of outdoing the secular world at its own game. It is proper for Christian Education to be concerned with poverty, and labor problems, and free speech, and racial relations, but it should not forget that the great integrating principle which it must preserve and transmit is one that is over and above and beyond these things and can bring unity of thought and purpose precisely because this is true; whereas these matters when discussed on their own level produce only discord and strife. Nor can the Christian principle win the allegiance of diverse groups if it cannot rise above the secular purposes of the organizations already formed by these groups, since secular organizations must remain better vehicles for secular aims.

The second danger to Christian Education is that it will neglect learning, and cease to do an honest job of education. Undoubtedly piety without learning is virtuous, but it does not constitute the equipment for conducting an educational institution. If the Education in Christian Education is not honest and thorough, it is a fraud, and the adjective Christian should certainly not be connected with a fraud. Christianity need not and must not be afraid of the enlightened mind. It has nothing to gain from promoting a union of religious zeal and ignorance. At best such a union makes religion look pathetic; at the worst it leads to the weird rites of the imbecile cults and opens the door to the positive rackets that are plied in the name of religion against the gullible and the simple.

Christian Education must be so true to its own name, so honest in its purposes as to win the respect even of those who think that Education has no need of Christianity. Its institutions must attract to their faculties scholars of the first order, as well trained in their specialties as any and as gifted in imparting their knowledge. Its scholars must be unafraid to search for the truth in work shops where a spirit of freedom prevails. Its laboratories must be equipped with the finest of instruments, its libraries stocked with the best of books, and it must make its appeal to young men and women whose thirst for learning is deep and genuine. In a word, if Christianity is to integrate the thinking of people, it must have something to integrate. An attempt to superimpose the Christian principle upon an intellectual vacuum will provide no answer to the educational needs of our generation; but a true and honest and thorough Education, in which the Christian discipline operates as the active ingredient to bring unity and coherence to the whole of life, is the one best hope of a troubled civilization groping for the key to common purpose and united action.

HOST TO SYNOD

Davidson College was host to the 132nd session of the Synod of North Carolina on October 9, 10 and 11, and to the eighth annual Pre-Synod Home Mission Conference on October 8 and 9. The meetings were well attended and a spirit of harmony prevailed throughout. Guests were entertained in homes of the community and in the vacant dormitories. Delightful meals were served in the banquet hall of Chambers Building. Venison, supplied by Senator Cameron Morrison, provided an unusual feature for one of the dinners.

The topic stressed at the Pre-Synod Mission meeting was that of Evangelism, in both preaching and personal work. Chapels, the emphasis of the Assembly for the year, furnished the keynote of Synod's meeting. The subject was discussed in all its phases and the problems attendant to the task of taking the church to the people were the basis of thought and study during the sessions.

A LETTER FROM INDIA

By ROWLAND B. PARKER, '26

Editor's Note: Roland's letter is printed here because (although it was written last May) we believe the scene it portrays is not in the least out of date; because of its interesting glimpses of the other side of the world; because we should be constantly reminded of the hardships endured and sacrifices being made, even now, by our soldiers and sailors, marooned in far off places on the globe; and because of the realism and sincerity of the writer. His opinions of British policy in India are not endorsed by the JOURNAL. We have no intention or desire to contribute in any way toward misunderstandings or criticism of our Allies, as we approach together the tremendous task of rebuilding for a better world. We quote:

American Red Cross
APO 465, N.Y., N.Y.
May 14, 1945

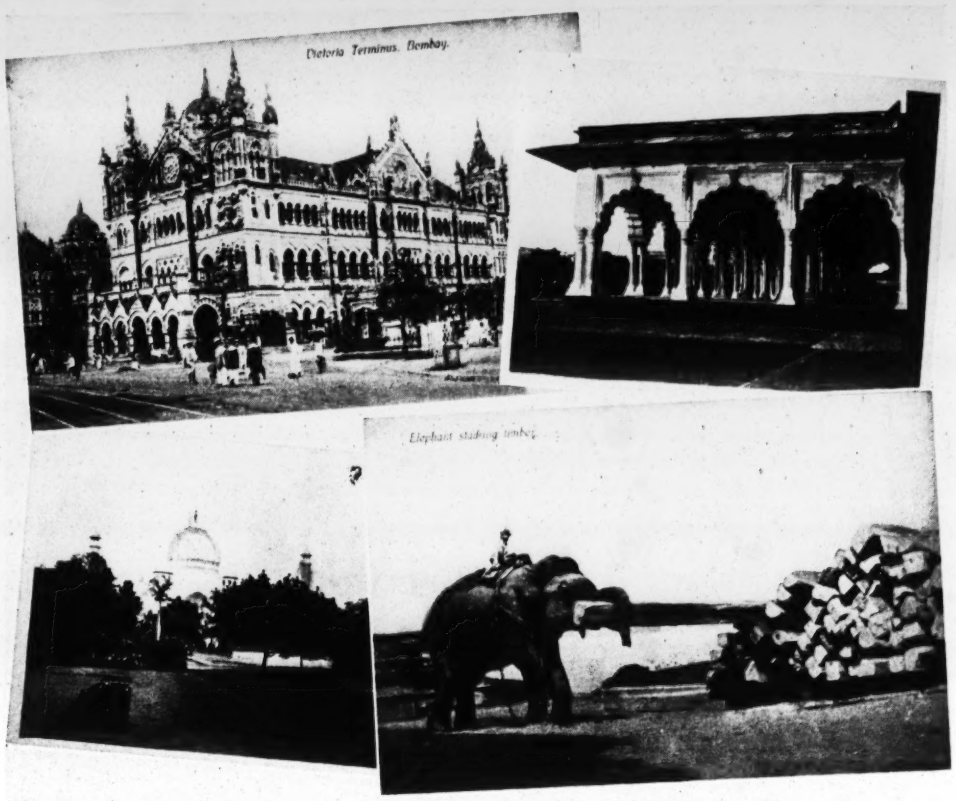
Dear John,

I received your letter some months ago suggesting that I write up some of my observations for the ALUMNI JOURNAL. Until now I have been too swamped with work but am not too pressed at the moment since I am taking a semi-sick leave before leaving for China (where I have wanted to go from the first). The remarks below may not be suitable but just discard them if they aren't. They are genuine.

Today has been declared official V-Day for India. It is really a strange V-Day indeed. Many business houses here carry flags, largely British . . . . but I saw one which carried only the flags of U.S.A. and Russia.

I have seen several British soldiers here on brief leave from the Burma front and they do not seem to feel V-Day at all. One of them expressed their feelings pretty well, I think: "I've been here three years and I am going back to the battle front in the jungle next week . . . I may not be alive a month from now . . . I want to see my wife and kids." The American soldiers here are even more restrained: one kid from Tennessee said, "It ain't V-Day till the Japs are whipped and we get home. I'll bet some of my buddies in China get killed today. And I have two brothers in the South Pacific. It's kinder insulting to have all this talk about V-Day." I haven't heard a single Victory toast. I have seen much more gaiety here on Saturday nights . . . the fellows here seem to feel depressed, somehow left out, half-forgotten. And they are thinking of getting even further behind in job competition after the war . . . they want to get home NOW.

There is no enthusiasm at all among the Indians. Even though the British Government at home talks about Victory for the "forces of freedom," etc., it still has over five thousand Indian leaders (who want freedom for India) in prison, including many superb spirits. The nationalist press is quite bitter. And one should not forget that India had three million volunteers fighting all over the world . . . that it has lost millions of civilian lives as result of starvation growing out of the war, that it has contributed far more in winning the war than all the countries of South America combined . . . yet Indian people have no representatives at the San Francisco Conference. The Indians delegated there are looked upon as stooges of the British government which selected them.



Some of my personal experiences during the last few weeks: I saw an Indian coolie pulling a cart loaded with 29 bags of coal through the scorching mid-day heat; an old Indian woman asleep on the streets last night . . . a well-known beggar with a dozen silver bracelets of various designs on her arms and as many more on her ankles (that is where the beggars here carry their entire worldly wealth if they have any); I saw six rickshaws pulled by Indian coolies carrying six American negro soldiers in a wild race down a main street; several West African soldiers (blackest people I ever saw) bargaining with a souvenir seller . . . the British bring them over here to fight in the steaming jungles; an American Army dentist pulling the teeth of a Chinese general; heard a hundred American soldiers at least condemn the Chiang Kai-Shek government as corrupt, cowardly and greedy . . . stating that from all they had learned in China the so-called Communists in China were the only Chinese really fighting the Japs; saw a Chinese coolie steer a flock of seventy-six goats across the busiest street intersection in India in spite of trucks, jeeps, buses, trams, carts, rickshaws, etc.

I delivered a message to one captain telling him that his brother had died in France and that his mother had died in Florida; had to tell another soldier that his only son, born three months after he left home, had died; had to tell another that his mother and father both had cancer in advanced stages (I never knew before how many Americans die of cancer); helped the Burmese wife of a soldier, plus her child, get passage on a ship; found myself completely helpless to comfort

a sergeant whose wife is given three weeks to live before dying of tuberculosis; read a letter from a soldier's wife admitting that she is bearing a child to another man but that she isn't going to give him a divorce because "we are Catholics and it's a sin to get a divorce." He cannot get a divorce in his state unless his wife consents, unless he can appear for the trial (rather insulting to say that to a soldier in India)—she will still draw her allowance and also get one for the other fellow's child (I must have seen fifty cases at least of that kind . . . and no one is rectifying it by passing a fair war emergency national divorce law—the victims have often been married eight or ten years); had to tell a sailor that his second brother had been killed in action; was informed that one soldier, whose wife had run away from home with "an essential civilian," was in the psychiatric ward at the Army hospital here apparently hopelessly insane—he had a superb record until his wife trouble started.

I visited the Sikh temple, the Catholic Cathedral, the Anglican Cathedral, a Hindu temple, the great Mohammedan Nakhoda Mosque — the Hindu temples with their gaudiness and images remind one very much of Roman Catholic Churches, while the austerity of the Mohammedan Mosques is even more pronounced than that of the A.R.P. church in Chester, S. C.; attended service again at the only Presbyterian edifice here — St. Andrews Church (Church of Scotland)—it was built in 1812, is quite without ornamentation but has great dignity. It reminds one much of the First Church in Charlotte and its pastor, Dr. Matheson, is deeply akin theologically to Dr. Albert Sidney Johnson. The service there last Sunday night was attended by a congregation made up largely of Allied service men. I saw uniforms of the States, Australia, Canada, Britain. Their singing of the oldest and most untuneful hymns was powerful and touching. The deacons could easily have stepped out of the First Church in Winston-Salem or Atlanta. No Indians were there. Around the walls of St. Andrews are tablets raised to famed sons of the Church. The same is true at the Anglican Cathedral, St. Paul's which is the most powerful European Church here, although it has probably fewer members than the Catholic churches which attract many Portuguese, Italians, etc., who have settled here. Even though St. Andrews was well attended, only a small minority of troops attend Church over here according to reliable reports. I have seen several soldiers who have been overseas two years who state that they have not attended church since entering the Army, although some of them seemed deeply spiritual, and they have lived in fox holes. One of the loveliest and most able Red Cross girls over here is Charlotte Wagner of Memphis, niece of the beloved Doctor and Mrs. "Jock" Hood.

I have had only one Coca-Cola since arriving in our CBI last August. Cigarettes are not plentiful and I know of many advanced bases where the individual ration per month has been less than six packages . . . transportation enters into this but so does the black market. I have had more than one British soldier in Calcutta offer to sell me our best brands.

Calcutta is probably the most diseased place on earth. Since Christmas, epidemics of cholera, smallpox and malaria have raged . . . there is much TB and many lepers. The main reason for the prevalence and virulence of the diseases here is the fact that seventy-five per cent of the Indians never get enough to eat during their whole lives and are an easy prey for any disease . . . but the germs also spread to soldiers, etc.

One British captain, slightly in his cups, told me, "We figure that Britain has made five hundred pounds profit for every pound we've invested here. Not bad, eh?" And about one per cent of the Indians are fantastically rich.

The American soldier is quite popular, on the whole, with the Indians. "Hello, Joe" is the salutation. Many of them think, I suppose, that we are "Joes." The Americans often talk roughly but are still quite generous and usually considerate. The poverty and disease here startles all of us, I guess.

I haven't seen a single fight between a Mohammedan and a Hindu . . . as a whole they seem to get along very well . . . although there is little doubt that many British interests want them to fight and struggle. Some British are fearful that American business and industry cannot be kept out of India even by discriminatory tariffs and quotas after the war . . . the Indians seem to fervently desire American trade in a big way.

As a whole, I think that our Army, Navy and Merchant Marine, which have been responsible for this theater, have done a job worthy of the homage of every American. I only wish I could paint a clear picture of the loneliness and home-hunger felt by most of our soldiers in this land as far away from home as they can get, and as different from our own land as any could be.

It gives one a special feeling of sorrow to read in the ALUMNI JOURNAL war honor roll name after name of men whom one taught when they were in prep school.

Count me as another who is proud that Davidson has kept its flag flying and has not compromised its integrity under the pressure of war conditions.

Sincerely,
Roland B. Parker, '26

And What About Football At Davidson?

This question is being asked by alumni and friends on every hand. The age-old interest in the Wildcats has not diminished in the least—if these inquiries may be taken as evidence.

But we cannot give you the full answer in this issue. We do know that the college expects to resume varsity football in 1946 and that a full coaching staff will be on the job. Something is afoot—but we do not know just what it is. Athletic Director Shepard is working on some long range plans and in the meantime coaching our freshman Wildkittens through a successful season.

When we learn what it's all about, we promise to let you in on the plans and future policies of football and other inter-collegiate sports.

Victory Homecoming

Many alumni have written us about the prospects for a grand Victory Homecoming to be held on the campus after our fighting men are able to begin their well-earned rest from war and are returned to civilian life.

This is to let you know that such a gala event is being planned right now to take place in the fall of 1946. Any suggestions you may have will be welcomed by your alumni office.

IN DEFENSE OF FRATERNITIES

Center of Social Life at Davidson

Whatever may be thought or said concerning the phenomenon of war it is generally agreed that war is a stimulant. The recent conflict was the cause of a record expansion in material production; it has likewise furnished the occasion for a different sort of activity among the various institutions of our society. The war has stimulated American education, along with most other established institutions to turn in upon itself and re-examine its own foundations and justify its contributions before a critical and changing social order. One of the features of American education most severly questioned and attacked in some quarters is the existence of Greek Letter Fraternities on the campuses of American colleges.

In recent months there have been produced numerous articles which have, from several different points of view, attacked the whole system. These articles have occasioned a mild debate in some academic quarters upon the virtues and vices of the system. Some opponents of fraternities have charged that the fraternity system is not in harmony with American ideals of democracy in education, that it fosters snobbishness and other unattractive and undesirable social characteristics. Others attack the system because they claim it is essentially un-academic in purpose and outlook and actually hostile to the true aims and ideals of university or college life. To these critics fraternities compose a part of a series of important side-shows, simply adding another to the rapidly increasing extra-curricula activities which drain away energy, time, and money from the proper ends of education.

All of these charges, like most serious criticisms in any field, are partly true at particular times or particular places. Few of these charges, blanket or specific in nature, will fit any one institution at all times. That there have existed in the fraternity system, and do exist, harmful features no one acquainted with the fraternity situation or with college problems can well deny. But many, probably even most, believe that there is also good in the system and that the good features outweigh the bad ones. This view is generally held at Davidson where the college has provided a separate house for each fraternity, which is used as a social center only and not as a club dormitory. At Davidson all students, those who are members of fraternities and those who are not, room in the same dormitories as one student body. Members of rival fraternities can be found here rooming together, and often a fraternity man has a non-fraternity man as his room mate and closest friend. Student offices and honors are by no means confined to the fraternity members. In this way one of the most valid points of criticism has been met and the evil avoided.

But Davidson supports fraternities for more positive reasons than the unsatisfactory justification of a minimum of evil in the system. Without exception these fraternal organizations stand for the very virtues and values of life in which the college believes. However much discrepancy may appear between theory and practice, the ends and aims of the fraternities are in harmony with the ends and aims of the college. Without exception these fraternities stress devotion to learning, mutual association and friendship, high ideals of honor, truthfulness and loyalty to the best, along with a spirit of patriotism for Alma Mater which is highly desirable and beneficial. While these virtues are attacked by the iconoclasts as old-fashioned and out-of-date, they, and others of like quality, continue to be emphasized and encouraged at Davidson. They are considered positive and advantageous to our society.

A recent comment on this subject points to the fact that in some educational institutions, as in many other areas of our society, evils, excesses and vicious practices permeate the whole system—of which fraternities or secret orders are only a small part. It is a very pertinent observation, even if it is a trite one, that in any college or university fraternities are influenced and their quality determined very largely by the pattern of life and code of conduct which prevails on the campus. There is no reason why the fraternities cannot work along with the college for the mutual attainment of harmonious purposes. When there is mutual agreement as to ends there need be little friction as to means.

And so in post-war Davidson fraternities are laying plans for a continued activity on the campus. In these plans the college not only acquiesces, but joins.

In Memoriam
HOWARD B. ARBUCKLE

Funeral services for Dr. Howard Bell Arbuckle, Chemistry professor emeritus, were held at the Davidson Presbyterian Church July 21 with Dr. C. M. Richards, '92, of Davidson and Bishop Kenneth Pfohl of Winston-Salem, officiating. Burial was in the Davidson Cemetery. Dr. Arbuckle died July 19, ending a long life of service to Davidson and North Carolina. He was for twenty-five years Chambers Professor of Chemistry, retiring from active duty in 1937. He had previously taught at the Seminary in Sewannee, Fla., at the University of Florida, and at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

A facile writer, Dr. Arbuckle contributed regularly to several periodicals in the fields of agriculture, physics and chemistry. He served twice on the national council of the American Chemical Society, was formerly president of North Carolina Academy of Science and of the North Carolina section of the American Chemical Society. He was for twenty-five years national president of Pi Kappa Alpha (social fraternity), and a member of Gamma Sigma Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and Omicron Delta Kappa honorary fraternities. His wife, the former Miss Ida Clift Meginnis, died last year. Two children survive, Lt. Col. Howard B. Arbuckle, Jr., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Thomas Logan, Davidson.

Concert Series

The program of the 1945-46 College Concert Series features prominent instrumental and vocal soloists, producing a group which is outstanding educationally as well as musically.

The first concert was presented on October 15 by Carl Weinrich, organist of the Princeton Chapel, Princeton University, and teacher of organ at Columbia University and Wellesley College. Samuel Dushkin, violinist, appeared on November 12. Mark Harrell, famous Metropolitan baritone, will be presented on February 4 and Sari Biro, pianist, expects to come to Davidson during the latter part of February, on a date to be announced.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH SESSION OPENS

Encouraging Increase In Student Body

Davidson College opened its doors on September 13 to begin her 109th fall term. The new student body, 315 strong, almost twice the size of our wartime enrollment, gives encouraging significance to the belief that the tide has turned and promises an early return to normal registrations and the resumption of the full gamut of college activities.

Seventeen states, the District of Columbia and one foreign country are represented in the enlarging student body. North Carolina leads with 194, South Carolina has 33, Georgia 20, Florida 19, Virginia 10, Texas 7 and Tennessee 6. Venezuela, South America, is represented by one member of the freshman class. Forty-two counties in North Carolina are represented as follows: Mecklenburg 52; Gaston 16; Cabarrus 11; Cleveland, Iredell and Forsyth 9 each; Guilford 7; Davidson 6; New Hanover, Bladen, Buncombe and Rowan 5 each; Lincoln 4; Alamance, Caldwell, Columbus, Pitt, Scotland and Union 3 each; Anson, Beaufort, Duplin, Johnston, McDowell, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Wake and Wilkes 2 each; and Alleghany, Avery, Catawba, Cumberland, Dare, Edgecombe, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Lenoir, Richmond, Rockingham and Wayne, one each.

Enrollment of the 315 students by classes is as follows: freshmen, 204; sophomores, 53; juniors, 31; and seniors, 14. Candidates for degrees show: for A.B., 64; for B.S., 238; and the specials, who are not working toward a degree, number 13. Thirty vocations are contemplated by 240 undergraduates, seventy-five not having made their decision as to their life's work. The five leading prospective careers are, in order: Medicine, 55; the ministry, 46; business, 39; engineering, 22; and law, 15.

The most popular subject in college is English with 273 enrolled; Bible is second with 241; mathematics, 195; military science, 158; and the Spanish classes top the foreign languages with 109 enrolled. Prof. Lewis Schenck has the largest number of students in his classes with 166; Prof. Shewmake is instructing 133; Prof. J. K. Foreman, 124; Prof. F. K. Fleagle, 109; and Prof. E. J. Erwin, 108. The Presbyterian Faith sent the largest number of students to Davidson this year, listing a total of 189. The Methodists follow with 56; the Baptist Church next with 34; the Episcopalians with 13; and the Lutherans 5. Only seven in the entire student body claim no church membership.

Old Morrison Hall Demolished

After fifty-five years of constant service the old Morrison Hall building has been razed to the ground, as part of the program of campus improvement and beautification. The first college Y.M.C.A. building in the South, the edifice was made possible largely as the result of the efforts of Professor Henry Louis Smith, '81, who later became president of the college. The corner-stone was laid at Commencement 1890.

During its long life parts of the building have been used as a Y.M.C.A., a study hall, a gymnasium and basketball court, a lecture hall, a dormitory, a laboratory and class rooms, an R.O.T.C. armory and storerooms, a skating rink, and in recent years it has housed the student store. Besides being known as Morrison Hall (in honor of the first president of the college), it has been variedly referred to as the "old gym," the "Eagle's Nest," "Jackson Hall," and "the stud." It was the only permanent building to be constructed on the campus during the forty years between 1860 and 1900. Having little essential architectural character or "blending" with other campus buildings, it has of late been recognized as an eyesore. Having served so many purposes and for so long, no one appeared to put in a word for its further preservation.

THE LAST OF "THE OLD GYM"

What Looks Like the Work of An Atomic Bomb—Is Really the Result of Intentional Demolition.

TRIBUTES TO DAVIDSON

Miscellaneous items of interest which are representative, from the flood of testimony reaching our desk from all over the world. (See military class notes.) Our grateful acknowledgment is accompanied by a deep sense of pride and humility.

Here is a recent comment of a father regarding the one year his boy spent at Davidson. He says: "I feel that the year he spent there was eminently worthwhile. It put something in him that is helping him to take what comes. He has enjoyed knowing his Chaplain who is a Davidson man."

* * *

Excerpts from a letter from Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Weems, Assistant Commandant, the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia . . . "It would be rather enlightening to see the number of officers in the Army today who were produced by the Davidson ROTC unit. I doubt if any ROTC unit in the nation has a finer record than Davidson College. I have come in contact with many graduates of Davidson who are now officers in the army and I have not found one yet who did not have a superior record in whatever activity he is engaged upon . . ." June 3, 1944.

* * *

Excerpts from letter from Lt. Bill Lyman, Jr., '43, following his training at Benning. . . . "I am not sure just whether you are definitely aware of it, but you will be interested to know that Davidson has nothing short of a phenomenal record in respect to graduates of O.C.S. at Benning. As you know, quite a number of our men have been there in the past two years, and only two, to my knowledge have washed out. The competition down there is something really terrific—unimaginable—they are flunking out an average of about 50% per class. Davidson College's record cannot be approached—even by the military schools. Thus, another tribute to her . . ."

* * *

". . . Your Bulletin also leads me to believe that Davidson need have no worries about the 'creeping death' which so many smaller colleges are obviously worried about just now. Your robust, far-sighted program being conducted by your outstanding leaders will certainly uphold and enhance Davidson's position as one of the leading institutions of liberal arts in the nation" . . . from a letter from Italy, by Lt. Col. William M. Houston, '39.

* * *

"What a Grand Fellow He Was!"

(From Jake Wade's Sports Parade, *The Charlotte Observer,* April 28, 1945.)

"No athlete's death in this war touched this corner more than that of Tommy Peters. Perhaps it was because he lived long enough to get in only one varsity year. Somehow the death of kids is more of a shock than that of those who have reached the peak of their careers.

Tommy was engaged to a lovely Charlotte girl and he may never have returned to Davidson to add to his lustre on the playing fields, but that's beside the point. He was still so young. Also, he was such a grand boy, typically Davidson.

I remember him best at the 1943 Southern Conference basketball tournament. The Wildcats had a good team, but not a great one. They lost in the semi-finals, and Tommy got to show only twice. He was so impressive, however, with 17 points one night and 19 the other that he was placed on the all-conference team. He played so sportingly, too, that he was voted the most popular player in the tournament.

During the season proper, Tommy scored 209 points and was high in the league. It topped the 200-point total of State's Bones McKinney the season before.

Tommy played end on the football team and caught passes thrown by his brother George. (He was an infantry lieutenant in the Third army, and George is still fighting as a lieutenant in the First army in Germany.) Tommy put the shot and jumped on the track team. He played centerfield on the baseball team. He shot golf in the low 70's. He played a marvelous game of tennis. He just had it, that's all and now he's gone.

'Granny' Sharpe Can Carry On.

It's not an optical illusion that Davidson College has been hit harder than most schools in its loss of fine athletes. Athletic Director Norman Shepard figures that of all the sports lettermen for the 10 years before the war, 50 per cent have won officers commissions. Many of them have been lost. Tommy Peters was the 116th gold star on the college service flag, and a large percentage of them were athletes.

Jim Johnston and Dan Iverson are among other great Davidson stars of recent years who have given their lives in the service. It is good to note that Lieut. Col. 'Granny' Sharpe is over there in the front line spotlight carrying the baton in the merger of the American and Russians. Let us pray that he can carry on in helping to get the job done for Tommy Peters and Dan Iverson and Jim Johnston and other brave men of Davidson."

* * *

OUR SKY PILOT

They say that he's gone;—
  But I know that he swings
On up to God's throne
  On His heavenly wings,
And I hear his clear call
  To the station up there,
To give him the beam
  That his landing be fair.

They say that he's dead;—
  But I know that he's not;
For the words that he said
  I have never forgot.
"If I crash in my plane,
  Do not sorrow for me,
For I'll fly on again
  Through the heavens," said he.

"When you're crying down here,
  (Maybe doubting God's Love),
I'll be laughing up there
  In the heavens above;
And some day, when you come
  In your plane, soon or late,
I'll be waiting, close home
  At the Heavenly Gate."

So I feel, every night
  As I look at the stars,
That I see him in flight
  Around Venus and Mars,
And on out into space
  Through the Pleiades (seven),
With a smile on his face,—
  A Sky Pilot of Heaven.

—George Madison Maxwell, '96.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

The college administration mailed a Certificate of Attendance to approximately 700 former students whose sojourn at Davidson was cut short by the war. This award is an evidence of genuine interest and appreciation and a desire to recognize in some unusual way the heroic sacrifices made by this group.

Engraved on parchment and bearing the college seal, the document reads: DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson, North Carolina, Extends Greeting (Former student's name) having been in attendance at the college (number) semesters before withdrawing to enter the service of his country is awarded this his certificate in recognition of his achievement and patriotism. Done at Davidson, North Carolina by the Trustees, the President and the Faculty of Davidson College, May 1, 1945. (Signed) E. A. Beaty, Secretary (and) John R. Cunningham, President.

STUDENTS TO PUBLISH 1946 ANNUAL

Following the omission in 1944 of an Annual (for the first time since World War I) due to the sudden withdrawal of the majority of upperclassmen to enter the armed forces, "Quips and Cranks" will again be published this year, to be released in May. Like last year's issue it will be smaller than normally, but should compare favorably in quality with past issues.

Visitors To Campus Since Last Report

In April

Pfc. Joe Fountain, '44, Atlanta, Ga.
Jack W. Ewart, '43, Union Seminary, Richmond, Va.
Murphy Wilds, '44, Union Seminary, Richmond, Va.
Sgt. Manly C. Sanders, '44, Fort Lewis, Washington.
Capt. John M. Douglas, '35, A. P. O., San Francisco.
Lt. (j.g.) G. Mitchell, '43, Coronado, California.
Robert Turner, '30, Morganton, N. C.
David H. Coblentz, '41, Fincastle, Va.
Charles O. DeLaney, '45, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Capt. James M. Miller, '45, Davidson, N. C.
William "Bill" Rule, '32, Lubondai, Belgian Congo.

In May

A. B. McClure, '31, Valdese, N. C.
Frank Wellford Hobbie, Lt. (jg), '43, Roanoke, Va.
Henry Fitzhugh Dade, '38, Raleigh, N. C.
Cornelius C. MacMillan, '25, New York City.
Lt. Col. Cornelius O. Cathey, '28, Davidson, N. C.
Fred F. Harbin, '40, Capt. U.S.M.C., Statesville, N. C.
M/Sgt. Robert M. Worth, '46, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Lt. Sam C. Webb, '39, Oxford, N. C.
Geo. W. Hall, '95, Hickory, N. C.
F. B. Fleagle, '33, Reidsville, N. C.
Rev. J. W. Mann, '17, Red Springs, N. C.
W. A. Armfield, '31, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Lt. (j.g.) W. W. Fraley, '31, U.S.N.R., Washington, D. C.
Watson M. Fairley, '95, Montreat, N. C.
Chas. W. Allison, Sr., '04, Charlotte, N. C.
R. H. Bennett, '16, Charlotte, N. C.
Ensign Homer F. Haworth, Jr., '46, High Point, N. C.

In June

Robert L. McCallie, '33, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Harry V. Allen, '98, Maplewood, N. J.
Pfc. Clayton Scofield, '46, Decatur, Ga.
Lt. Wayne Gamble, '45, Davidson, N. C.
Dr. Robert F. Davidson, '23, Columbia, Mo.
O/C Kenneth H. Barber, '46, West Point, N. Y.
Rev. John Harper Brady, '12, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lt. (j.g.) John H. Brady, Jr., '42, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lt. Fred J. Powell, Jr., '45, Chester, S. C.
Lt. Col. J. L. Ballard, Jr., '39, Washington, D. C.
T/Sgt. E. W. Jackson, '41, Davidson, N. C.
A/S Myron Sandifer, Jr., '43, Boston, Mass.
W. O. Puckett, '27, Princeton, N. J.
Hugh A. Bailey, '23, Charleston, W. Va.
Lt. Pat Williams, '44, North Wilkesboro, N. C.
P. R. Rankin, '42, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Pfc. D. D. Phillips, Jr., '44, Bowman Gray Med. School, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Sidney M. Sample, '41, Statesville, N. C.
Lt. Boyce H. Rhyne, '42, Bessemer City, N. C.

In July

H.A. 1/c James J. Elliott, '46, Quantico, Va.
Alfred Scarborough, '15, Sumter, S. C.
Pvt. Ernest Hunter, '46, Charlotte, N. C.
Pfc. Leon Herndon, '46, Charlotte, N. C.
Cpl. Duane Webster, '44, Worcester, Mass.
G. Fenton Miller, '43, U. T. S., Richmond, Va.
S/Sgt. Christopher B. Walker, '46, Collierville, Tenn.
Lt. Wm. Henry Crane, '43, Beaumont Gen'l. Hosp., El Paso, Texas.
Leon H. Corbett, '31, Burgaw, N. C.
Major David G. Wilson, '26, A. P. O., San Francisco.
Capt. Frank C. Caldwell, '42, Spartanburg, S. C.

In August

Lt. John W. McAlister, '45, Greensboro, N. C.
Rev. Roy F. Whitley, '29, Monroe, N. C.
Pvt. Samuel McD. Tate, '45, Morganton, N. C.
W. D. Macaulay, U.S.N.R., Seneca, S. C.
Capt. N. H. McGeachy, '38, Fayetteville, N. C.
Vaughn Brock, '44, Pores Knob, N. C.
Z. N. Holler, '07, Greensboro, N. C.
V. Earle Copes, '42, McAllen, Texas.
Major Thomas T. Jones, '28, Durham, N. C.
Lt. (j.g.) Horace P. Reeves, Jr., '40, Lakeland, Fla.
Ens. Johnny Walker, '46, Burlington, N. C.
Edward G. Lilly, '19, Charleston, S. C.
Lt. William M. Plonk, '47, Charlotte, N. C.
Charles E. S. Kraemer, '31, Leland, Miss.
Robert P. Pierce, '44, Farmville, N. C.
Edwin L. Ellis, '39, Hudson, Ohio.
Lt. John R. Phipps, Jr., '40, Pollocksville, N. C.
Ens. William R. Sengel, '44, Fort Smith, Arkansas.
Capt. F. McP. Sinclair, '37, Wilmington, N. C.
Lt. W. R. Pope, '40, Mt. Mourne, N. C.

In September

J. E. Quinn, '48, Kenansville, N. C.
Rev. J. Kenton Parker, '08, Mt. Mourne, N. C.
Lt. Col. Carl H. Cathey, '20, Davidson, N. C.
Francis H. Watt, '44, Thomasville, Ga.
Major Reed H. Flow, '33, Charlotte, N. C.
William G. McGavock, '30, Emory, Ga.
Capt. Joseph E. Martin, '43, Lebanon, Tenn.
E. B. Wilkinson, '30, Winnsboro, S. C.
Lt. J. A. Troutman, '46, Charlotte, N. C.
Lt. S. M. Hamrick, '46, Davidson, N. C.
Lt. M. G. Morris, '42, Gastonia, N. C.
Capt. Earle G. Bellamy, '42, Knoxville, Iowa.
E. L. Flanagan, '07, Clover, S. C.
A/S M. B. Corl, '47, Concord, N. C.
A/C R. O. Freeman, '46, Black Mt., N. C.
D. R. Freeman, '21, Black Mt., N. C.
Capt. R. R. W. Winters, '40, Palm Beach, Fla.
Capt. Frank R. Brown, '30, Greensboro, N. C.
Cpl. Arthur W. Roach, '45, Barium Springs, N. C.
Lt. Legh R. Scott, Jr., '44, Rome, Ga.
Lee Drake, '45, Medical College of Va., Richmond, Va.
Pfc. John R. Maness, '45, Greensboro, N. C.
Sgt. David G. Blevins, '45, Spruce Pine, N. C.
Lt. H. Steve Brown, '32, Mt. Ulla, N. C.
A. B. Carter, '28, Mt. Airy, N. C.
John I. Smith, '24, Greenville, S. C.
Chaplain Robert H. Poole, '22, Elizabethtown, N. C.
Lt. George B. Peters, '45, Kingsport, Tenn.
A/S Charles G. Gunn, Jr., '46, Duke Med. School, Durham, N. C.

In October

Lt. Lacy MacLean, Jr., '43, Charlotte, N. C.
A/S K. Martin Waters, Jr., '47, Charlotte, N. C.
Walter I. Knox, '22, Richmond, Va.
Lt. Thomas J. Goode, '45, Charlotte, N. C.
Lt. McAlister Carson, Jr., '45, Charlotte, N. C.

FACULTY NOTES

DEAN C. K. BROWN, '21, was chosen to speak to the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, in a July meeting arranged by the War Dads of that city, answering questions concerning plans for the education of returning servicemen. Dr. Brown discussed this subject previously in a meeting of the Charlotte Lions Club.

PROF. FRONTIS JOHNSTON, '30, was asked to address various clubs during the summer. He discussed the Dumbarton Oaks Proposal and the San Francisco Conference early in the summer before the Belmont (N. C.) Kiwanis Club. In June he addressed the Charlotte Optimist Club on the Japanese mind, pointing out the differences between Oriental and Western civilizations. In July he spoke to the Kannapolis Rotary Club on the San Francisco Charter.

Mr. H. D. Hobart, who suffered a heart attack the first of June while on a visit and was hospitalized for a time in Goldsboro, has been recuperating at his home here and is slowly but steadily regaining his health. He hopes to return to his duties the first of the year.

Yes, We Have No Dues—But!

It is astonishing that, although six years have elapsed since Alumni dues were abolished, we still receive many inquiries on the subject and quite a few checks "in payment of dues." Of course we are glad to get these contributions and happy to receive any and all communications which bear testimony of continued interest in Davidson.

Article IV of the By-Laws of the Association reads: "Alumni dues have been abolished and the expense of the Alumni office has been taken over by the college. *All Alumni* are considered as active members of the Association." The idea behind this change, we understand, was to avoid embarrassing anyone and further avoid the withholding of any of the privileges of full membership from those who have not "paid up." In many cases failure to send in dues was an oversight and perhaps there have always been a few who were not able to pay.

The college wants every alumnus to *know* that *he belongs* to the Association and that there are no benefits or fellowships which are denied any member. The bulletins and the JOURNAL are mailed to the entire list.

This does not mean that our expenses have been reduced. On the contrary, they are greater than ever and we frequently wonder how we can expand our services without limiting them to those few who so generously contribute to the college. For it is true that never before in our history have so few paid so much for so many. The Living Endowment is designed to offer a convenient and simple means of giving *a paying part* to every loyal alumnus who wishes to give as little as one dollar a year toward helping his Alma Mater grow in service to her alumni, to the church and to society.

MR. F. L. JACKSON, Davidson College.

I do want a part in helping Davidson.
I endorse heartily the "Living Endowment" plan for Davidson College. It is my purpose from year to year to make such contribution as my financial resources permit and inclination dictates.

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____

Date_____ Amount Annually_____

Mrs. Adele Arbuckle Pfohl and DR. T. S. LOGAN were married on August 11 in Blowing Rock at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Finlay G. Harper of Hickory, N. C.

LT. COL. HOWARD B. ARBUCKLE, JR., '28, assumed his duties on October 20 as P. M. S. & T. of the R. O. T. C. Department. He was detailed to this post from Washington, D. C., where for three years he has served in the office of the Provost Marshal General in the Pentagon Building. He succeeds Major Paul A. Reichel who was transferred to the Security and Intelligence Division of the Fourth Service Command, Atlanta.

PROF. JAMES W. REID, '28, taught economic geography in the School of Business of Columbia University during the summer session of July and August.

REGISTRAR F. W. HENGEVELD, '18, continues to serve with Selective Service Board No. 4 in Charlotte, N. C., in which capacity he has carried on since it was activated in the fall of 1940.

PROF. JAMES C. PFOHL was elected chairman of the state wide subcommittee to arrange for the leading university and college bands to participate in a program honoring President Truman on his visit to Statesville November 1 and 2. The annual Transylvania Summer Music School-Camp, under the direction of Prof. Pfohl, was held in Brevard, N. C., from June 19 to July 29. PROF. EARL BERG served on the music faculty of this school. On July 8, Mr. Pfohl was guest conductor of the National Symphony orchestra, Washington, D. C. He is the first North Carolinian, whose field is not primarily that of conducting, to be so invited.

Discussing "One World or None" on October 7, PROF. K. J. FOREMAN was the first in a series of speakers to address the University of North Carolina's Council for Religion in Life this fall and winter. On July 29 Dr. Foreman participated in the ordination and installation of K. J. Foreman, Jr., as pastor of the Foster Memorial, Gillespie and Lansing (N. C.) churches.

PROF. E. A. BEATY, '21, was named chairman of the Mecklenburg County Tuberculosis Seals Sale Campaign scheduled to begin November 19 and to continue until the Christmas holidays. The town of Davidson re-elected Prof. Beaty as Mayor in the spring elections and placed PROF. W. W. WOOD on the governing board.

To Davidson's Stalwart Sons

In this, the first ALUMNI JOURNAL published since the ending of World War II, we salute with gratitude and pride all men of Davidson who have served their country during these crucial years. As fighting men on land and sea and in the air, as civilians in office and factory and field, Davidson men have found important places of service and have well performed their accepted tasks. We would pay reverent humble tribute to those who gave their lives. To their grieving loved ones we can but offer the deepest sympathy, together with the solemn pledge that Davidson will do her utmost to assure that their sacrifice shall not have been lost. These fallen sons cannot return in the flesh to their Alma Mater; they have never left her heart. To those who are returning, we give a cordial welcome to renewal of life with us. God give us Faith to continue the fight for a world worthy of the blood and tears of heroes and of saints.

By PROF. E. A. BEATY, '21.

Ex-Faculty Notes

Former Members and Those on Leave

PROF. BRADLEY D. THOMPSON left with his family on September 10 for Staunton, Va., where he is serving as visiting professor of History at Mary Baldwin College. He returned to Davidson early in September from Harvard University where he had been doing graduate study in history since February. He has been a member of the Davidson faculty since 1942.

PROF. FRED L. BLYTHE, '07, left Davidson in September for Baton Rouge, La., where for the current year he will be professor of Spanish at L. S. U. Prof. Blythe, on leave of absence from Davidson, taught in the University of Illinois during the spring and summer terms.

DR. WILLIAM P. CUMMING, '21, professor of English since 1927, has been granted extended leave of temporary absence to assume an assignment with the occupational government in Germany. He is an attache in the auxiliary foreign service of the American political advisor.

Having finished his work at Duke University, DR. WILLIAM G. MCGAVOCK, '30, has gone to Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., on an extended leave of absence. He is teaching mathematics there for the current year.

COL. LOREN A. WEATHERBY, another former Davidson R.O.T.C. officer, was liberated from the Hoten camp, Manchuria, following the fall of Japan. Information as to his present location has not been made available.

PROF. A. V. GOLDIERE, visiting professor of French at Mary Baldwin College for the past year, has returned to Davidson with Mrs. Goldiere. Still on leave from Davidson, Dr. Goldiere this year is teaching Spanish at Queens College, Charlotte. He commutes from Davidson daily.

COACH GENE MCEVER, on leave of absence from Davidson, is now assisting his brother, McAuley, with the coaching chores at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

DR. C. R. HARDING, '80, recently celebrated his 84th birthday. A host of his friends wish him many happy returns. Much improved in health, Davidson's Grand Old Man has already become known to many of the freshmen and is a frequent visitor to the campus. He modestly admits to a record of 57 years as teacher of Greek at Davidson, where he is well beloved by all who know him.

PROF. W. N. MEBANE, JR., '18, associate professor of Mathematics, obtained a leave of absence in June 1944 to engage in secret research work at the S. A. M. laboratories, division of war research, at Columbia University. It is now revealed that this research was directly connected with the creation of the atomic bomb. Professor Mebane hopes to return to Davidson after the first of the year.

Hero Returns

In August, COL. CHARLES L. STEEL, former R.O.T.C. officer, was released from the Japanese prison camp at Hoten, Mukden, Manchuria, soon after V-J Day. He had been a prisoner since the fall of Bataan in 1942. He arrived in California in September where he was met by Mrs. Steel, and a few days later reported to Washington, D. C. After a short period of hospitalization in Walter Reed, he is expected to arrive in Davidson for a brief visit before taking a 60-day furlough, after which he will receive his re-assignment. Col. Steel has been awarded the Silver Star with one Oak Leaf Cluster. He had previously been awarded the Legion of Merit.

DR. C. M. RICHARDS, '92, rendered a special service to the Mooresville Church this summer. In the absence of the pastor, who was engaged in further study, Dr. Richards served as supply pastor for a period of three months, preaching at the morning services and handling the general pastoral duties of the church.

DR. W. L. PORTER was appointed, in August, by Governor Cherry to serve on the Resource-Use Commission of the State Planning Board. This committee met in Raleigh on October 5 for discussions of the state's natural and social resources and their uses.

Miss Margaret MacDowell Douglas, daughter of DR. JAMES MACDOWELL DOUGLAS, '93, was married recently in the Davidson Presbyterian Church to Arthur Sidney Link, instructor at Princeton University. DR. CARL R. PRITCHETT, '30, assisted in the ceremony.

DR. PRICE H. GWYNN, Director of Christian Education in the Synod of North Carolina, participated recently in the annual home-coming of the Matthews Presbyterian Church, which church he served for some time as supply pastor. Dr. Gwynn was recently appointed chairman of the Synod's study committee on the program of religious education of the Presbyterian Church. He also served as state chairman of the recent drive by church related colleges during the 7th War Loan Drive. DEAN C. K. BROWN, '21, served as advisor to Dr. Gwynn and supervisor of the work, and DR. W. L. LINGLE, '92, served on the sponsoring committee. The purpose of the drive was to promote the sale of war bonds and those who bought were urged to donate them to one of twenty-three colleges participating in the drive for the advancement of Christian Education. At the formal opening in September of the 50th year of Flora Macdonald College, Dr. Gwynn was the principal speaker.

DR. WALTER L. LINGLE, '92, was elected Moderator of Concord Presbytery at the last regularly scheduled session for 1945, held in July. EARL THOMPSON, '31, of Statesville is permanent clerk. Dr. Lingle was the principal speaker at the recent 150th anniversary of the Mt. Gilead Presbyterian Church, Mt. Gilead, N. C. He delivered the main address at the joint celebration of the 190th anniversary of the Hawfield's Church, near Mebane, and the 175th anniversary of Orange Presbytery, the oldest Presbytery in the South. Dr. Lingle represented Concord Presbytery on this occasion. Davidson alumni representing other Presbyteries included REV. J. W. MANN, '17; REV. F. H. MORRIS, '35; REV. W. S. PATTERSON, '03; and REV. KELSEY REGEN, '26. Dr. Lingle was the commencement speaker for the August graduating class of Davidson.

COACH WILLIAMS (DOC) NEWTON has recently gone to Guilford College as director of athletics after a year at the University of South Carolina.

PROF. KENNETH R. OSBORNE returned to Davidson during the past summer after a year as head of the music department at Kent University in Ohio. He recently reported at the University of Arkansas, in Fayetteville, where he has accepted the position of Dean of the Department of Fine Arts.

Lest We Forget

This Page Is Dedicated to the Davidson Alumni Who Have Given Their Lives for Freedom

Mr. Chang Kan Chien, '25
Lt. Harry Kuykendall, '37
Ens. Richard J. Towill, '39
A. P. C. Witt Hancock, '28
Lt. Hinton Scott McLeod, '36
Seaman John McFayden, '32
Lt. William J. Fraley, Jr., '36
Lt. Gilmer H. Holton, '42
Lt. Walter E. Gurley, '42
Ens. Hunter Marshall, III, '39
Lt. Joe L. Gordon, '41
Capt. John W. Kennedy, '40
Lt. John T. Strandwitz, '42
Cadet Kenneth F. Menzies, '24
Ens. Neal Anderson Scott, '40
Ens. William F. Ward, '41
Sea. 1/c Edward Allen Lukens, '40
Capt. Monroe Wicker, '38
Ens. Kendall C. Campbell, '39
Lt. Eldredge E. Brown, '41
Cadet John H. Dumas, '42
Lt. Thomas P. Finlay, '40
Lt. William E. Birmingham, '40
Cadet Paul Browning, '41
Lt. Hill P. Cooper, '41
Col. William Courtney Mills, '28
Lt. Harvey W. Moore, Jr., '37
Lt. Robert B. Benfield, '39
Lt. John F. Hay, '41
Capt. Alexander A. St. Clair, '32
Lt. Earl L. Stutts, '41
Cpl. Peter B. Bost, '26
Lt. Fred Lowrance, '41
Lt. Paul C. Pittman, '36
Capt. Wm. T. Turner, Jr., '41
Maj. Henry B. Culbreth, '20
Ens. Donald C. Foscue, '40
Lt. (j.g.) Ben M. Nash, '38
Maj. Daniel Iverson, Jr., '38
Lt. Clyde Dailey, '38
Pfc. Rumsey (Pete) Lewis, '44
Cpt. William S. Nicholson, Jr., '38
Capt. James (Toddy) Latimer, '41
Pfc. Wilson H. McDiarmid, '43
Lt. James M. Owens, '42
Lt. Fred H. McLean, '37
Lt. Thomas C. McAllister, '44
Capt. Oscar L. Joyner, '40
Lt. Col. James D. Johnston, '37
Lt. John Fite Robertson, Jr., '44
Lt. Paul P. McCain, Jr., '44
Lt. Phillips Abbot, Jr., '43
Capt. Leonard Fort, '38
Cpl. Norris Edwards, '42
Lt. John B. Christenbury, '30
Capt. Jesse Franklin Niven, Jr., '41
Capt. W. Holt Barnwell, '41
Lt. Col. Bruce F. Parcell, '38
Lt. Val Cassels, '36
Lt. B. S. Royster, III, '41
Lt. Jos. Thos. Hart, '44
Lt. C. P. Armstrong, '42
Pfc. Wm. M. Shaw, Jr., '43
Lt. N. C. Schlitz, '41
Lt. Henry E. Fulcher, '43
Lt. A. F. Henderson, Jr., '37
Lt. (j.g.) J. M. Pennington, '40
Lt. A. C. Burns, Jr., '42
S/Sgt. George T. Tipton, '36
Major Angus F. Lytch, Jr., '40
Captain John C. McNeely, '29
Lt. Vereen Bell, '32
Pfc. D. Glenn Davis, Jr., '46
Cpl. Paul Behrman, '45
Lt. David Newbold, '39
Major J. G. Anderson, III, '37
Lt. Don W. Holland, '45
Major Richard T. Henning, '40
Ens. William H. Turner, Jr., '45
Lt. Jesse A. Wooten, '43
Lt. Robert P. Hutcheson, '44
Lt. T. E. McAlpine, Jr., '40
Pvt. Walter S. Covington, Jr., '46
Pfc. E. G. Taliaferro, '47
Lt. (j.g.) J. G. Darracott, '43
C. T. Pfohl, '43
Lt. Crawford Wheeler, Jr., '44
Sgt. H. Richard Baker, '46
Capt. W. W. Cashion, '32
Lt. Rhea Dabney, '44
Lt. J. R. Harman, '39
Lt. A. Vernon Knox, '41
Pvt. G. K. Piper, '44
Capt. Claude J. Hackney, Jr., '42
Lt. Thomas V. Burke, '44
Pfc. Leslie Heath, '47
Major Francis Rivers Lawther, '30
Pfc. A. Gordon Skirrow, '44
Capt. George Phifer Erwin, '36
Lt. J. W. Hartzog, '38
Lt. Rufus D. Wilson, '43
Capt. James T. Morton, '37
Lt. Edward J. Erwin, Jr., '43
Sp. Yeo. 2/c Francis S. Hill, '44
Capt. George M. Ficklen, '40
Lt. James Edwin Stroud, '31
Pvt. Dixon M. Parrish, '46
Capt. R. W. Finley, '41
Sgt. Eugene R. Matthews, '36
Lt. E. E. Scott, '42
Lt. Robert Abell, '39
Lt. Robert L. Bailey, '37
Lt. Comdr. Geo. Anderson Little, '33
Lt. Thomas L. Peters, '45
Lt. Peterson Cavert, '43
Pfc. John S. Sharp, '46
Lt. James S. Hill, '46
Capt. Donald M. Stewart, '36
Pfc. J. E. Forbes, '46
Pfc. Wm. W. McClintic, '46
Sgt. Ernest L. Flanagan, Jr., '46
Lt. Wm. D. Simmons, III, '44
Pfc. Wm. D. Baird, '44
Major R. W. Laroque, '40
Lt. John R. Barron, '44
Pvt. Lee W. Wolfe, '46
Pfc. John P. Stuart, '45
Pfc. Lowry R. Wilson, '44
S 2/c T. M. Hagan, Jr., '48
Pfc. Robt. P. Washburn, '42
Col. Wm. P. Mills, '32
Lt. Robert B. Black, '44
Major M. P. Crawford, '28
Col. John S. Moore, '15
Lt. L. H. Garrou, '41
Lt. W. F. Carter, III, '44
Comdr. T. L. Harnsberger, Jr., '40

NEWS OF ALUMNI—EVERYWHERE

Military—Killed and Missing

Dr. and Mrs. P. P. McCain of Sanatorium were notified that their son, LT. PAUL P. MCCAIN, JR., '44, navigator on a B-17 in the Eighth Air Force and who was reported missing July 8, 1944, lost his life on that date. His plane was hit by flak as it dropped its bomb load over Humieres, France. With one crew member wounded and one engine knocked out, the plane left formation to take the shortest route back to England. While over the Strait of Dover fire broke out in both wings, the crew bailed out, and the ship soon went into the Strait. Only four members of the crew were found. Paul's Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters and his Purple Heart were sent home. He had earned two battle stars—the Battle of Europe and the Battle of Normandy. His promotion to first lieutenant came through two days after his last mission.

LT. A. F. HENDERSON, JR., '37, was killed in action in France on July 6, 1944. No further details concerning his death have been received. After entering the service and receiving preparatory training, he was sent to Iceland for a year. At the end of this time, he volunteered for service in the Infantry and was returned to the States to enter Officers Candidate School at Ft. Benning, Ga. He received his commission upon graduation and early in 1944 was sent to England, and from there to France with the invasion forces.

PFC. JOHN E. FORBES, '46, was killed on Iwo Jima March 2. He was serving with the 26th Marines, 5th Marine Division, of which his commanding officer was CAPT. FRANK CALDWELL, '42. John entered the Marine Corps in June 1943, received his basic training at Parris Island, was then sent to the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Florida and later transferred to Camp Pendleton, Calif. He was in the initial landing on Iwo Jima February 19 and was in continuous combat until the day of his death. A "buddy," who was with him at the time he was killed, wrote that they went through enemy machine gun fire on several occasions to reach their wounded comrades. His parents are Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Forbes of Salisbury.

LT. PETERSEN CAVERT, '43, was killed in action near Metz, France on November 10, 1944, while serving in General Patton's Third Army. He is buried in the U. S. Cemetery at Limey, France. He had received all of his training in an Anti-Tank Company, but had been transferred to the Infantry six days before his death. Pete was married in October, 1943, and a son, who will carry his name, and whom he had not seen, was born on April 26, 1944. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Tillman Cavert of Nashville, Tenn.

T/5 JOHN S. SHARP, '46, member of the 358th Infantry, 90th Division, 3rd Army, was killed in Germany on January 31. He and fellow members were participating in an attack on a town in the vicinity of Heckhalenfeld. Enemy resistance was strong, enemy mortar and artillery fire heavy, but the company continued to advance until their objective was secured. Afterward a check was made of the Company and John was discovered missing. He was so reported until two months later when he was declared killed on that date. Having entered the Army in April, 1943, at Camp Blanding, John was assigned to a Tank Destroyer Unit at Camp Hood, Texas. He remained there until June, 1944, when he was sent to Camp Carson, Col. After a two-months test on Pike's Peak in connection with Army Rations he was transferred to the Infantry. He embarked for overseas from Ft. Meade, Md. in November, 1944. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Sharp of Waycross, Ga.

WAR SERVICE RECORDS

Now that hostilities are at an end, Alumni and friends of Davidson College are urged to write the Alumni Office and furnish the information requested below.

We are very desirous of correcting all errors in our roster of alumni in military service and of adding the names of any not now appearing in our military files. Information pertaining to address and rank will also be welcomed.

Your cooperation in helping the College complete the permanent records will be warmly appreciated.

Davidson Alumni War Record

Name_____ Class_____

Branch of Service_____

Rank_____

Current Address_____

Home Address_____

COMPLETE AND MAIL TO

Alumni Office, Davidson College

DAVIDSON, NORTH CAROLINA

Davidson's World War II Statistics

Alumni in the Service	2428
Commissioned Officers	1487
Missing, Killed or Died in Service	137
Wounded	219
Captured	23
Decorated: Number of Decorations	539
Decorated: Number of Recipients	209
Army Air Cadets Trained at Davidson (24th College Training Detachment)	2002
A.S.T.R.P. Men Trained at Davidson	225

LT. JAMES S. HILL, '46, of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., was reported missing in action in February after a flight in the Pacific area. He was hit by enemy anti-aircraft shore battery fire while flying over Formosa, City of Takoa, on Feb. 7, '45. The plane was set on fire but was kept in the air until ten miles out, when it descended into a very rough sea and sank in three minutes. The entire crew was reported missing. Jimmy enlisted in November, 1942, and trained at T. P. I., Cookeville, Tenn. After classification at the Nashville Classification Center, he trained at Maxwell Field, Ala. and at Keesler Field, Miss. He received his commission (as pilot) in August, 1944, and was transferred to Hamilton Field, Calif., from where he was sent to New Guinea, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines. He was awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained operational flights in the Southwest Pacific area from November, 1944, to February, 1945.

CAPTAIN DONALD MCNEILL STEWART, '36, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Stewart of Fayetteville, N. C., was killed in action in Germany on February 21 while guiding a troop of litter bearers. He is buried in the U. S. Cemetery in Luxembourg. Entering the service in July, 1941 as a first lieutenant, Don was stationed at Ft. Bragg until May, 1943. During that time he was attached to Station Complement. He served in the Reception Center, as Assistant Post Exchange Officer, and as a member of the Gas Rationing Board. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in July, 1942, and later was given charge of the Post Officers Mess. In May, 1943, he was sent to the Advanced Infantry School at Ft. Benning for three months, and later to Ft. McClellan, where he was assigned to the 94th Division. Don served as Commanding Officer of Headquarters Company of the 301st Infantry and went overseas as Commanding Officer of Cannon Company. At the time of his death he was attached to a Service Company and was Information and Education Officer for his regiment. His unit was in England for three weeks where he attended a school in London. He continued his studies at the City University in Paris for a short time in December. His wife and two children are living in Fayetteville.

Additional information was received recently concerning the death of LT. (j.g.) ROBERT E. ABELL, JR., '39, reported in the May issue of the Journal. He was killed in action aboard the U. S.S. FRANKLIN on March 19, 1945, having served aboard that carrier since it was commissioned. At the time of Bob's death, he was in the radar department.

COL. WILLIAM PALMER MILLS, '32, of Mooresville, was killed in 1944 while on active duty with the Fifth Army. No further details have been received by this office. We will be grateful to anyone who can complete the record of Bill's service and final sacrifice.

PFC. WILLIAM W. MCCLINTIC, JR., '46, died on March 12 following injuries received on March 4 resulting from mortar fire after two weeks' severe battle duty on Iwo Jima. He was buried in the Fifth Marine Division Cemetery on the island. Bill entered the Marines in February, 1943, and was sent to Parris Island to receive his boot training. He was then stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard for seven months and for four subsequent months at the Naval Ammunition Depot near Portsmouth, Virginia. He was next attached to the Fifth Marine Division at Camp Pendleton, Calif., and while there was rated high sharpshooter with the Browning Automatic Rifle and was assigned as a BAR man in a rifle platoon of an Infantry Company. In July, 1944, this outfit was moved to Hawaii for arduous training in preparation for the invasion of Iwo Jima, where they went ashore on February 19, 1945. Bill's parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McClintic of Farmville, Virginia.

MAJOR RICHARD W. LAROQUE, '40, has been reported missing in action over Germany since April 10, according to a message received by Mr. Oscar K. LaRoque of Winston-Salem. Dick was with the 36th Fighter Group, Ninth Air Force, which had received a Presidential Unit Citation. He had flown more than 80 missions and had at least five enemy planes to his credit. He had been awarded the Purple Heart, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with 16 Oak Leaf Clusters. He enlisted in the Air Corps as a private in 1940.

SGT. ERNEST L. FLANAGAN, JR., '46, Clover, S. C., has been missing in action since March 31. He was serving as a machine gunner with the 309th Infantry Regiment of the 78th Division. He had earned the Expert Infantry Bar and had received his promotion only a few days before he was declared missing. Details of his disappearance are not yet available.

LT. WILLIAM D. SIMMONS, III, '44, of High Point, has been missing in action over Germany since April 4. On that date, Bill was on a combat mission as navigator of a B-17 bomber which collided in mid-air with another bomber over the North Sea, northeast of Holland. The aircraft was seen to fall into the sea and an Air Sea Rescue search was begun immediately. A letter from Bill's mother in August gave no news of his rescue. He was on his 23rd mission when downed. He and his crew had bombed Bremen, Munich, Nuremburg, Hanover, Hamburg, and other targets all over Germany, and had had "near" escapes on several of them. He has been awarded the Air Medal and an Oak Leaf Cluster for his participation in "bombing attacks on military and industrial targets in Germany and enemy installations in the path of the advancing Allied armies in Western Europe." Bill entered the Air Forces in November, 1942, and received his wings at Selman Field, Louisiana, in September, 1944. He entered the aerial offensive against Germany in February, 1945.

WILLIAM DAVID BAIRD, '44, a private in the Army Medical Corps, was killed in Germany on April 5. Before going overseas he had been stationed at Camp Barkeley, Texas. His mother, Mrs. R. C. Baird, now living at Opelika, Alabama, is a former resident of Davidson. His brother, BOB, '44, is now attending Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

LT. JOHN R. BARRON, '44, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Roy Barron of Swansboro, S. C., formerly of Rock Hill, was killed in action over England on April 11. Squadron leader of a B-24 Liberator Bomber Group, 8th Air Force, he had been serving in England since November, 1944, and was stationed near Cambridge. He was awarded the Air Medal with an Oak Leaf Cluster for outstanding service. John entered the Army in 1943 and won his pilot's wings on March 12, 1944, at George Field, Illinois, where he remained for sometime as an instructor.

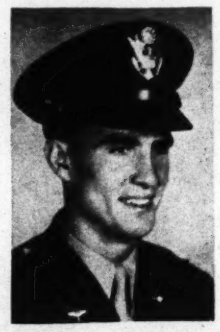
PFC. LEE W. WOLFE, '46, died April 20 near Honolulu as the result of an unavoidable accident. Services were held in the Main Chapel at Schofield Barracks and he was buried in the Schofield Cemetery. Lee was inducted into the Army at Ft. Jackson, S. C., in July, 1943. He received his basic training at Fort Custer, Mich., where he was assigned to the Military Police. In October, 1943, he was sent to the Hawaiian Islands and in a short time was given duty at Honolulu, where he remained until his death. It is of interest that when the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt spent a night in Hawaii, Lee had the distinction of being among those selected for his personal guard. In addition to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wolfe of Monroe, N. C., Lee is survived by a brother, H. H., Jr., U. S. Vice Consul at Dakar, French West Africa.

PFC. JOHN P. STUART, '45, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart of Troy, N. C., was killed in action in Southwestern Germany on April 18 while serving with the 100th Division of the 7th Army. He was inducted in April, 1943, at Ft. Bragg, received basic training at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, and in September, 1943, was placed at Georgia Tech College in Atlanta. In March, 1944, he was sent again to Ft. Bragg where he trained with the 399th Infantry. Going overseas on September 29, he was among the first troops to enter Southern France. He is buried in the beautiful U. S. Military Cemetery at Bensheim, Germany. A letter from his chaplain to his parents stated that John was badly wounded when his company attacked an enemy position and that death soon followed.

PFC. LOWRY R. WILSON, '44, was killed in action on April 25, while serving with General Patch's 7th Army, 242nd Infantry Regiment of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division. In the rapid drive to Munich, "Pinky's" platoon, while on a reconnaissance mission, ran into intense artillery and rocket fire in a heavily mined area. Near Donuworth, Germany, on the east bank of the Danube, his jeep struck an anti-tank mine and all the occupants were killed instantly. "Pinky" is buried in a U. S. Military Cemetery at Bensheim, Germany. He has been recommended for the Silver Star Medal for heroic action in the Nuremburg area and his battalion received a Presidential Citation in March for its outstanding service. He landed in France December 10, 1944, went into action on Christmas Day and was in continuous combat until his death exactly four months later.

TERRY M. HAGAN, JR., '48, died of rheumatic fever on May 23 in a U. S. Naval Hospital at Long Beach, California. He was called to the service in October, 1944, only three weeks after the opening of the fall term at Davidson. He completed boot training at Great Lakes on December 30 and reported to Los Angeles, where he entered radio school to train to become a radio operator. He had passed his final exams and was issued his "strikers badge" and was to have graduated on June 4, but became ill on May 12 and was transferred to the hospital at Long Beach on the 16th, suffering acute endocarditis brought on by the rheumatic fever. He was a seaman second class and would have been first class after graduation. He was buried in Lebanon, Kentucky, his home, on May 30. Surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hagan, and one brother, JOHN CAMPBELL HAGAN, '47.

PFC. ROBERT P. WASHBURN, '42, was killed on Okinawa May 28, while in charge of a Light Machine Gun Section of the 307th Infantry Division. Bob was inducted September 29, 1942, at the Presideo of Monterey, Calif. After training at several points in the East and Midwest, he went overseas in March, 1944. He was near Honolulu until his division landed in Guam in July and he served there and in the Philippines Campaign before going to Okinawa. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus C. Washburn of San Francisco and West Haven, Conn.



1ST LT. ROBERT BRUCE BLACK, '44, has been reported missing in action in China since July 5, where he was serving with the Fourteenth Air Force. The son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Black of Maiden, N. C., he entered the service in January, 1943, reporting first to Pittsburgh University. He later received training at Nashville (Tenn.), Miami, Maxwell Field, Napier Field, and received his commission at Dothan, Ala. In July, 1944, he flew to India where he was stationed for six months before he was sent to China. Bruce was reported missing after a strafing mission against the enemy on the coast of southeastern China, during which, while flying at low altitude, his wing struck a ship mast, crashed and exploded on a nearby dock. There is still hope that he bailed out and escaped from his plane.

MAJOR MARTIN P. CRAWFORD, '28, of Charlotte, was found dead in Washington, D. C. on July 13 in an apartment he shared with another officer. Last rites were performed for him in Charlotte on July 15, with interment in Elmwood Cemetery. DR. W. B. BRADFORD, '28, R. S. ABERNATHY, JR., '29, and DR. MONROE GILMOUR, '29, were among the pallbearers. Martin was associate manager of the Standard Accident Insurance Company's southeastern department in Atlanta at the time he entered the service in November, 1942. He was assigned to the finance department of the Army Service Forces and until December, 1944, served as liaison officer in Edmonton, Alberta and other points in the Dominion of Canada. He then returned to Washington, where he served as a Fiscal Officer for the Army. His promotion to the rank of major was announced in Washington the morning following the discovery of his body. His mother is Mrs. James Renville Wilkes of Charlotte. His wife resides in Atlanta.

COL. JOHN S. MOORE, '15, died suddenly at Ft. Benning, Ga. on July 14 following a heart attack. In the regular Army since World War I, he had been in charge of a branch of the Infantry School there for nine months. In 1927 he reported to the Philippines as a Company Commander of a Machine Gun Company and remained there until 1930, when he was ordered to Alexandria, La. In 1932 he was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., and became P. M. S. & T. of the Knoxville High School. He held this post until 1941, when he went to Camp Wheeler, Ga. as Battalion Commander, then to Camp Carson, Col., where he was promoted to the rank of colonel and was in command of the 89th Division. This division was moved to Camp Butner, N. C., and it was from there that he was ordered to Ft. Bragg in September, 1944, to command the 3rd Infantry Regiment. At the time of his death, he was in command of the 22nd Detachment, School Troops, Infantry School. His widow is making her home in Macon, Ga.

COM. THOMAS L. HARNSBERGER, '40, was killed during the night of September 28 in a plane crash in Florida while on a routine flight. The funeral was held September 30 in Jacksonville with military honors; interment was in Oaklawn Cemetery. Tommy had been third in command of the Jacksonville Naval Air Base and had recently been promoted to the rank of Commander. In February Tommy was awarded the Naval Air Medal for shooting down one enemy plane and helping destroy six others in the South Pacific. He had previously been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his action as a fighter pilot in the Pacific area.

LT. W. FRANK CARTER, III, '44, was killed while on active duty with the U. S. Army Air Forces in the early morning of September 18, when the B-24 bomber on which he was co-pilot crashed in the mountains of Nevada, 150 miles from Salt Lake City, Utah. Funeral services were held at his home in Mt. Airy on Sept. 26; interment in Oakdale Cemetery with full military honors. At the time of his death, Frank was stationed at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho. He had enlisted in 1943 and at the completion of his basic training was assigned to the Air Corps and was awarded his silver wings on November 20, 1944. Since that date, he had received advanced training in the bomber command at various fields in the United States. On August 4, he was married to the former Miss Jean Burton of Nashville, Tenn. His parents are Mayor and Mrs. W. F. Carter, Jr., Mt. Airy, N. C.

COL. JOHN OTTO, former R. O. T. C. officer, died July 1 at Memphis, Tenn. Funeral services were held on July 4 in the Fort Myers Chapel, with burial in Arlington National Cemetery. After leaving Davidson in 1931, Col. Otto attended the Tank School at Ft. Meade, Md. for a year and was then assigned to the 29th Infantry at Ft. Benning. He remained there until 1936 when he was transferred to the 16th Infantry at Ft. Jay, New York, for a two-year period, after which he was assigned to the University of Hawaii for four years. During his last year there he was P.M.S.&T., detailed to the Finance Department. From 1940-1941 he was Finance Officer at Fort Jackson, S. C., moving to Memphis in 1942 to serve the 2nd Army in the same capacity. He received his promotion to the rank of Colonel in May, 1942.

Funeral services were held at the Waldensian Presbyterian Church in Valdese on August 1 for CAPT. LEITH H. GARROU, '41, who died July 30 after a short illness. He enlisted in the Air Corps in July, 1942, and received his training at Randolph and Kelly Fields. He was awarded his wings on Dec. 15, 1942, and thereafter served as instructor at air bases at Brownsville, Texas; Independence, Kans.; and Greenwood, Miss. Later he was assigned to the Air Transport Command at Long Beach, Calif. and Greenville, Miss. Leith was married in December, 1942, to Miss Eleanor Bonner of Valdese. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Garrou, also of Valdese.

Wounded

CPL. JAMES M. BRUCE, '44, was wounded on Okinawa, Sugar Loaf Hill, on May 17th. He was hit in the left knee by a mortar shell after 47 days in combat with the 6th Marine Division. He was evacuated by air to Fleet Hospital, Mariannas on May 20, and after thirty days returned to his unit (29th Regt.), which had been transferred to the Mariannas. "Mac" withdrew from Davidson in 1943 at the end of his junior year and entered the service on July 1st. He was in boot camp at Parris Island, was transferred to Quantico, where he remained until October, 1944, when he went overseas. After four months training in the South Pacific, his unit was ordered to Okinawa.

LT. ADOLPHE S. RACHAL, JR., '34, is convalescing at Walker General Hospital, Augusta, Ga., after having been wounded three times while serving in the European Theater of Operations. He was wounded twice in the Battle of the Bulge, where his outfit was cut off and fought three days without food, much of the fighting being of the hand to hand variety. An expert marksman, Adolphe personally knocked out two tanks with his "bazooka." His troops were the first to make the Remagen Bridgehead, where Adolphe fractured his spine. He wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster, Combat Infantry Badge and E.T.O. Ribbon with three campaign stars.

S/SGT. ARTHUR S. TOMPKINS, '46, received a wound in his left hand on March 5 while serving with the 9th Armored Division of the 1st Army which was spearheading across the Remagen Bridge. Arthur entered the service in April, 1943, and went overseas in December, 1944. He was returned to this country May 26, and has been in Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Ga., since that time. He wears the Purple Heart.

LT. CHARLES W. UPCHURCH, '44, was severely wounded on April 26 as he led his men forward under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire near Abbach, Germany, having crossed the Danube at daybreak. A shell fragment struck him in the right leg severing the main artery and shattering the thigh joint. Prompt first aid attention prevented his bleeding to death and he is now recovering at Asheford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement in action. Charlie entered the Army June 15, 1943, took his basic training at Camp Wheeler, Ga., entered O.C.S. at Ft. Benning in March, 1944, and was commissioned July 25, 1944. He went overseas in January, 1945, with the 65th Infantry Division and was in combat until April 26, when he was wounded.

CHARLES GIBBS, JR., '45, was wounded February 23 (the day the flag was raised) on Iwo Jima. His right leg was shattered by machine gun bullets. He remained there in the hospital until April 30, when he was transferred to this country where he is convalescing at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Camp Le Jeune, N. C. It will be some months before he regains any use of his leg. Charlie went overseas Aug. 1, 1944, to train in the Hawaiian Islands. He sailed again early in January, was on maneuvers until February 19th, when he went to Iwo.

Liberated

LT. OSCAR V. ARMSTRONG, '39, prisoner of the Germans from January, 1943, to April 30, 1945, when he was liberated, arrived in America on June 3. On June 15, he and Miss Camilla Sorley were united in marriage in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York. LT. T. ENGLISH WALKER, '39, served as one of the ushers. Two others had been prisoners of war with Oscar. After a 60-day leave, most of which was spent at his mother's home in Montreat, he reported to the Redistribution Station at Miami Beach for his next assignment with the Air Forces.

News was received on May 27 that PFC. ERNEST B. HUNTER, JR., '46, captured in the battle of the Belgian Bulge in December, had been liberated and returned to the American Army in Germany. He arrived in this country early in the summer and in July was a visitor on the campus.

PFC. J. HUBERT TALIAFERRO, JR., '46, captured while serving with the 106th Division in the Battle of the Bulge December 16, was liberated in the spring, and later in the summer arrived at his home in Chattanooga, Tenn., for a 60-day furlough.

T/5 ROBERT R. TEMPLE, '43, captured by the Germans in June, 1944, while serving as an ambulance driver with a Medical battalion, was freed by our armies, returned to the States. Word was received in July that he had been discharged and would continue his studies at William and Mary Extension, Richmond.

LT. BRUCE F. HARRISON, '45, B-17 bomber pilot shot down over Germany on November 2, 1944, was captured on that date and remained a prisoner until April 29. He arrived in America in June. After a 60-day furlough, he reported to the Miami Beach Redistribution Station for further assignment. Bruce was awarded the Air Medal for his gallant service with the Eighth Air Force.

LT. WM. HENRY ("HANK") CRANE, '43, who had been declared missing in action in December, and later reported in a prisoner of war hospital in Germany, was liberated and returned to this country in the early summer. He was a visitor to the campus in July, on leave from Beaumont General Hospital in El Paso, Texas. He was assigned to San Antonio, Texas, for a short time. "Hank" was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantry Badge, the Presidential Unit Citation Badge, and the E.T.O. ribbon with two battle stars. A late report indicates that he has been discharged and is now a ministerial student at Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

CPL. HUGH WALLACE TINSLEY, '31, who was captured by the Germans in December, 1944, was freed by the Allied Armies on April 22 and was returned to the States late in May. News of his present assignment has not come to this office.

SGT. PERRY ANDREW DAVIS, '38, who was reported (May, '45 Journal) missing in action since March 17, '45, was captured by the Germans after he had had to bail out near Frankfort. A message, received in May, indicated that he had been liberated from Stalag, Seven A, and soon after was flown to the States from Paris, arriving in New York May 20. He reported to Moore General Hospital, near Asheville, to receive treatment for his leg which was broken when he bailed out.

Word was received in September that LT. H. BUFORD PATTERSON, '38, a Japanese prisoner of war since April 9, 1942, had been liberated and would be returned to the States soon. At the present, he is in California receiving treatment for malaria contracted while in prison camp.

CAPT. MILES COSTIN WOOD, JR., '38, returned to the States in July after having been in German prison camps on the Baltic Sea for a year. During that time he had spent one month in solitary confinement. In August he was in Davidson for a short visit, and in September reported to the Redistribution Station at Miami Beach, to be assigned to a hospital for treatment for wounds received when his plane crashed at the time of his capture.

Citations AND Awards

LT. RUFUS GEDDIE HERRING, '42, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor on September 5 for his extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty on Iwo Jima on February 17. Geddie, commanding officer of the L.C.I. (G) 449 was wounded by Jap counterfire as his ship released a salvo of rockets. He regained consciousness and was again critically wounded by mortar fire. Regaining consciousness a second time, Geddie went to the pilot house, took over the helm and kept the badly damaged L.C.I. in position in the firing line. Bleeding profusely and rapidly losing strength, he was forced to prop himself against some empty shell cases, and from there he rallied his men to the aid of the wounded. Geddie accepted also the Presidential Unit Citation for L.C.I. (G) Group 8, to which his ship was attached. He is now at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Quantico, Va., and has regained partial use of his left arm. His other wounds are healed and he expects to be discharged soon.

MAJOR RICHARD S. JOHNSON, '37, was awarded the Air Medal in August for "meritorious acts while participating in aerial flights against the enemy as a tactical and gunnery air observer with a Marine Amphibious corps during the Guam campaign from July 15 to August 15, 1944." Dick flew at great personal risk at a very low altitude and reported on enemy activities and emplacements, thereby greatly aiding their destruction by American forces.

LT. COL. DAVID MOFFATT MCCONNELL, '33, has been awarded the Chinese Order of the Golden Banner by order of Marshall Chiang Kai-shek, for his services from August, 1942 until June, 1944. He served for that period as Judge Advocate and Provost Marshall with the Chinese Training and Combat Command under General Stillwell. On May 8, 1945, he was awarded the Legion of Merit for that service. Moffatt is now in Washington on General Marshall's staff.

CAPT. (CHAPLAIN) JACOB S. MACKORELL, JR., '33, formerly Regimental Chaplain of the 27th Infantry Regiment, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious achievement in connection with operations against the Japanese forces on Luzon, Philippine Islands, from January 11 to June 30, 1945." He also wears the Philippine Liberation Ribbon. Jake is in the United States now awaiting reassignment.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH E. MARTIN, '43, has returned to this country after serving with the Third Infantry Division overseas since early in 1943. He wears the Bronze Star, Silver Star, Purple Heart with oak leaf cluster, Combat Infantryman's Badge, Presidential Unit Citation, French Fourregere, and seven Battle stars. Joe is on terminal leave until December, when he will be discharged, and is now enrolled in the Senior class at Davidson, where he has been elected Freshman advisor and chosen for membership on the Y.M.C.A. cabinet and in O.D.K.

2ND LT. GEORGE E. MCNEILL, '44, was awarded the Air Medal in July for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights in the Pacific Area from April 5, 1945 to June 17, 1945. George served with the 5th Group, 31st Bomber Squadron (Heavies) and took part in sustained operational flight missions against airdromes, installations and naval vessels.

S/SGT. GEORGE R. PATRICK, '45, waist gunner in a 15th Air Force Flying Fortress, has received the Air Medal for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from Italy." George was a member of the 2nd Bomb Group, the oldest heavy bomb group in the European theater.

LT. HARRY E. POLLOCK, JR., '43, has received the Bronze Star Medal for action with the 2nd Infantry Regiment and the 5th Infantry Division in Germany. In order to establish communications with an observation post after all radio equipment was destroyed, Harry, with several reels of wire, crossed a dense minefield, laying his wire after him. He succeeded in re-establishing an observation post, and after the wire was broken by shrapnel, went back and repaired the damage, making it possible for his mortar platoon to accomplish its mission.

LT. RICHARD B. PORT, '44, received the Bronze Star Medal on March 22 for service with the 271st Infantry, First Army. He fought with General Hodges Army from Belgium to Leipzig, where he was last stationed with a temporary occupation army awaiting the Russian occupation troops.

COL. DAVID DEAN RUSK, '31, was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for his services in the India-Burma Theater from November 1944 to June 1945. He served as advisor and personal representative to the Theater Commander, visiting both British and Chinese headquarters. Dean is now in Washington attached to the Operations Division, General Staff.

CAPT. WALTER STITT ROBINSON, JR., '39, received the Air Medal in June for operations with the 17th Airborne Division, a part of the 15th Army. Stitt and his group landed in gliders across the Rhine River and the Wesel bridgehead. This was the first glider landing in airborne combat history in territory not previously secured from the enemy by parachute troops. Stitt also participated in the airborne invasion of Southern France and the Belgian Bulge.

MAJOR M. L. "TEENY" LAFFERTY, '38, arrived in New York September 19 and visited the campus on October 13 while on his terminal leave. Serving in the Second Armored Division, his special duty from December 1942 until August 1944 was that of regimental reconnaissance officer, and until February he was assistant operations officer. He was then transferred to Headquarters, Combat Command B, as operations officer with the responsibility of keeping track of military plans and operations. His unit was cited with the Belgian Croix de Guerre—the first foreign unit ever to receive this award. Teeny, in addition to the Bronze Star Medal, the Silver Star Medal, the Combat Infantry Badge, the E.T.O. ribbon with six battle stars and one arrowhead was awarded a citation in Sicily for destruction of an "88" that was preventing tank landings there. After a short rest, he will return to his pre-war duties with the Willis Hosiery Mills, Concord, N. C.

CHAPLAIN (CAPT.) BEN L. ROSE, '35, received the Legion of Merit award recently from General Eisenhower's headquarters for his service with the 113th Cavalry Group. He had previously been awarded the Bronze Star for "meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, from July 4, 1944 to December 15, 1944." Ben was with combat forces in front line duty much of the time and greatly inspired the men he served. He recently interviewed Martin Neimoller in Germany.

CAPT. JOHN L. RANSON, JR., '38, received the Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious service in combat from September 17, 1944 to March 2, 1945 in Italy." John served with the 5th Army and in his treatment of the wounded was constantly exposed to enemy fire. He is now with the Medical Corps in Rome, serving the 760th Railway Battalion.

LT. COL. FIELDS YOUNG, '36, received the Bronze Star Medal for service as an administrative officer with the Eighth Air Force Service Command, Fourth Strategic Air Depot in England. Through his organization and leadership, his Air Depot Group made a very enviable record. Fields is now assigned to the Requirements Section of the Air Technical Service Command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

LT. GLENN TERRELL, '42, wears the French Croix de Guerre, the Bronze Star Medal and the Bronze Arrowhead for D-Day operations. He served with the Seventh Corps headquarters Company and led the flag escort at Cologne. He was also at Leipzig to meet the Russians. Glenn is now in the States, having won five battle stars for his E.T.O. ribbon.

LT. ROBERT B. WELSH, '44, recently received the Bronze Star Medal for leading patrols through enemy villages to clear out resistance and permit task forces to pass without delay. On two separate occasions, Bob dismounted and advanced through enemy small arms fire to carry out this mission (he is shown standing before his tank). He was last stationed in Germany with the Reconnaissance Company of the 171st Tank Destroyer Battalion.

LT. BEN L. WATKINS, '44, received the Silver Star on June 18 for "gallantry in action against an armed enemy near Obergailbach, France, on December 16, 1944. Seeing that his entire company was pinned down by enemy machine gun fire from a hill emplacement, Ben led his platoon forward and, under extremely heavy fire, took the hill, thereby allowing the advance of the company.

CHAPLAIN WILLIAM MCILWAINE THOMPSON, '34, received the Bronze Star Medal recently for his ministry, under fire, to the wounded while serving with the 88th Division in Europe. "Wee" also wears the Purple Heart and the Presidential Unit Citation for service at Laiatio.

According to a Navy news release dated June 1945, Lt. Henry P. Eve, '36, was awarded the Navy Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious achivement in the performance of outstanding services as executive officer of a U. S. Atlantic fleet destroyer escort while engaged in prolonged operations against an enemy submarine." His ship, the *Otter*, was one of the four destroyer escorts which trailed and destroyed the frantically maneuvering German submarine. Henry's "expert analysis of the enemy submarine's maneuvers and actions . . . . and his rapid, accurate exchange of vital information with other attacking ships enabled the task group to maintain continuous contact on the enemy in spite of violent evasive maneuvers, until the submarine's destruction was accomplished."

Major Albert F. Simpson, '25, received the Bronze Star Medal in May for his work as historian of the Air Service Command in the Mediterranean Theater. It was his task to record a day by day account of the actions of each unit in the theater. He is now in Washington to supervise the writing of a history of the Army Air Forces operations in the Mediterranean area.

Lt. William M. Snelling, '41, received the Bronze Star Medal recently for "safely piloting a PT 71 through enemy convoy lanes and mine fields and anchoring within view of an enemy watch station to conduct landing operations." Bill was also awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for his heroism in securing the mainmast stays of a vessel he was aboard in a violent storm. His action, at the risk of his life, saved at least one PT boat which would have been crushed had the mast fallen. Bill is now stationed in Washington in the Navy Personnel Bureau.

Colonel Daniel S. Currie, Jr., '33, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal recently for "meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy as Medical Inspector and later as Executive Officer . . . to the Surgeon." Dan entered the Army in June 1940. In December 1943 he established a station hospital in the Russell Islands, remaining there until September 1944, when he was appointed Executive Officer to the Surgeon in the South Pacific Base Command at Noumea, New Caledonia. In May 1945 he moved to Manila, where he is now Deputy Surgeon of Army Service Command - O.

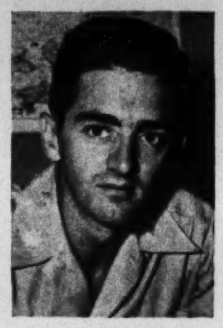
Lt. Walter B. Wooten, Jr., '44, recently received the Distinguished Flying Cross for piloting his damaged plane in perfect formation over his bomb objective. The bombardier was thereby able to release his bombs with devasting effect upon vital enemy gun positions. Walter also wears the Air Medal with six Oak Leaf Clusters, the Presidential Unit Citation and four campaign stars.

Lt. Col. Samuel K. Eaton, '35, of the XIII Corps Artillery, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal in April for meritorious work in service with the artillery as operations and planning officer. This unit was instrumental in cracking the Siegfried line in Germany and engaged in the softening-up process (described as the war's heaviest and most powerful artillery barrage) preceding the Roer river crossing.

Lt. Col. Lawrence L. Boyd, '30, has recently been awarded the Bronze Star Medal "for meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy" from January 5, 1945 to May 12, 1945. Larry was on the General Staff, 8th Armored Division and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, during this period. "In the procurement of replacements, personal supervision of billeting activities, control and co-ordination of matters pertaining to prisoners of war . . . . Col. Boyd displayed maximum efficiency and thoroughness worthy of the highest praise." At the present he is stationed in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia and is expected home in four or five months.

Captain David A. Bowles (Chaplain), '36, has recently been awarded the Bronze Star Medal in connection with his action in the Pacific Theater of Operations. "As Protestant Chaplain of the 37th Division Artillery, Chaplain Bowles displayed initiative and extreme devotion to duty in performnig meritorious services throughout the Luzon Campaign. He lived with the men, sharing their dangers and their hardships . . . . and his presence contributed greatly to their high moral and combat effectiveness." David entered the service on September 5, 1942. After training at the Harvard University Chaplain's School, he was assigned to the 14th Armored Division at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. He embarked from the west coast in October 1943 and for the following thirteen months served successively in New Caledonia, Guadacanal, the Admiralties and Bougainville. In November 1944 he was assigned to the 37th Infantry Division and participated in the initial landing in the Philippines and on Luzon.

F/O Edward H. Currie, '44, was awarded the Air Medal in August for "meritorious achievement while participating in long range missions to the Japanese empire." At the time of the award, Ed had flown his P-51 Mustang on seven of the 1500 mile flights over hostile waters and enemy land areas. The constant threat of anti-aircraft fire and fighter opposition, together with treacherous weather conditions created hazards above those normally encountered in aerial combat. Entering the Army in February 1943, Ed arrived in the Pacific Theater in May 1945 and flew with the VII Fighter Command.



Lt. Col. Pearson W. Brown, '35, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal "for the performance of meritorious service as a Dental Officer for an Army Corps Service Command in the South Pacific Area." Colonel Brown, with the Headquarters XIV Corps, arrived in New Caledonia in January 1943. He proceeded to Guadalcanal as Dental Surgeon for the army troops in the Solomons area. He returned to New Caledonia and became the Dental Surgeon for the Headquarters South Pacific Base Command (recently moved to Luzon and designated Army Service Command). "His energetic, tactful and efficient performance of his duties, including numerous visits to all Island bases in this theater, was vital to the maintenance of high physical standards among army personnel."

1st Lt. James C. Cooper, Jr., '40, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal in May for heroic achievement in action with the 337th Infantry Regiment, 85th Division in Italy. Jimmy "moved his mortar platoon over exposed terrain to new positions while under heavy enemy shellfire. Selecting an observation post, he personally laid the communication lines to a shell hole on the forward slopes of a hill." He forced the enemy to withdraw and although wounded he continued to direct fire upon the objective.

Captain Frank C. Caldwell, '42, received the Navy Cross in July for "extraordinary heroism and skillful leadership in the Iwo Jima campaign." Frank had served as a Marine paratrooper, participating in operations on the New Georgia and Bougainville Islands. At the time he was cited he was Company Commander of a Rifle Company of the 5th Marine Division. He led his company in routing a strong Jap force from a network of caves on Iwo Jima and "applying extraordinary ingenuity and skill, organized and coordinated his company's attack in most difficult terrain, exposing himself to enemy fire to insure the execution of his mission . . . . By his personal bravery, skill in combat, and extraordinary heroism throughout the operation, he inspired the men in his command and directly effected the success of the company under extremely adverse circumstances." Frank also wears the Purple Heart for wounds received in the Iwo Jima Campaign.

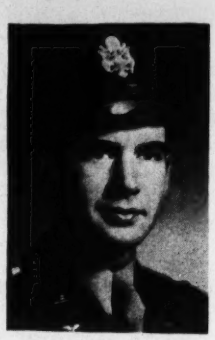
On October 4, Lt. Col. Franklin Miller Cochran, '34, was awarded the Air Medal "for displaying such courage and skill in the performance of his duty as to reflect great credit upon himself and the Army Air Forces." The award was made to each member of the flying personnel of the 315th Bomb Wing, stationed on Guam. This wing was unique among B-29 units in that it struck at Japan at night on each of 15 empire missions. Losing but one plane, the wing carried out the longest bombing mission of World War II, some 3,750 miles, without the aid of auxiliary gas tanks.

S/Sgt. George N. Ennett, '45, serving with the 84th Division of the 7th Army, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement in connection with military operations in Belgium and Germany, December 3 and 4, 1944. George wrote that he was appointed chief-of-police in the German town of Burgdorf, with thirty-six German policemen, an interpreter, and a private car.

2nd Lt. Roy F. Hunt, '44, was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal "for heroic achievement in connection with operations against the Japanese enemy while serving with a Marine Infantry Battalion, 6th Marine Division, on Okinawa Shima, Ryukyu Islands, on June 8, 1945." Roy was assigned the mission of assaulting a well-defended hill and despite intense enemy fire, with no regard for his own safety, he skillfully led his men to successfully destroy the enemy positions. His courage and ability were an inspiration to his men and contributed immeasurably to the success of the battalion's mission.

1st Lt. Archibald A. Farrar, '44, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in May "for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations in Germany (Leipzig) on April 18." Archie was one of three men of the Fighting 69th (Infantry) Division to receive that award during the period of action from February to the cessation of hostilities in May. He took over the machine gun on the tank on which he was riding when the gunner was wounded and destroyed several enemy emplacements. With his pistol he eliminated an entire panzerfaust crew. Archie wears also the Infantry Badge for Marksmanship, the Purple Heart, and the Bronze Star Medal. The latter award was made on April 26 "for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy on April 5." Archie then led his men over 400 yards of open terrain, under heavy rifle and machine gun fire to conquer a well-defended German town.

Lt. Col. Robert M. Gant, '29, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal "for meritorious service in support of combat operations against the enemy from August 7, 1944 to March 7, 1945 in France, Belgium and Germany." As Adjutant General of this command (Headquarters 3rd Armored Division A.G.D.), "Lt. Col. Gant has displayed exceptional executive and administrative ability in carrying out the far reaching functions of his position. He has supervised the procurement of replacements, collecting of battle casualty information and postal facilities in such a manner as to enable tactical commanders to devote their full time to operational plans." Marion also wears the Purple Heart.



2nd Lt. Edward D. Grant, Jr., '45, was awarded the Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster for "meritorious achievement while participating in Eighth Air Force bombing attacks on vital industrial targets in Germany, and on Nazi airfields, supply dumps and gun emplacements in conjunction with advances by Allied ground forces on the continent." Ed's group, the 95th, received two Presidential citations for bomber attacks on Berlin (March 1944) and Munster (October 1943). As a component of the 3rd Air Division, the 95th shared in another Presidential citation for the shuttle bombing of a Messerschmidt plant at Regensburg, Germany.

1st Lt. Lewis S. Graham, '39, was awarded the Silver Star Medal in June for "gallantry in action in Italy." He served on the Fifth Army front in the 310th Engineer Battalion, the 85th (Custer) Infantry Division. Lewis also wears the Bronze Star Medal with one oak leaf cluster, awarded last fall. He has been overseas since January 1, 1944.

1st Lt. Andrew M. Cunningham, '35, was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal "for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy on March 7 in Germany." When the company commander was wounded, Lt. Cunningham assumed command and coordinated the operations of his company in the expansion of the first Allied bridgehead across the Rhine River. Through his tireless synchronizing of the activities of his unit, the enemy was repeatedly surprised, demoralized and routed and his company advanced to the objective. Moreland is a member of the 52nd Armored Infantry Battalion, 9th Armored Division.

Major Paul S. Hudgins, '32, recently received the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service with the 378th Infantry regiment. His aggressive leadership and keen tactical knowledge contributed materially to the success of the 95th Infantry Division during the period from November 17 to November 26, 1944. Paul was wounded in action on November 26, 1944 and has been on special duty in Paris since his recovery, assigned to the office of the staff judge advocate.

1st Lt. William G. Harrill, '44, has received the Bronze Star Medal in Grimma, Germany for "heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States on February 28, 1945." Billy and his radio operator climbed a steep hill with an assaulting rifle company; when his radio operator became unconscious from exhaustion, Billy moved back through the machine gun fire to administer first aid and establish communications. Making three dashes, he successfully reached his objective and led the troops to positions from which they wiped out the enemy. Billy served with the 273rd Infantry Regiment of the Fighting 69th Division. He holds the Combat Infantryman's Badge and two battle stars.

Colonel Gabriel T. MacKenzie (former R.O.T.C. officer) was recently awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit previously awarded. He is now head of the R.O.T.C. Department at the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Citations (Posthumous)

Lt. Alwin C. Burns, Jr., '42, who was reported missing in action over Germany on September 29, 1944 and who was later officially listed as killed on that date, won the Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster and has been recommended for the Distinguished Flying Cross. (Note, May, 1945, Journal.)

Lt. (j.g.) James G. Darracott, '43, who was killed on December 14, 1944 in a crash landing in the Philippines, was awarded the Gold Star Medal in lieu of a third Air Medal. The award was made for "participating in extremely dangerous missions over enemy-controlled territory on November 13 and 14, 1944." Jimmy, attached to the U.S.S. *Lexington* in the Philippine area, "pressed home hold attacks against hostile planes, destroying three and contributing materially to the annihilation of a fourth." (Note, May, 1945, Journal.)

At a ceremony held in October at the Army Air Forces Overseas Replacement Depot and Redistribution Station in Greensboro (N. C.), the Distinguished Flying Cross was pinned on one-year-old Bruce Ann Parcell, daughter of Lt. Col. Bruce F. Parcell, '38, of Barium Springs. This medal, together with the Air Medal and Two Oak Leaf Clusters, was awarded posthumously to Bruce, killed in action July 27, 1944 while leading a bombardment squadron over France. (Note, October, 1944, Journal.)

The U.S.S. *Hunter Marshall*, a high speed transport named in honor of the late ENSIGN HUNTER MARSHALL, III, '39, was placed in commission at the Bingham, Mass. shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in July. The ship had been launched and christened by his mother on May 5. (Note October, 1942 JOURNAL.)

Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross was made to CAPT. CLAUDE J. HACKNEY, JR., '42, for "extraordinary achievement while serving as pilot of a P-51 on a bomber escort and on ground strafing missions over enemy territory from October, 1944 to December, 1944 . . . . The vigor and determination exhibited by this officer in escort and strafing tactics aided materially in the effectiveness of bombardment attacks and contributed immeasurably to the disruption of enemy transportation facilities and installations." (Note in May, 1945 JOURNAL.)

The Silver Star Medal has been awarded posthumously to LT. CRAWFORD WHEELER, JR., '44, who gave his life to cover the withdrawal of his platoon in the German counteroffensive in the Ardennes last December. (Note in May, 1945 JOURNAL.)

In special exercises at the Laurinburg-Maxton Army Air Base on August 1, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster were awarded posthumously to MAJOR ANGUS F. LYTCH, '40. These were for his extraordinary achievements as pilot on combat missions (more than seventy-five) over northern Burma from March 27 to August 17, 1944. (Note in May, 1945, JOURNAL.)

Prof. and Mrs. E. J. Erwin, parents of CAPT. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, '36, and LT. EDWARD J. ERWIN, JR., '43, are making a gift of "Erwin Lodge," a hut soon to be erected on the campus near the golf course as a memorial to their sons. In addition to the building, there will be an outdoor oven and grill. This gift will be for the use and pleasure of the students and the young people of the community. (Notes in the May, 1945 JOURNAL.)

MAJOR W. HOLT BARNWELL, '41, has been awarded posthumously the Silver Star Medal and an Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry in action in Tunisia during June, 1944, and the Bronze Star Medal for outstanding service in connection with military operations from November, 1942 to August, 1943. (Notes in October, 1944 JOURNAL.)

The Bronze Star Medal has been awarded to LT. EDGAR E. SCOTT, '42, for "heroism from 19th to 24th of March, 1945," and will be officially presented to his parents through the Fourth Service Command. A fellow officer wrote that Ed was killed "in the biggest and most important operation in the Burma campaign, resulting in the rapid conclusion of the campaign and the killing of thousands of Japanese troops. . . . . During one of the most intense mortar and shelling bombardments of the entire campaign, Ed was hit by a piece of shrapnel. He did not suffer." (Note in May, 1945 JOURNAL.)

Posthumous awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two bronze leaves and one silver leaf were made to LT. THOMAS C. MCALLISTER, '44, and presented to his mother in July at Mt. Pleasant. (Note in October, 1944 JOURNAL.)

Honorable Discharge

1914
Major R. F. Brownlee.....Army

1922
Major R. Howard Poole (Chaplain)..Army

1923
Major William A. Gamble (Chap.)..Army

1925
Pvt. Miles M. Hunter.....Army

1926
Sgt. Wick Black.....Army
Lt. Alton B. Claytor.....Army

1927
Major Lamar D. Gaston.....Army

1928
Major John P. McKnight.....Army
Major Brice W. Miller.....Air Corps
Sgt. James G. Wharton.....Army

1930
Cpl. William H. Jetton.....Army

1931
J. Archie Cannon.....Navy
Capt. Wm. A. Rembert, Jr.....Army

1933
P. A. Howard.....Army

1934
Lt. (j.g.) J. Mack Holland, Jr.....Navy
Capt. W. C. Mathews, M. C.....Army

1936
Lt. Wm. Archer, Jr.....Army

1937
Cpl. Albert M. Cumbie.....Army
Sgt. Clarence Kuester.....Army
Sgt. Faison Kuester.....Army
Capt. Tom F. Thompson.....Army

1938
Pvt. Herman O. Best.....Army
Lt. Max G. Brittain.....Army
Lt. Col. E. Fielding Clark.....Army

1939
A/C Jim Sample.....Army Air Corps

1940
Lt. Wm. Carey Dowd, III.....Army
Capt. B. Gales McClintock.Army Air Force
Lt. William R. Pope.....Navy

1941
Sgt. Frank L. Caldwell...Army Air Force
S/Sgt. Ed. W. Jackson.....Army
Sgt. Charles M. Marshall.....Army
Midshipman P. D. Patrick, Jr.....Navy
Lt. John N. White..Army Parachute Troop

1942
F. O. James R. Bryant, Jr.....Army
Pfc. A. A. McLean, Jr.....Army
Ph.M. 3/c James Mann.....Navy
S/Sgt. Wm. Henry Nelson.....Army
Lt. H. D. Seagle.....Army
Lt. David M. Spencer....Army Air Force

1943
Capt. Bill Rogers.....Army Air Force
Cpl. Robert R. Temple.....Army

1944
Pvt. Sid Bost.....Army
H.A. 1/c Wm. B. Campbell.....Navy
C. N. Field, Jr.....Army
Pvt. C. W. Hodges, Jr.....Army
Pvt. J. M. Johnston.....Army
Pfc. Joe Fountain.....Army

1945
Lt. Donald C. Bryant....Army Air Force
T/5 Wallace Flanagan.....Army
A/C Albert D. King, Jr.....Army
Lt. Parks M. King, Jr.....Army
Pvt. Eugene B. Linton.....Army
Lt. J. W. McAlister.....Army Air Force
Lt. W. S. McLean.....Army Air Force
Lt. R. J. McMullen, Jr.....Army
Pfc. J. R. Maness.....Army
Cpl. Art Roach.....Army Air Force

1946
A/C Robt. O. Freeman.....Navy
Lt. Reid Johnston.....Army Air Force
Capt. John D. McGeachy.....Army
Cadet Middy Raynal.....Army

1947
A/C R. Bellamy.....Navy

1948
Midshipman C. M. Nuttall.....Navy
C. M. Joseph E. Quinn..Merchant Marine

The Roll of Honor

Alumni In The Armed Forces (Continued From Our Last Issue)
(Listing Only Names Not Previously Included)

2428 DAVIDSONIANS NOW IN SERVICE

1920
Chaplain Coyte Hunter, Charlotte, N. C.

1926
Lt. Thomas Lawson, Navy, Montgomery, Ala.

1927
Lt. Harllee Branch, Room 2235, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Lt. James M. Farrell, McClellan Field, Ala.

1928
Capt. G. H. McSwain, M. C., San Antonio, Texas.
Cpl. H. L. Neely, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

1929
Capt. Donald F. Martin, Jr., A. P. O., N. Y.

1930
Lt. James T. Mathews, A. P. O., S. F.
Major B. Y. Wallace, A. P. O., S. F.

1933
Lt. J. W. Dodge, Jr., Trinidad.
Lt. (j.g.) Thomas Henley, Camp Detrick, Md.

1934
Lt. (j.g.) Hugh M. Hawkins, A. P. O., S. F.
Pfc. Jack Williams, Camp Butner, N. C.

1935
Lt. Col. Pearson W. Brown, Philippines.
Cpl. Walter P. Creech, Jr., Air Corps, Raleigh, N. C.

1936
J. L. Dees, A. P. O., N. Y.
Capt. D. M. Stewart—Killed in Germany.

1938

Sp. (2) 3/c Ray Brown Johnston, A. P. O., S. F.
Capt. I. W. McLean, M. C., A.U.S., Duke Hospital, Durham, N. C.

1939

Lt. Wm. L. Andrews, Esler Field, La.
Jackson B. Lee, Atlanta, Ga.
Major David G. MacMillan, Philippines.

1940

Dr. W. H. Boyce, Ansonville, N. C.
Lt. Brice T. Dickson, M. C., Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.
Pfc. Ralph B. Hutchinson, Camp Blanding, Fla.
Chap. Roger M. Rice, Williamsburg, Va., Chaplain's School.

1941

Chap. Harry Barnett, Chaplain's School, Williamsburg, Va.
Chap. Wm. P. Boyle, Navy, Steele's Tavern, Va.
Q.M. 3/c Paul W. Lady, A. P. O., S. F.
Lt. Wm. N. Snelling, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Lt. (j.g.) Winston Taylor, Pacific.

1942

Sgt. William F. LeGrand, A. P. O., N. Y.
Lt. Lawrence H. Miller, Transportation Corps, Camp Patrick Henry, Va.
Lt. B. J. Phillips, Duke Hospital, Durham, N. C.
Chap. Wm. F. Summers, Navy Chaplain's School, Williamsburg, Va.
Pfc. Robert P. Washburn. (Killed on Okinawa.)
Chap. Albert C. Winn, U.S.N.R., Chaplain's School, Williamsburg, Va.
Pvt. T. G. Withers, Fort Bragg, N. C.

1943

Cpl. Jason B. Deyton, Jr., Ft. Dix, N. J.
Lt. John A. Frederick, A. P. O., N. Y.
Lt. James D. Phillips, Duke Med. School, Durham, N. C.

1944

Pfc. R. G. Cushman, Bowman-Grey Med. School, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Phm. 3/c Otis D. Evans, Jr., A. P. O., N. Y.
Pfc. Thos. W. Knox, A. P. O., N. Y.
Cpl. Henry C. Menzies, A. P. O., N. Y.
Sgt. R. T. Miller, A. P. O., N. Y.
F. O. W. J. Myers, Hondo A. A. F., Texas.
Yeo. Horace Pearsall, Jr., Wilmington, N. C.
Lt. E. Clayton Philips, A. P. O., N. Y.
Pfc. J. L. Smith, A. P. O., N. Y.

1945

Pvt. W. H. Dunn, Keesler Field, Miss.
D. S. Erb, Badin, N. C.
Lt. B. F. Harrison, Milan, Tenn.
Sgt. Henry W. Hobbs, Jr., A. P. O., Miami, Fla.
Cadet R. W. McCloy, West Point, N. Y.
R. T. Roberts, A.A.F., Kansas City, Mo.
P.M. 3/c Lewis T. Rogers, Norfolk, Va.
Lt. John M. Rose, Jr., A. P. O., New Orleans, La.
Pfc. Ben Williamson, Duke Med. School, Durham, N. C.

1946

C. G. Abernathy, Charlotte, N. C.
C. M. Ellis A. Allen, F. P. O., N. Y.
O. G. Allen, Army, Winston-Salem, N. C.
O/C K. H. Barber, West Point, N. Y.
S 1/c Walter K. Beaty, Jr., F. P. O., S. F.
Ens. T. M. Belk, F. P. O., S. F.
A/C Charles F. Blackburn, Pensacola, Fla.
Cpl. Kent Christopher, A. P. O., S. F.
C. G. Coffey, N. Wilkesboro, N. C.
H.A. 1/c J. J. Elliott, Quantico, Va.
Cpl. Henry D. Farrior, A. P. O., N. Y.
S/Sgt. A. E. Hill, Camp Blanding, Fla.
J. Ed Hudson, Jr., F. P. O., S. F.
Pfc. Daniel Malloy McEachin, A. P. O., N. Y.
Pfc. L. B. McKeithen, Jr., A. P. O., N. Y.
A/S E. A. Meeks, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
S 1/c Frank T. Meriwether, F. P. O., S. F.
C. C. Mitchener, Raleigh, N. C.
Pfc. Zeb V. Norman, A. P. O., S. F.
A/C H. W. Ormand, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.
Midshipman Andrew Owens, Annapolis, Md.
Pvt. Foster M. Phillips, Marines, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
Pfc. Charles L. Powell, A. P. O., N. Y.
Cpl. Robert M. Powell, Whiteville, N. C.
O.M. 2/c Harold C. Rhudy, F. P. O., N. Y.
A/C W. E. Robertson, Amarillo, Texas.
Pfc. Charles D. Sloan, Germany.
T/5 Thos. P. Speas, A. P. O., N. Y.
Cpl. Robert F. Stokes, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Pfc. Calvin C. Stowe, Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.
F. D. Walker, Army, Columbia, S. C.
S 2/c Kurt J. Weill, Dearborn, Mich.
Pvt. J. A. Wheliss, A. P. O., N. Y.
A/C James R. Whitehurst, U.S.N., A.T.B., Pensacola, Fla.

1947

Cadet C. S. Abernathy, Merchant Marine, Pass Christian, Miss.
J. A. Alphine, El Dorado, Ark.
A/S Jack F. Anderson, Navy, Duke U., Durham, N. C.
Radarman 3/c J. D. Ashmore, 3rd Fleet.
A/C R. Bellamy, Park College, Parkville, Mo.
Pvt. William H. Bobbitt, Overseas.
J. F. Bridgman, Columbia, S. C.
S 2/c Samuel A. Burgess, Jr., U.S.N. Hosp. Sch., Bainbridge, Md.
Ph.M. 3/c F. B. Cooper, Ft. Eustis, Va.
H.A. 1/c A. F. Ellington, Jr., U. S. Navy Trng. School Dispensary, Gulfport, Miss.
Robert M. Flowers, Merchant Marine, Overseas.
S 1/c Richard Grey Hattauer, Bayonne, N. J.
S 1/c Robert R. Huntley, Corpus Christi, Texas.
S 1/c Freeman R. Jones, A. P. O., S. F.
S 1/c Arthur M. Lindsay, N.A.S., Mecklenburg College, Allentown, Md.
Pvt. R. B. Love, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.
Cpl. Wm. L. McCleney, A.A.F., Topeka, Kansas.
A/S W. D. Macaulay, Seneca, S. C.
J. D. Matheson, Jr., N.R.O.T.C., Durham, N. C.
A.R.T. 2/c L. A. Meeks, Jefferson, N. C.
R.M. 3/c Alton C. Parker, F. P. O., S. F.
Lt. Stanley Paul, North Camp Hood, Texas.
D. S. Ray, III, Army, Southern Pines, N. C.
Wm. T. Simpson, Jr., Navy, Huntersville, N. C.
Pvt. Wm. Thos. Smith, Camp Croft, S. C.
A/S E. F. Spaugh, V-12, U. N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.
Sgt. R. G. Triplett, Batty Gen. Hospital, Rome, Ga.
A/S K. Martin Waters, Jr., Great Lakes, Ill.
Cpl. C. J. Williams, A. P. O., S. F.
A/S A. J. Yow, Great Lakes, Ill.

1948

H.A. 2/c Robt. D. Barnes, Bainbridge, Md.
A/S Wm. P. Bogart, Bainbridge, Md.
S 1/c E. C. Bryant, Jr., Herzl College, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. W. M. Cart, Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Bernard W. Cruse, Jr., Navy, Parris Island, S. C.
A/S Wm. P. Davis, Jr., U.S.N.T.C., Bainbridge, Md.
C/M J. P. Etheridge, U.S.M.M.C.B.S., Pass Christian, Miss.
Pvt. Robert C. Etheridge, Army, Atlanta, Ga.
A/S J. R. Hay, V-12, Princeton, N. J.
R. S. Hoskins, Navy, Harlan, Ky.
J. D. T. Johnson, Merchant Marine, F. P. O., Charleston, S. C.
S 2/c Paul P. Kincaid, Bainbridge, Md.
S 2/c Wm. Logan, Bainbridge, Md.
H.A. 2/c A. H. Long, Navy, Bainbridge, Md.
R. H. McArn, St. Mary's College, Winona, Minn.
A/S J. F. McNair, Bainbridge, Md.
V. E. Manget, Merchant Marine, Pass Christian, Miss.
S 2/c J. W. Medford, Jr., N.A.T.T.C., Memphis, Tenn.
Midshipman Cam M. Nutall, Annapolis, Md.
Pvt. F. A. Patterson, Keesler Field, Miss.
C/M Joseph Edward Quinn, U.S.M.M., Pass Christian, Miss.
S 2/c (cA) F. A. Rankin, Jr., N.A.T.T.C., Memphis, Tenn.
Hospital Corpsman 2/c James T. Reid, Jacksonville, Fla.
S 1/c Elmo M. Sellars, Wright Junior College, Chicago, Ill.
Midshipman John C. Wilson, Annapolis, Md.
Pvt. J. W. Witherspoon, Jr., Sheppard Field, Texas.
Cadet James Carver Wood, West Point, N. Y.

Alumni Notes—Military

1911

The August issue of *The Health Bulletin* published by the North Carolina State Board of Health featured an article concerning BRIG. GEN. JAMES S. SIMMONS (a reprint from the *Health Officers News Digest*) entitled "North Carolina Hero Profile." It recounts his achievements and the medals presented to him as chief of Preventive Medicine Service in the Surgeon General's Office.

1916

BRIG. GEN. MILES A. COWLES is in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, for a period of convalescence following an operation performed recently.

1918

MAJOR W. D. LAWSON has returned to the States after two years service in the Asiatic-Pacific theater. In addition to the A.-P. campaign ribbon with three stars, he wears the Philippine Invasion ribbon, the Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart. He is one of the few returning veterans of this war who wears also the V-shaped service chevrons of World War I. A captain then, he was in the same artillery regiment in which Capt. Truman, now President Truman, served.

1919

COMMANDER LEONARD L. WILSON, following his recent return to this country from Australia, is medical officer with the Navy at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

LT. CHARLES M. WORTH, U. S. Naval Chaplain, after a long period of service overseas, was transferred (the first of June) to duty at the Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

1920

TAYLOR S. BURGESS is a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy Medical Corps, serving on board the U.S.S. *Munda* in the Pacific area.

LT. COL. ROBERT T. ALLISON, JR. is chief of Surgery Service at the Walsman General Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Ind.

1921

ALFRED D. MASON, JR., medical officer at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., has received promotion to the rank of Commander.

MAJOR ALEXANDER P. ORMOND is with the Army Air Base Station Hospital, Great Falls, Montana.

1922

CHAPLAIN MARSHALL W. DOGGETT, JR., recently returned from duty in the Pacific, is stationed in Norfolk, Virginia at the U. S. Navy Landing Craft Supply Depot.

MAJOR (CHAPLAIN) HOWARD POOLE has resumed his pastorate at Elizabethtown, N. C., having received his discharge on September 21. Assigned first to the 29th Infantry Division and later transferred to the 69th Division, he served overseas three years. He earned the battle stars of Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland and Central Germany.

1923

JOHN B. MCCALLUM, JR., who was sent to Italy to serve the American Red Cross as assistant Field Director, is now in Germany as a Senior Field Director.

1925

COMMANDER JAMES R. GUDGER is medical officer at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

1926

LT. THOMAS LAWSON, associate justice of the Alabama Supreme Court on Naval leave, arrived in the United States in August. "Buster" entered the Navy two years ago, has served as a gunnery officer aboard the battleship *Massachusetts* and participated in action in the Pacific with the Third Fleet.

MAJOR WARREN E. MILLER is with the Medical Corps attached to an Air Service Group in New Guinea. Since his entry into the Armed Forces in 1943, he attended the Army Field Medical School at Carlisle Barracks (Pa.) and for some time served as Chief of Medical Services at Tallahassee, Florida.

MAJOR (CHAPLAIN) JAMES E. MOORE arrived in Maryland in September after three years service overseas. Jim was injured on Invasion Day on the Normandy Beach, but has regained full use of his right arm and hand.

MAJOR DAVID G. WILSON, who has been in command of the 26th Training Battalion, I.R.T.C., Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga., sailed from California the first of October for duty with the Army of Occupation, presumably in Japan. At the present time he is stationed in the Philippines.

1927

CAPT. ALBERT W. ALEXANDER has recently been made Postal Officer, Adjutant General's Office, I.R.T.C., Camp Gordon, Ga.

LT. COL. LAMAR D. GASTON, who served in the European theater for 26 months as an electrical engineer with a Signal Construction Battalion, has returned to civilian life and is a jobber of electrical supplies (his own business) at South Moorehead, Minn.

CAPT. REGINALD H. MCILWAINE, Army chaplain with nearly two years active service in the Pacific was hospitalized during the summer at Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa (N. C.) for treatment for a skin condition contracted while in the Philippines.

We wish to correct a note made in the May (1945) JOURNAL concerning CAPT. HENRY S. FRIERSON. He was not transferred from the Navy to the Army, as he has been in the Army since his original appointment and has served in New Orleans, assigned to the Transportation Corps, the entire time.

LT. HARLLEE BRANCH is at present attached to the Office of Procurement and Material, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Prior to this assignment, he was on the staff of the Navy Indoctrination School at Hollywood, Florida as training officer, and continued in that capacity until the School was changed to a General Line School. Serving with him at the same time was LT. WALTER FRALEY, '31, who had also been with Harllee in the same unit during their indoctrination training. Walt had become regimental commander in view of his outstanding military talents. LT. (J.G.) FRANK BELK, '28, was later added to the staff of the School as an instructor of Seamanship.

1928

LT. (J.G.) CHALMERS G. DAVIDSON, serving on board the S.S. *Vernon L. Parrington*, a Victory ship, wrote in July of seeing several Davidsonians during a wait-over in the Canal Zone—ENSIGN WILLIAM KERR, '45, assigned to a sub-chaser; LT. (J.G.) CLIFFORD "BILL" QUICK, '37, in the Armed Guard; and CALEB WEST, '35, stationed in the Canal Zone with the American Red Cross.

MAJOR W. A. CATHEY is at present with his family in Durham awaiting orders, having returned to this country after more than three years service with the Infantry in the Pacific. During most of this time he has been stationed in Hawaii.

LT. COL. CORNELIUS O. CATHEY is receiving treatment in Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., for spinal injuries received some time ago while riding in a Command car. He returned in the spring from Europe where he was assistant Adjutant General for the 23rd Corps Headquarters.

MAJOR J. LEE ROBINSON arrived in the States in August after two years service in the Pacific with the Army Medical Corps. For some time he was in charge of an Army hospital in Manila. Soon after his return he entered the Army and Navy General hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas to recuperate from fatigue and fever.

MAJOR THOMAS T. JONES, Army Medical Corps, who was stationed with the 65th General Hospital (Duke Unit) at Ft. Bragg from 1942 to 1943, was with the same unit in England from 1943 until 1945 and returned to America in July. While on a visit to the campus in August he stated that after a month's leave he would report to Atlanta for redeployment.

SGT. JAMES G. WHARTON, who was freed by American troops late in April from a German prison camp in the Hartz Mountain region a few days after he was captured, returned to this country in June. While on furlough at his home, he saw his son, George Christopher, born while Jim was overseas, for the first time.

MAJOR JOHN P. MCKNIGHT, who was attached to Headquarters of the Caribbean Command in Puerto Rico, prior to his discharge in September, reported in October to the Associated Press in New York for reassignment as a correspondent in the foreign service. It was thought his first assignment would be Manila or Shanghai. He and his brothers, C. A. ("PETE"), '38, news editor of *The Charlotte News*, and LT. W. A. ("BILL"), '32, U. S. Naval Station, Miami, Florida, met in Charlotte during September for the first time in eight years.

1929

CAPT. DONALD F. MARTIN, JR., former professor of economics at Washington and Lee University, is assigned to Allied Military Government in Europe. He is attached to the Civil Affairs Section, 66th Infantry Division.

LT. JOHN W. MELTON, Naval chaplain, recently returned to this country after 20 months' sea duty, participated in three major invasions—Normandy, Southern France and Okinawa. He was aboard the U.S.S. *Charles Carroll* which carried Ernie Pyle to Okinawa.

1930

On October 10, Miss Alma Ruth Flow of Charlotte became the bride of THOMAS CRAWFORD ADAMS of Rock Hill, S. C. DR. JOHN E. FLOW, '00, of Concord, father of the bride, officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, MAJOR REED H. FLOW, '33, and WILLIAM SPEIGHT ADAMS, '26, of Hartsville, S. C. was his brother's best man. J. PHILO CALDWELL, '25, served as one of the ushers. Tom entered the Army Air Corps in 1940 and served for 41 months in Panama and South America. He has recently received his discharge. Before entering the service, he was employed in the Soil Conservation Program under the Department of Agriculture.

ALLEN LEDYARD DECAMP, lately lieutenant colonel in the Army Medical Corps, became associated on October 15 with DR. OREN MOORE, '08, in the practice of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Charlotte. Before entering the service, Allen was chief of Obstetrics at Highsmith Hospital, Fayetteville, N. C.

Miss Ann Ashcraft and MAJOR ELLIS EUGENE MARSH, JR., both of Marshville, N. C., were united in marriage on June 5. Ellis remained here as PMS&T of the R.O.T.C. department until the latter part of July when he reported to the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Croft, S. C. He has since embarked for overseas duty.

MAJOR LOUIS C. ROBERTS is assigned to the urology section of Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, N. C. Prior to his recent return to this country, he served in England for 21 months with the 347th Station Hospital and the 119th General Hospital. For seven years a doctor at Duke University Hospital, Louis entered the service in 1940 as an infantry reserve officer but was transferred to the Medical Corps in 1942.

J. A. WOMACK is a radar engineer attached to a Signal Corps in Honolulu, Hawaii.

NELSON C. HODGIN, who has been serving with the Army Intelligence Department in Europe since February 1944, has been promoted to the rank of captain.

1931

J. ARCHIE CANNON, JR., who served for three years in the Pacific, first with Navy Intelligence and then with the F.B.I., has received his medical discharge and is practicing law in Greensboro (N. C.).

M. R. MCCALLUM, who served as a rifle platoon leader in the 351st ("Spearhead") Regiment, 88th ("Blue Devil") Division, Fifth Army in Italy, has received a promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. He has earned the Combat Infantryman Badge in addition to his European Theater ribbon and battle stars.

1ST LT. JAMES MCNEELY returned to his home in Charlotte in July for an extended leave after two years as supply officer at a large Air Depot which the Eighth Air Force maintained in the Midlands (England). His new assignment is with the San Antonio (Texas) Air Technical Service Command, the world's largest aircraft supply and maintenance station.

1932

Miss June Anne Southworth of Charlotte and LT. COL. ALEXANDER G. MONTGOMERY of Reidsville, N. C. were married in the Charlotte Myers Park Presbyterian Church on August 4. Rev. CARL R. PRITCHETT, '30, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, officiated. LT. PEYTON MONTGOMERY, '35, USNR, served as one of the ushers. Alex returned to the States July 19, after serving in England with the Eighth Air Force for more than two years. Before entering the Air Corps, he was field auditor for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, to which position he will return following his discharge.

MAJOR J. N. WASHAM is a member of the Tri-Participation Commission of the Headquarters Command, stationed in Berlin.

CAPT. H. EVERETT HALL wrote from New Guinea recently that he is assistant Security and Intelligence Officer for the 68th Army Airways Communications Systems group, a world wide communications system especially designed for the Army Air Forces.

LT. H. STEVE BROWN had the interesting and unusual experience of being attached to four Armies during his service in Europe as special service liaison officer. He went into combat with the Seventh Army in France, but was transferred to the Third, with which he went through France to Germany. Following participation in the battle of the Belgian Bulge, he was reassigned to the Seventh Army near Strasbourg in Alsace. Soon after, he went into Holland with the Ninth, and was finally attached to the Fifteenth when it entered the Ruhr Valley, after having crossed the Rhine, and later penetrated the Elbe region where it remained until the arrival of the Russians. Then for a time he was with the Army of Occupation in the Ruhr Valley. He arrived in the States this summer and was a visitor to the campus in September, wearing, in addition to five battle stars, the Bronze Star Medal.

THOMAS LEMLY, JR. (major in Air Priorities) who has received an Army medical discharge, is now general traffic agent for the Delta Air Lines in Atlanta, Ga.

CAPT. ROBERT E. MCCALL, JR., who served overseas with the 38th Evacuation Hospital, is a medical officer with the Finney General Hospital, Thomasville, Ga.

1933

MAJOR REED H. FLOW returned to this country in August from his service with the Fifth Fighter Command, Fifth Air Force in the southwest Pacific. As Staff Intelligence Officer, he saw service from August 1944 to July 15, 1945 in New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, New Guinea, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines.

SGT. EDWARD A. HANCOCK wrote in October from Camp Beale, California where he is attached to Headquarters Company, Separation Center.

CAPT. LELAND MCKEITHEN is assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Department, located in the Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

1ST LT. JOHN W. DODGE, assigned to the Air Transport Command's Caribbean Division as personnel affairs officer, arrived on the Isle of Trinidad in June. This installation serves as a key base in the redeployment of military personnel from Europe to the United States.

Coast Guard LT. WILLIAM R. MORROW is shown giving instruction on 5-inch gun operation on board a transport ship operating in the Pacific. Serving now as division officer, he is a veteran of eight months' convoy duty in the Atlantic.

1934

MAJOR HENRY C. SHAPARD is serving with the Air Transport Command at its base in British Guiana, South America.

M/SGT. ALEX ROBINSON wrote in July from his station with the 100th Division in Austria, describing a five-day trip through southern Germany and the Austrian Alps. Some of the "high spots" noted, in addition to the beautiful scenery, were Hitler's Berchtesgaden home, his private retreat, "The Eagle's Nest" (both of which had been bombed to a shambles), the site of the 1936 Olympic Games (headquarters of the 10th Armored Division), and Oberammergau, scene of the Passion Play.

LT. COL. ALEXANDER F. SCHENCK, who returned late in August from more than three years overseas service in combat and staff assignments, received his discharge in October and is at present in Charlotte, N. C.

JOHN G. O'KEEFFE, recently promoted to the rank of Major, is commanding officer of a mobile reclamation and repair squadron assigned to the 42nd Air Depot Group, Ninth Air Force Service Command in Germany. He wears battle stars for the Northern France, Rhineland and Central Europe campaigns, in addition to the Unit Meritorious Service insignia which was awarded his squadron for outstanding service in the European air war.

CAPT. W. C. MATTHEWS returned in the spring from overseas duty with the 38th Evacuation Hospital. He was for a time hospitalized at the Woodrow Wilson General Hospital, Staunton, Virginia receiving treatment for an illness incurred while in Italy. Following a convalescent leave, he reported to Fort Benning, Georgia for temporary duty. He has received his discharge and in October located in Charlotte to renew the practice of medicine.

1ST LT. P. M. KIRKPATRICK arrived in August from Germany where he has been stationed since V-E Day. Before going overseas last year, he was instructor in meteorology at the Urbana (Ill.) Army Air Field. In Europe he was stationed first in England before being transferred to the continent (France and Germany). He received his discharge on November 7 and became principal of the high school at Great Falls, N. C.

MAJOR CLAYTON COCHRAN visited his home in Davidson in August with a record of having flown 23 missions over German targets with not a single one of his crew members wounded. He returned in July from his service with the Eighth Air Force as group operations officer, responsible for training new crews and for the coordination of missions. Shortly before V-E Day, he flew several missions over Holland to drop food for the starving Dutch.

LT. J. MACK HOLLAND, JR., U. S. Coast Guard, was given his discharge in September and is in Gastonia where he plans to reopen his law offices in the near future. Since his return from Pacific duty a year ago, Mack has been stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

LT. (J.G.) HUGH M. HAWKINS has been serving as Stores and Commissary Officer on board an LST in the Philippine-Okinawa area. He wrote in August that he craved "a ringside seat in Tokyo harbor."

CAPT. JOE T. DRAKE wrote late in September that by the time he reached the States (he is being returned for further hospitalization), he will have completed more than 38 months of foreign service in Europe.

REV. SAMUEL LEE CATHEY, '95, has announced the marriage of his daughter, Mar-

garet, to SGT. JOHN A. MCGEACHY, JR., of Fayetteville, N. C. on October 18 in the Concord Presbyterian Church of Loray, N. C. John was a visitor to the campus a few days prior to his wedding and reported that he hopes to receive his discharge very soon. He was formerly an instructor in the history department at Davidson. PROFESSORS HENRY T. LILLY, '18, and FRONTIS W. JOHNSTON, '30, served as groomsmen at the wedding.

SGT. ALFRED A. DOFFLEMEYER is the donor of interesting articles, sent to the office from Europe a short time ago. One is a Nazi flag which he had acquired in Naples after it had been left behind by the Germans, and the other is a piece of volcanic rock which he had picked up on the edge of Vesuvius crater following its 1944 eruption.

Announcement was received in October that COL. WILLIAM E. COVINGTON is the new commanding officer of Maxwell Field, Ala. He had been deputy commanding officer for several months prior to his elevation to the command.

1935

LAWRENCE E. QUARTERMAN, major in the Army Air Forces, is attached to the Aircraft-Projects Bureau in the Pentagon Building, Washington.

CAPT. J. A. C. WADSWORTH is an Air Corps Flight Surgeon, assigned to Andrews Field, Washington, D. C.

LT. COL. CHARLES T. FORT is commanding officer of the 17th Training Battalion, I.R.T.C., Camp Gordon, Georgia. He recently received the Bronze Star Medal (his fifth award) at ceremonies held at Camp Gordon.

MAJOR WILLIAM L. NORTHEN, JR., is the division dental surgeon for the London base of the Army's Air Transport Command which transfers wounded and sick soldiers to the United States in its giant C-54 planes. Dispensary and dental service at all of the ATC bases in England, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Norway is maintained and supplies are furnished them by Bill's headquarters.

LT. COL. JAMES H. BATTE, commanding officer of the 87th Chemical Mortar Battalion, presented the Bronze Star Medal to a member of that unit at ceremonies held at the Command Base in France during July. Jim has returned to the States, having been redeployed through Camp Miami, near Chalons, France. He has won the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Purple Heart, and a cluster to his Bronze Star Medal. His battalion, of which he has been commanding officer since it was activitated at Camp Rucker, Alabama in May, 1943, holds the Presidential Unit Citation for the Normandy Beachhead. This unit was out of the line only 12 of 377 days of hostilities.

LT. LORENZO D. MCPHAIL, JR., who was serving with a Naval Gunfire Section on board ship in the Pacific until September, received his discharge in October and is at the present at his home in Charlotte. CAPT. E. FRED MCPHAIL is stationed in Nuremburg, Germany, but hopes to be returned to the States in the near future.

LT. GEORGE L. GULLETTE is attached to the Twelfth District Legal Office, U. S. Navy, in San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR GORDON L. GREEN is the flight surgeon assigned to the Regional and Convalescent Hospital at Santa Ana, Cal.

1ST LT. JASPER B. KIMBRELL, who arrived in Japan from the Philippines shortly after V-J Day, received the promotion to his present rank in Yokohama where he is serving on the staff of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army Commander.

CAPT. JOHN M. DOUGLAS, who was Battalion Surgeon in Hawaii for thirty months and in Guam for six months, was graduated on September 27 from the Army's School of Military Neuropsychiatry held at Mason General Hospital, Brentwood, New Jersey.

Before the war ended in Europe with the surrender of Germany, CPL. WALTER P. CREECH, JR., had served nearly two years overseas with a bomber group of a B-24 Liberator Bomber unit with the Fifteenth Air Force. He was responsible for bringing the big bombs down each day to the flight line for the next day's mission (the bomb dumps were several miles away from the flight line).

1936

CARL CHAPMAN was the UNRRA doctor assigned to the escort team which took the first ship load of Yugoslav refugees back to their country from the refugee camp on the Egyptian desert. After the first trip, he was placed in charge of medical arrangements for all trips and later sent to London for an assignment in Europe.

MAJOR JAMES C. COTHRAN saw extensive service with the G-3 Air Section of the Third Army in France and Germany. His brother, SAM, '38, with Headquarters of the 101st Replacement Battalion (in Europe), has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Announcement was received from CAPT. J. MAXWELL WILLIAMS, Army Medical Corps, Lakeland, Florida, of the birth of Frank Jay Williams on July 12.

CAPT. LEWIS T. PURNELL reported to the San Francisco Port of Embarkation in August for assignment with Ships Complement.

CAPT. (CHAPLAIN) J. C. REICHARD is a member of the 13th AAF's "Bomber Barons," B-24 Liberator Group which was awarded two Distinguished Unit Citations, awarded for its victories in operations over Woleai Island in the Carolines and Balikpapan in Borneo. This unit of the "Jungle Air Force" also participated in the defense of Pearl Harbor, fought at Midway, then joined with the 13th Air Force in the assault of the Solomons.

CAPT. JACK L. RAYMER was admitted for treatment, during the summer, to Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa (N. C.). He served in Europe for 21 months with the Combat Engineers and for ten months with an Evacuation Hospital.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Mary Magdalin Cox of Hemingway, S. C. to CAPT. WILLIAM MOUBRAY BEATY of Rock Hill, S. C. on July 5 at Columbia, S. C. Bill recently returned to this country from Germany, with the 86th division.

THOMAS E. DOWNIE has been promoted from major to lieutenant colonel as commander of the Second Battalion of the famed First Infantry Regiment of the Sixth Infantry Division on Luzon. In addition to the Silver Star he won for gallantry in action in July 1944, Tom wears the Purple Heart for wounds received in action in February on Luzon.

Lt. Edwina Nelson Hussey, Army Nurse Corps, former supervisor of the nose and throat clinic at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston, and CPL. EARL MORROW CLARK of Hamlet were married at L'Englice Reformee de Nancy, Nancy, France on July 31. Earl and his bride both served with the Fifth General Hospital overseas.

The June edition of the *Reader's Digest* carried an article by Ira Wolfett entitled "The War from Inside a Tank" which features the activities of LT. COL. E. T. MCCONNELL. Ed is the commander of the armored battalion featured in the story who rode in the point of one of Gen. Patton's great drives through and behind the enemy lines.

1937

SGT. CLARENCE KUESTER, JR., and SGT. FAISON KUESTER returned to civilian life the last of October, and on November 10, after a short refresher course as manufacturers' representatives, they resumed their partnership of Kuester Brothers with offices in the Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C. Faison Shaw Kuester, Jr., was born in Oxford (N. C.) on July 26.

LT. COL. E. J. ("ED") MACK, who flew from Calcutta, India to Washington, D. C. on official business in September, is attached to Headquarters of the A.A.F. Personnel Distribution Command at Louisville, Ky.

ARTHUR O. COOKE was promoted to the rank of major in July while serving in the 13th Armored Group of Gen. Krueger's 6th Army on Luzon. He participated in both the New Guinea and the Philippine Liberation Campaigns.

HEMAN R. CLARK has been promoted from private to second lieutenant and is assigned to Post Headquarters of the Judge Advocate General's Department at Camp Blanding, Florida.

LT. CHARLES L. CRANE, JR., has been appointed instructor in English, History and Government in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

CPL. ALBERT M. CUMBIE, having recently received his discharge from the army, expects to return to his work with General Motors, Inc.

JEFFREY P. MOORE now has the rank of lieutenant senior grade and is a medical officer at the Naval Receiving Station at Norfolk, Va.

LT. ROBERT M. VANCE is attached to the Naval Reserve Officers Training Center at the University of South Carolina, Columbia.

CAPTAIN T. F. THOMPSON was a campus visitor early in October, wearing the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the E.T.O. ribbon with four battle stars—Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland and Central Europe. He went across in February 1944.

LT. (J.G.) CHARLES B. ROSS, JR., has returned to sea duty as a supply and disbursing officer after a leave spent at his home in Charlotte late in July. For the past year he has been assigned to a tanker making runs in the Northern Pacific, taking supplies to ships at sea and to shore bases.

CAPT. HARMAN WOODWARD, JR., a member of the 38th "Cyclone" Division, was awarded the Purple Heart in August for wounds suffered in action near Olongapo, Luzon. Harman has completely recovered from his injuries and has returned to duty. CAPT. SAM WOODWARD, '42, coming by

way of India from his station in China, arrived in the States in July and is stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga.

CHAPLAIN (CAPTAIN) ROGER MELTON, who was wounded in action during the summer but is fully recovered, is still on duty in the Philippines. He wrote on August 20 that he had just received the word that the war was over.

CAPT. JOHN D. ALLEN, JR., is one of the Flight Surgeons assigned to duty at the North African Base Unit of the Air Transport Command. He is responsible for treatment to all permanent personnel and transient personnel, traveling over the ten thousand miles of air routes of the North African Division of the ATC. He also examines regularly all flight personnel and crew members.

Miss Irma Aboy of Santurce, Puerto Rico and MAJOR ELBERT DAYMOND TURNER, JR. of Gainesville, Florida were married on August 2 in the First Presbyterian Church of Gainesville. Daymond has completed more than four years in the Caribbean, on duty first in the Antilles, then in Panama with the Panama Canal Department and Headquarters of the Caribbean Defense Command.

1938

MAJOR RUFUS M. WALLACE was a patient in Northington General Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama in July, for treatment of wounds received in Germany on March 31.

HIRAM W. RAINEY, JR., who entered the Army in 1941 as a private, is now a major in the 24th Corps Artillery stationed on Okinawa. Following his commission at Ft. Sill (Okla.) he taught gunnery there and at the West Point Military Academy before going overseas in March 1944.

CAPT. HENRY A. SIGMON is the leader of a Quartermaster section of his regiment which was awarded (in August) the Meritorious Service Unit Placque for "superior performance of duty" in Italy with the Fifth Army. This group kept the regiment provided with ammunition, food, weapons, clothing and many other needed supplies.

LT. CHARLES W. PARKER was home in October on furlough from duty in the Pacific. A Fighter Group Special Service officer under the Seventh Fighter Command, Charlie received the promotion to his present rank in August, while stationed on Iwo Jima.

CAPT. I. W. MCLEAN, JR., who was granted a National Research Council Fellowship in the field of filterable viruses in 1943, entered the Army in July 1944 and was assigned to continue his work in the development of influenza virus vaccine at the Army Epidemiological Laboratory, Duke University. He was married to Miss Brita Rosenquist in 1940 and they now have a son, Ian William, age two years.

MAJOR E. T. FANT, JR., is attending the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

A daughter, Marsha Clayton, was born to LT. and Mrs. THOMAS DANIEL on June 15 at the Station Hospital, Camp Lockett, Calif. Tom is medical officer assigned to Mitchell Convalescent Hospital at Camp Lockett.

1ST LT. MAX G. BRITAIN was transferred from the First Troop Carrier Command Base at Pope Field (N. C.) to Fort Bragg (N. C.) in September for final processing and discharge. He was awarded the Air Medal for outstanding service during the nine months he was on duty in the Aleutian Islands.

LT. JOSEPH P. BAILEY was graduated on September 27 from the Army's School of Military Neuropsychiatry conducted at Mason General Hospital, Brentwood, New Jersey.

LT. COL. EUGENE FIELDING CLARK has been retired from the Army and placed on the inactive list after five years' service. He became ill in 1944 while serving in France and for a year has been hospitalized in France, England and the United States.

Four of the Belk boys returned to their home in Charlotte during July and August for furloughs. LT. W. HENRY, JR., was enroute from Athens, Ga. to Pensacola, Fla. where he is with the Ship Service Department of the Naval Air Station; LT. JOHN, '43, who recently received his commission, is stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga.; HENDERSON, Sp. (A)3/c, '45, has been transferred from Bainbridge, Md. to the Naval Training and Distribution Center at Shoemaker, Cal.; and CPL. IRWIN, '45, who has been on duty with the Eighth Air Force in England, reported to the McCord Army Air Base, Tacoma, Washington. ENSIGN THOMAS, '46, is serving on an L.C.I. in the Pacific.

MAJOR JOHN E. MCCLELLAND is located in Tokyo with a Quartermaster Base Depot. He expects to be discharged in the near future.

CAPT. JOHN O. LAFFERTY has reported to Camp Polk, La. He arrived in the States from Germany in July, having gone overseas in December with the 120th Hospital Evacuation Unit, Patton's Third Army. A letter received from Jack late in May told of the horrors of the German prison camps and in particular of the Buchenwald concentration camp. His unit was the first to arrive there and he described the findings in his first hand investigations as "unbelievable."

CAPT. SIM H. ISLER wrote from Germany in July after he had been transferred there from Euden, Belgium, where he was adjutant for the Recreation Center. At the time of writing, Sim was awaiting further orders.

1939

In the words of CAPTAIN DON DAVIDSON while on a visit to Charlotte in June, he was "something close to a mayor in a hot seat" for the nine months he served as housing officer around Hickam Field in Hawaii. He directed the housing of civil service employees and looked after the needs of the people, issuing their directives. At the end of his leave, Don reported to Ft. Bragg and in July returned to Hawaii again as housing officer.

The office was the recipient in the Spring of an official Nazi flag-carrier with shoulder strap, sent by CAPT. SAM H. WALKER, then serving as a medical officer in Europe. Made of genuine leather, it is decorated with gold braid and blue velvet.

Miss Ida Claire Purcell of Charlotte and ALEXANDER M. SMITH, III, of Baton Rouge, La. were married October 6 in the First Methodist Church, Charlotte. REV. WADE H. BOGGS, JR., '37, served as one of the ushers. Following his graduation in 1943 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Alex was engaged for a time on a project for the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He is now working in the laboratories of the Standard Oil Company in Baton Rouge.

DAVID G. MACMILLAN was promoted to the rank of major while stationed with the Fifth Air Force Service Command in the Philippines. As staff member of the command, he headed all training and operations of units which supplied, serviced and maintained the Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers. In addition to that post, he has served in New Guinea and the Netherlands East Indies. Dave wears the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with four campaign stars and the Philippine Liberation ribbon with two campaign stars.

LT. HENRY S. MCCONNELL, serving with the Army Air Corps, wrote from Manila in August that he and CAPT. HAROLD HALL, '32, see each other frequently.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN FOWLER was among the graduates of one of the Education and Physical Reconditioning courses completed this spring at the School for Personnel Services, Lexington, Va. Steve is now assigned to the Reconditioning program in one of the Army hospitals.

LT. (J.G.) EDWARD CAGE BREWER, JR., served as disbursing officer of the Staff of Admiral Nimitz on Guam. Cage is still stationed in the Pacific.

CAPT. EVAN ALEXANDER ERWIN is serving as medical officer in the 157th General Hospital, Camp Sibert, Ala.

Information was recently received that WILLIAM L. ANDREWS is a 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Air Corps, stationed at Esler Field, La. On November 25, 1944, he and Miss Betty Jane Early of Detroit, Michigan (a lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps) were married in the Post Chapel of the Stuttgart (Arkansas) Army Air Field.

CAPT. W. C. BEATY has been assigned to a Training Regiment at Camp Fannin, Texas. He returned to this country in the spring from New Guinea where he had been transferred from the Philippines for hospitalization following injuries received in February. For a time he was in the hospital at Camp Butner and at the time he was released as a patient, he had almost regained complete use of his right leg.

LT. COL. JAMES L. BALLARD, JR., personal aide of General Walter Bedell Smith, participated in the dramatic events of the surrender of the Germans at Reims on May 7 and was in the schoolroom throughout that momentous hour. Jim, chief of staff at SCHAEF, left Paris by plane on May 20 for the States, and after a short leave reported to Washington in June for a meeting with General Smith and General Eisenhower. For a brief period following this meeting, he was assigned to the Infantry School at Ft. Benning (Ga.), then was transferred to the Command and Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After ten weeks there, he reported to Washington, D. C., and was attached to the Office of the Chief of Staff of the War Department, specifically as Chief of the Statistics Branch of General Marshall's office. Before his trip to Washington in June, Jim was on the campus with his bride of May 25, the former Miss Venita Strain of Thomaston, Georgia.

W/O ROBERT AKERMAN, recently hospitalized at the McGuire General Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, for a treatment of a recurrence of malaria acquired in Africa, has received his discharge from the Army. He arrived home in July after serving two years in Signal Intelligence Service in Africa and Italy. In addition to the E.T.O. ribbon with four battle stars, he won the Meritorious Service Wreath, a citation presented to his unit for its achievement under exceptionally difficult conditions from January, 1944, to January, 1945.

JOHN SCOTT RAYNAL, who is Commanding Officer of the 605th Air Material Squadron with the Eighth Air Force in England, has been promoted to the rank of major.

ENSIGN SAM A. THOMPSON was assigned to the mine-sweeper, *Diploma,* in August. He is now stationed at Hokkaido off the northern coast of Japan.

1940

F. W. HUGHES, a Naval dentist serving in the Military Government in the Pacific, has been promoted to the rank of senior grade lieutenant.

HERBERT SWASEY, major, Army Air Corps, is attached to the Army Hurricane Office at its Air Base in Miami, Florida.

Miss Margaret Theolyn Oberdorfer, whose parents are Lutheran missionaries in India, and LT. HUGH D. VERNER of Forest City, N. C., were married on July 22 in the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Carlisle, Pa. Hugh was receiving his medical officers' course at Carlisle Barracks.

LT. J. R. PHIPPS, JR., returned from Europe in August wearing the Combat Infantry Badge and the E.T.O. ribbon with three battle stars. He has been reassigned to Camp Gordon, Ga.

THOMAS H. MCKNIGHT is a first lieutenant in the Cavalry, serving with a Reconnaissance Squadron in Heidenheim, Germany.

CAPT. JOHN D. MCGEACHY has reported to the States for his discharge from the Army, having seen duty in Europe with a communications battery of the 791st Field Artillery. John was married in 1942 to Miss Nell Moore of York, S. C.

Mrs. Joyce Mayo Brieden of El Paso, Texas, and LT. CHARLES D. ISON of Lancaster, S. C., were united in marriage on August 18 in St. Paul's Methodist Church, Las Cruces, New Mexico. Charlie is stationed at Fort Bliss, El Paso.

LT. COL. JAMES G. CURRIE received appointment to his present rank as a battle promotion after combat in the Ruhr pocket. Attached to the 13th Infantry Regiment of the Eighth Division, he returned to America in July and reported to Fort Jackson for reassignment.

Miss Thelma Brown of Olin, N. C., became the bride of LT. O. A. DEARMAN of Harmony, N. C., on April 28 in the Harmony Presbyterian Church. REV. F. A. BARNES, '95, assisted in the ceremony. Otho had just returned from the South Pacific where he served two years on a subchaser.

LT. WILLIAM R. POPE, recently promoted to his present rank, visited the campus on September 30 while on leave from the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Florida, where he has been an instructor for the past few months. Bill received his discharge in October and is at present at his home in Mt. Mourne, N. C.

Miss Melissa Robinson Williams and CPL. THEODORE HOLMES PARKER, both of Sumter, S. C., were married on August 23 at Chico, California, where Ted is stationed with the Fourth Air Force at the Chico Army Air Field.

W/O JOHN R. PATTON is attached to the Personnel Department of the Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Washington, D. C. Prior to this assignment, Johnny served 34 months as an administrative warrant officer in the American theater of operations.

On June 23 in the First Methodist Church of Asheboro, N. C., Miss Doris Maria Cranford became the bride of MAJOR JAMES N. THOMAS of Ramseur, N. C. Jim returned in March after three years service in Australia and New Guinea as a battalion commander. First reporting to Camp Lee, Virginia, he is now stationed at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Miss Kathryn Adele Crosby of Leland, Miss., and CAPT. GEORGE WASHINGTON STOWE of Belmont (N. C.), were married on May 16 in the Leland Methodist Church. George had recently returned from the China-Burma-India theater where he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal.

CAPT. HERBERT J. BOLIN, JR., graduated in May from the Personal Affairs Course at the School for Personnel Services, Lexington, Va. Graduates of this course give advice and assistance to service men and women and their dependents in problems arising from the transition from civilian to military life.

CAPT. R. R. W. WINTERS returned to the campus early in September, wearing the shoulder loop of the Belgian Fourregere, the individual decoration given to members of the unit receiving the Croix de Guerre. Dick spent thirty-two months overseas, participating in campaigns in Africa, Sicily, France, Germany and Belgium. Although he will not receive his discharge until December, he re-entered college for the fall session and will complete his work by the end of the first semester.

Letters from SGT. F. E. HASHAGEN in July and August tell of his studies in the Battalion Education program at Velburg, Germany. Fred was chosen for the Instructor's course, and he reported that he is taking Foremanship, Salesmanship, German, Advertising, Crop Management and Business Management. In September he wrote from Oberammergau in the Bavarian Alps.

Announcement was received recently of the marriage of Miss Isobel Iverson of Miami, Florida, and ENSIGN JOSEPH MOORE GAMMON, whose parents live in Lavros, Minos, Brazil, on August 24 in Montreat, N. C. They are "at home" in Miami where Joe is stationed at the U. S. Naval Base.

1941

LT. JOHN N. WHITE, who served with the Parachute Field Artillery, received a medical discharge in 1944 and has since been in the Canal Zone, where he is assistant manager of the Pan American Airways System at its base in Balboa.

HARRY BARNETT, chapel minister for the First Presbyterian Church of Valdosta, Ga., entered the Navy in June as a chaplain and reported to the Chaplain's School at Williamsburg, Va., for training.

Miss Beverly Anne Slate of Atlanta was married to CAPT. CHASE BRENIZER, JR., son of MR. and Mrs. CHASE BRENIZER, '90, of Charlotte, on April 25 at Macon, Ga. Chase, Jr., a fighter pilot in "Satan's Angels" Fifth Air Force, returned from the Southwest Pacific area where he completed 166 missions with 520 combat hours to his credit, during which time he won the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with seven oak leaf clusters. He reported in June to the Air Forces Proving Ground at Elgin Field, Fla.

A daughter, Margaret Jo, was born to CAPT. and Mrs. P. W. BUMBARGER, JR., on October 8 at Maxton, N. C.

A letter (in August) from LT. G. L. GRANTHAM, who served aboard the U.S.S. *Izard* for some time, states that he is "on duty at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va." He wrote, "Tin can duty was all right, but the U. S. A. is wonderful."

LT. P. H. HOLLIFIELD was retired from the Army in 1944 and is living in Ft. Worth, Texas. While on duty early in 1943 Pat received injuries which resulted in osteomyelitis.

LT. PAT HOBSON, who was in command of three camps in England in the spring, was recenlty sent to Oxford for special training, presumably for the Army of Occupation.

1ST LT. JOHN D. GRIER, who has been stationed at Hunter Field, Savannah, Ga., since September, 1943, is in New York receiving special training. On completion of the course, he will return to Hunter Field. For the month of April, he was at Washington and Lee University and graduated in May from the Athletics and Recreation Course at the School for Personnel Service.

Miss Vanda Louise Lippert of Salisbury and PFC. DWIGHT LOWRANCE CROWELL, JR., of Albemarle, were married on September 7 in the Salisbury Second Presbyterian Church. REV. CHARLES A. MCGIRT, '20, performed the ceremony. Dwight is stationed in Spokane, Washington, in the 68th Medical Supply Platoon, 41st Air Depot Group.

C. T. LEINBACH, JR., has been promoted to lieutenant senior grade in the Navy and is stationed in San Francisco following twenty months sea duty in the Pacific.

The following is from "The Fighter Pilot" of the Santa Maria Air Base, Calif.: "CAPT. MOORE (FREDERICK, JR.), of Section 2 walked off with all the honors of the F.A.F. Gunnery School of Doggett, Calif. Capt. Moore fired 1039 rounds scoring 554 hits which gave him a score of 53.3 per cent (highest record ever made in the Fourth Air Force which embraces five Pacific Coast States)." Fred is a P-38 instructor.

LT. (J.G.) JOHN RAYMOND JONES, who has been serving as executive officer of a submarine chaser, was transferred during the summer to duty aboard a destroyer escort as gunnery officer.

Gen. Wayne C. Smith, chief of staff of the Central Pacific Base Command, rescued SGT. FRED SICELOFF from drowning at Waimanalo Beach, Honolulu, on July 16.

LT. COL. GRANVILLE A. SHARPE arrived in the States from Europe in the early part of October and has reported to the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, after which he will be assigned to a post at Camp Hood, Texas. Granny wears the E.T.O. ribbon with five campaign stars, the Purple Heart with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Silver Star Medal and a Distinguished Unit Citation.

LT. (J.G.) ROBERT S. LEFEVER is on the surgical staff of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Quantico, Va. He writes of seeing CAPT. JACK HOLLAND, '40, an instructor at the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico and LT. W. C. NEILL, '35, the hospital chaplain.

1942

F/O JAMES R. BRYANT has received his discharge from the Army Air Forces at the Separation Center, Sheppard Field, Texas, after more than three years in the service. He and his family have moved back to Charlotte where, before his induction, he was a partner in the J. M. Harry and Bryant Company.

SGT. WILLIAM F. LEGRAND is chief clerk of the Special Service branch office of technical information, Persian Gulf Command Headquarters, at Teheran, Iran.

Miss Carolyn Parker of Lenoir, N. C., and LT. B. JACKSON PHILLIPS, JR., of Jacksonville, Fla., U. S. Medical Corps Reserve, were united in marriage on June 24 in the First Methodist Church of Lenoir. Jack, who graduated from Duke University School of Medicine in June, is serving his internship in Duke Hospital.

On May 19 in the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, Miss Mildred Harding Brenizer was married to CAPT. EDWIN F. LUCAS, JR., of Greensboro, N. C. Ushers included LT. GEORGE TATE, '43, of Charlotte and LT. JOHN MCALISTER, '45, of Greensboro. Ed is now an instructor at the Richmond (Va.) Army Air Base.

PH.M. 3/c JAMES S. MANN, '46, has re-entered college to complete his studies. Before receiving a medical discharge in the summer, he spent a convalescent furlough at his home in Charlotte. In addition to the Purple Heart (for wounds received in action on Iwo Jima in February), he wore battle stars for the campaigns of the Marshall Islands, Saipan and Tinian, and Iwo Jima. Jim lacks only one semester's work to graduate.

St. James' Episcopal Church of Wilmington, N. C., was the scene (on June 15), of the wedding of Miss Nancy Maclay and CAPT. ROBERT R. GARVEY, JR., of Winston-Salem, N. C. Following ten months' service in the Southwest Pacific area, Bob is stationed at the Cherry Point Marine Air Base.

Announcement has been received of the engagement and approaching marriage of Miss Barabara Jean Fritschi of Honolulu, Hawaii, and CAPT. GEORGE W. DEW of Charleston, S. C. George is stationed with a Signal Battalion with the Fifth Amphibian Corps in Hawaii.

LT. ASHBY DICK is one of five men chosen from the Third Infantry Division to receive scholarships to the Sorbonne in Paris for diplomatic training. For three months he will study journalism and French.

LT. DAVID M. SPENCER, having received his discharge from the Army, went to Chattanooga, Tenn., in September with his wife and small daughter, Jean. Dave is connected with the McCallie School.

Miss Cornelia Bolt of Greenwood, S. C., and LT. WILLIAM HARRISON SQUIRES of Greenville, S. C., were married, July 20, in the Greenwood Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Following service with the Chemical Warfare Division of the Third Army in Europe, Bill is stationed at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

One of the Marine dive bomber pilots who teamed up with Army ground troops and Filipino guerillas in the re-conquest of the Philippines, LT. MAC G. MORRIS, returned to the States in August for leave and reassignment. In addition to blasting Japanese targets, bombing and strafing railroads, airfields and supply areas from Luzon to Borneo, Mac helped provide aerial cover for Army landing at Malabang and Saragani Bay on Mindanao and on Jolo and Sanga Sanga in the Sulus.

In the Cann Memorial Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth City, N. C., Miss Dorothy Jean Williams became the bride of LT. (J.G.) JOSEPH ALSTON THOMPSON of Richmond, Virginia, on June 9. Joe is assigned to the Patrol Plane Base of the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Elizabeth City.

1ST LT. VICTOR SHAW, JR., arrived in Charlotte in July, on leave before reporting to Fort Benning, Georgia, for assignment to the Pacific. Vic served overseas with the 87th Division, first as anti-tank platoon leader and then as acting company commander and battalion adjutant for the Second Battalion, 347th Infantry.

CAPT. WILLIAM W. FAISON arrived at his home in Charlotte in September for a 30-day leave before reassignment in this country. He served overseas fifteen months with an Ammunition Supply Depot and participated in three invasions.

CAPT. EARLE BELLAMY was in the Alumni office with his wife on September 11, enroute to Camp Carson, Colorado, from Hampton Rhodes, Virginia, where Earle had been stationed since August 8. Prior to his arrival there he had served overseas with the 10th Mountain Division (Artillery) and with the Fifth Army in Italy.

Miss Agnes Graham Bachman and LT. BENNETT YOUNG COWAN, both of Bristol, Tenn., were united in marriage on June 27 in the First Presbyterian Church there. Bennett is in the Army Medical Corps Reserve.

An official release from the headquarters of the 31st (Dixie) Infantry Division in Mindanao during the summer stated that LT. JAMES R. CROOK was a member of the battalion (31st) which defeated a force of 600 Japs on the Sayre National highway in "probably the first meeting engagement in the Pacific war" (a battle in which two opposing columns marching head-on collide). The fight raged from midnight until dawn when the Japs broke and retreated.

Miss Janice Nadine Nance of Charlotte became the bride of S/SGT. WILLIAM HENRY NELSON of Mooresville, N. C., on September 16 in the Mount Zion Methodist Church (Charlotte). Bill saw service in Africa and Italy as signal technician with a Mustang Fighter wing.

LT. HENRY K. WILSON is a member of the Anti-Tank Company of Lt. General Eichelberger's Eighth Army occupation forces which moved into Tokyo in September. This Company was commended recently for the part it played in the liberation of Mindanao.

Announcement was received of the marriage of Miss Priscilla Wood Perry of Washington, D. C., to LT. (J.G.) WILLIAM H. SPRUNT, III, of Winston-Salem, N. C., on September 28 in St. Mary's Chapel of the Washington National Cathedral. Included among the ushers were HUGH SPRUNT, '43, of Norfolk and LT. WALTER SPRUNT, '35, of Washington. Bill is serving as interne at Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

1943

T/5 BOYCE MORRISON is now in Chateau Thierry, France, with the 6960th Replacement Depot. He recently sent to the office a rare copy of a news sheet published by the French Underground in Brittany during the German occupation. The paper, the possession of which was punishable by death, was given to him by a Frenchman from Rennes. Boyce had corresponded with him since 1937 and met him at last in September, Rennes having been liberated in 1944 by the 3rd Army.

LT. CAMPBELL ANSLEY, JR., is company commander of Company B, 374th Infantry Regiment in Alaska. He expects to leave the island where he is stationed sometime before Christmas and should be home soon thereafter.

SGT. EMORY CLAYTOR STEVENSON of Charlotte and Miss Ruth Prue Kincaid of Bessemer City were married at the Army Air Base Post Chapel, Lake Charles, La., on September 9. Emory is stationed there with the Army Air Force Band.

A letter received in June from LT. EUGENE M. SUTTON, U. S. M. C. R., stated that he was on an island through which passes the international date line and on which BEVO ROYSTER, '41, is buried. In another letter dated August 23, Sut told of seeing MAC BRUCE, '44, and NED IVERSON, '39, who was serving as Chaplain of a Marine Air Corps group there.

LT. PETER M. B. YOUNG and Miss Margaret McLaurin Parsley of Charlotte were married June 9 at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Ushers for the wedding included CAPTAIN EDWIN F. LUCAS, '42, LT. (J.G.) HUGH H. SPRUNT, LT. GEORGE TATE and LT. MCALISTER CARSON, JR., '44. Pete entered the Navy in 1943 and recently returned from duty in the Pacific. He is now stationed in California.

LT. (J.G.) WELLFORD HOBBIE has returned to his station at Ocracoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina. In a letter from him in July he reported that CAPT. BOB GARVEY, '42, and his bride were at Ocracoke for a few days in June. Wellford was a campus visitor in May while on a leave and spoke at the chapel hour.

2ND LT. JOE S. EVE was commissioned on July 12 from the Parachute School at Ft. Benning, Ga., graduating among the first five men in the company. His overseas assignment was cancelled with the end of the war and Joe is remaining at the School as an instructor.

IVEY W. STEWART, JR., was commissioned Second Lieutenant in September at the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga. He enlisted in April, 1943.

LT. GROVER FRANK NORTHCUTT was returned from Europe in August, where he served with the 414th Night Fighter Squadron. In addition to the Presidential Unit Citation, Frank wears the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

PFC. GEORGE W. EHLY of Greensboro and Miss Elizabeth May Keller were married on June 16 in West Philadelphia, Pa. George is completing his studies at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia.

A/S MYRON SANDIFER, U.S.N.R., writes that he will become a civilian student in November (at Harvard Medical School), when the Navy Unit is disbanded. Also at Harvard Medical School is PFC. JAMES M. DAVIS, '44, who is awaiting news of similar Army action.

PFC. JAMES T. PHARR is a patient in McGuire General Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, recovering from wounds received in Manila in January. His father, REV. J. T. PHARR, '12, reports that Tim's recovery is slow but steady.

Friends of LT. BEN M. WASHBURN, III, will regret to learn of the recent death of his father in Wilmington, N. C.

LT. WILLIAM A. TARLETON, preparatory to his present European assignment, received training in several different branches of the service, including eight months in the Language School at Cornell University.

A letter in June reported that ENSIGN EVAN G. PATTISHALL had participated in eight invasions in the Pacific, including the recapture of Corregidor and Bataan.

LT. JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS and Miss Evelyn Pearl Butler, both of Laurinburg, were married July 21 in the First Methodist Church there. Dick returned recently to this country following service for two years with the paratroopers. He was wounded in action on the German front by an anti-personnel mine. After a period of hospitalization in the Welsh Convalescent Hospital at Daytona Beach, Fla., he was given a limited service assignment.

M/SGT. WM. M. POTTS was returned to the States in September from the European theater where he served for more than two years. Bill wears the Bronze Star Medal.

LT. HENRY N. MCGEACHY, in the Army since 1942 serving with the Ground Forces of the Army Air Corps, is stationed as Supply Offcer at McDill Field, Florida.

1944

ENSIGN CHARLES MEBANE ROBINSON was commissioned as a Supply Corps Officer, U.S.N.R., at commencement exercises at Annapolis in June. He will be in Cambridge, Mass., until December.

PFC. JAMES C. GRIER, JR., is an instructor of Intelligence at Camp Blanding, Fla., having returned in May from overseas service with the 28th Division. Jim hopes to receive his discharge in the near future.

S. A. ("SHEP") BOOTH and R. W. ("BOB") MCCOY, '45, are enrolled in the United States Academy at West Point.

LT. ALFRED G. TAYLOR, who completed a special course of study in Chinese at Yale, has been made aide-de-camp to a general in the China area. While awaiting his overseas assignment, Alf received further study at the University.

LT. MCALISTER CARSON, JR., was enrolled in the B-29 transition flying school at Maxwell Field, Alabama, in June, serving as co-pilot on a giant Superfortress. Buddy visited the Alumni office early in October, while on leave at his home in Charlotte.

LT. SIDNEY MAURICE HAMRICK of Davidson and Miss Sally Ann Rogers of Birmingham, were married September 18 in the Methodist Church on the campus of Birmingham Southern College. Maurice returned September 7 from overseas service with the 9th Division of the First Army and is stationed at Fort McClellan. He wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Presidential Unit Citation, the Purple Heart, and the Bronze Star Medal.

Miss Frances Elizabeth Manning of Dillon, S. C., and PVT. JAMES EARLE BETHEA, JR., of Dillon and Florence, were married on September 8. "Red" returned after a year's duty with the 15th Airborne Division in Europe.

2ND LT. RALPH C. CLONTZ, JR., is attached to the Inspector General Section, 66th Infantry Division Headquarters in Arles, France, as "Investigator and Assistant Claims Officer." Two German prisoners of war serve as musicians in the hotel where he is billeted. Ralph writes that he has taught them to play "O Davidson" and that now whenever he enters the dining room they immediately begin playing the old college tune.

2ND LT. RICHARD H. O'HAIR is serving with the Army of Occupation at Augsburg, Germany, attached to the 5th Infantry. Dick expects to remain at Augsburg until January 1.

LT. LEGH R. SCOTT, JR., who, since his return to this country in the spring from hospitalization in England, was a patient in Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Georgia, until August 31, has recovered from his wounds and has returned to duty. He reported to the Miami Redistribution Station in September for reassignment. Legh visited the campus in October while on leave.

1945

LT. RUSH B. WINCHESTER was the leader of the platoon, 71st Infantry Division, that seized Herman Goering's castle at Neuhaus. He reports that the castle is a true example of Goering's idiosyncrasies, with one room lavishly furnished with paintings, tapestries and Orientl rugs, while the next room is almost barren in its simplicity. Rush was in Paris on a pass in August and saw LT. BILL HARRILL, '44, on leave from the 78th Infantry Division; TOMMY BUMBARGER, '44, on leave from the 66th Infantry Division; 2ND LT. DICK PORT, '44, on his way to Rheims, France for reassignment; and EDWARD MAJOR, '44, on a pass from the 89th Division.

Miss Marguerite Belk and SGT. ARTHUR M. SPENCER, JR., both of Gastonia were married on August 7 in the First Baptist Church. LT. EDWARD WHITESIDES served as one of the ushers. Art served in England with the Eighth Air Force for twenty months and was home in August for a thirty day furlough before reporting for reassignment.

LT. GEORGE B. PETERS of Kingsport, Tenn., son of MR. (and Mrs.) ROBERT L. PETERS, '16, and Miss Emily Loftis of Charlotte, were married on September 9 at the Myers Park Presbyterian Church. BLANTON BELK, JR., '46, served as an usher. George returned recently to the States after serving with the 69th Division of the First Army. He wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge and the E.T.O. ribbon with two battle stars. He was a welcome visitor to the campus on September 26.

ED C. SUTTON was transferred from the Air Corps to the Infantry in May and was assigned as orderly to General Louis Hibbs, commanding general of the 63rd division. He reports some difficulty in convincing one of the German maids that the Allies won the war in Germany.

CAPT. HAZEL H. PHARR was made assistant operations officer of his squadron in July. He was with the 417th Bomb Group of the Fifth Air Force, flying A-20 Havocs at tree-top level to bomb enemy airdromes, supply dumps and transportation centers in the Philippines. Dux is the father of a daughter, Helen Louise, born in Charlotte on June 29. MAJOR SPRINGS PHARR, '38, his brother, is stationed at Oakland, California.

LT. PARKS M. KING, bombardier of a B-17, arrived in the States in July after ten months with the 15th Air Force in Italy. He is now at his home in Charlotte, N. C., having received his discharge in October.

LT. (J.G.) FRANK GAULT is serving aboard an Army Transport, carrying supplies to the Pacific. He received his lieutenant's stripes a few months ago and expects another half stripe soon. Frank hopes to be assigned to a Navy ship in December.

PFC. DAN A. MCLAURIN and Miss Mary Margaret Templeton of Mooresville were married July 26 in the Mooresville Central Methodist Church. Dan has completed his pre-medical course at Vanderbilt and is now at the medical school of the University of Georgia.

LT. DON BRYANT received a discharge in September after eight months in Fairbanks, Alaska testing planes in sub-zero weather. Don was with the Cold Weather Testing Detachment of the Proving Ground Command at Eglin Field, Fla. His special duty was testing B-17's in weather 60° below zero, making sure that the plane was safe for operations at such temperatures. Don plans to re-enter college after Christmas.

Miss Nancy Lee Lewis and ENSIGN A. DAVID WALKER, both of Chadbourne, N. C., were married August 11 in the Chadbourne Methodist Church. Dave received his Naval Air Corps wings on August 1 at Corpus Christi, Texas and is now taking further training at DeLand, Florida.

PFC. ROBERT S. YARBOROUGH, JR., is stationed at the Naha Air Depot on Okinawa. In a letter dated October 6, Bob wrote that he does not expect to be discharged soon and probably will not be able to return to Davidson until the latter part of 1946.

ART W. ROACH, '48, has been discharged after serving with the 450th Bomb Group (Heavies) in Europe. He has resumed studies here and is assisting Coach Shepard with the Freshman football team.

1946

PFC. JOHN M. DUNLAP, JR., returned to his home in Charlotte in July, after a year's overseas combat duty with the 104th (Timberwolf) Infantry Division of the 1st Army at Aachen, Cologne, Duren and Bitterfeld. After a thirty day furlough, John reported to the West Coast for reassignment.

S/SGT. CHRISTOPHER B. WALKER was home in July for thirty days before redeployment to the Pacific with the 95th Infantry Division. After fourteen months in the service, Christy wears the E.T.O. ribbon with two battle stars, the Purple Heart, a Presidential Unit Citation and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

PFC. DAVID GREGG THOMPSON joined the famous 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne in December and participated in the Battle of the Bulge. He was in Berchtesgaden on V-E Day and on V-J Day was receiving special training for war in the Pacific. Gregg made the regimental baseball team and played on it while in Berchtesgaden.

PFC. LEON HERNDON was at home in Charlotte (N. C.) in July before reporting to the Pacific coast for reassignment. He was attached to the 642nd Medical Hospital Ship platoon, transporting wounded men from the European Theater to the United States.

PFC. CHARLES H. REID was assigned to the 120th General Hospital in Manila as a clerk in September. He served for seven months at New Guinea before reporting to the Philippines. Charles holds the Asiatic-Pacific Theater ribbon with two bronze battle stars in addition to the Philippines Liberation ribbon.

CAPT. WILLIAM B. ROGERS, '43, is again enrolled at Davidson after being in the Army Air Corps for more than three years. Bill returned in the summer, having completed 146 aerial missions with 470 combat hours. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with four battle stars and the Philippines Liberation ribbon with two stars. In the eight months during which he led his Squadron in bombing every place from New Guinea to Formosa, Bill did not lose a single pilot. He was discharged in June and on his return to college was elected president of the Student Body and was tapped for O.D.K.

LT. J. A. TROUTMAN was a campus visitor in September. Although much of his activity has been of a secret nature, "Buck" was able to report that, having flown B-24's and B-29's, he is testing various types of ships for Air Intelligence. He hopes to receive his discharge in June, 1946.

WALTER LYONS BROWN, who withdrew at the end of his freshman year to enter the Navy, graduated Summa Cum Laude from Duke University on June 23. Walter has reported to Mid-shipman's school, Cornell University.

PVT. WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH, who entered the service in July and received his basic training at Camp Croft, S. C., has reported to Ft. Oglethorpe for special training as a separation officer.

Miss Constance Guy of Dauphin, Pa. and LT. DANIEL B. GRAHAM were married at his home in Polkton, N. C. on May 10. Dan is stationed at the San Marcos (Texas) Army Air Field, having received his wings and commission in the spring. REV. T. A. GUITON, '25, Dan's former pastor, performed the ceremony.

ENSIGN JOHN T. FESPERMAN, JR., wrote from Manila on September 18 that he is anxious to get back to Davidson. John is serving aboard the U.S.S. *Eugene E. Elmore.*

LT. L. RODNEY WHISNANT of Lenoir, N. C. and Miss Miriam Smith were married on June 24 in Cornelius, the home of the bride. Rodney received his commission in the Marine Corps Reserve at the Marine Corps Platoon Commanders School, Quantico, Va., on June 20.

Miss Joy Morgan of Georgetown, S. C. and LT. WILLIAM C. WILKINSON of Charlotte were married on June 16 in the Georgetown Methodist Church. Bill was wounded in Germany in December while fighting wtih General Patton's Third Army and has since been receiving treatment at the U. S. Army General Hospital at Camp Carson, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

On June 28 QUINDON HOBBS CARTER received his commission as Ensign in the Navy, as well as his B.S. degree from Harvard University. From Harvard he was sent to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine for preradar training.

1947

1ST LT. WILLIAM S. MCLEAN, '45, was discharged from the Air Corps after more than two years' service and re-entered Davidson during the summer. As a pilot of a B-17, "Bomber Bill" was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, and the E.T.O. ribbon with three battle stars. Bill is president of the Y.M.C.A. and was recently tapped for Omicron Delta Kappa.

On completion of a laboratory course at the Navy Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. recently, H.A. 1/C A. J. ELLINGTON, JR., reported to Gulfport, Miss., where he is in training at the U. S. Navy Training School of the Navy Medical Corps.

PVT. WILLIAM J. WILLIAMSON, JR., is stationed at Keesler Field, Miss. with the 3704th A.A.F. Base Unit, Sqdn. I, receiving advanced training at the airplane mechanic's school.

RADARMAN 3/C JOHN D. ASHMORE is serving aboard the U.S.S. *Atlanta.* In July he was with Admiral Halsey's fleet at Tokyo.

SGT. RALPH G. TRIPLETT is in Ward 7A, Battery General Hospital, Rome, Ga., recovering from wounds received April 5, 1945 in Germany. Ralph was a member of the Rainbow Division of the 7th Army and earned the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

PFC. EUGENE LINTON returned to Davidson this semester after receiving a medical discharge September 28 from the Camp Blanding (Florida) Army Hospital. Going overseas in September 1944 with an Infantry Replacement Unit, he was asigned to the 112th Infantry Regiment, 28th Division. Wounded slightly in November during combat in Germany, he was seriously wounded in December. Four days later he was captured and remained in German prison camps (with no hospital care for his wounds) until May, when he was liberated. He arrived in this country on June 12. After a sixty day furlough he reported to Camp Blanding for hospitalization.

According to recent information, the following are in training with the Navy: A/S J. D. MATHESON, JR., and A/S JACK F. ANDERSON with the N.R.O.T.C., Duke University, Durham, N. C.; A/S A. J. YOW, Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.; S 1/C ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, N.A.T.T.C., Ward Island, Corpus Christi, Texas; and S 2/C SAM A. BURGESS, JR., U.S.N. Hospital School, Bainbridge, Md.

1948

PVT. FRANK H. FURMAN, JR., who was a member last year of the A.S.T.R.P. Unit here and later withdrew from the service to enroll in the regular civilian session, is now in the Army Air Corps, receiving training with the Army Air Force Mechanics School, Keesler Field, Miss.

Recent information received here reveals that the following class members are in training in the Navy and Merchant Marine: C/M JOSEPH E. QUINN and C/M JACK P. ETHERIDGE, U. S. Merchant Marine, Pass Christian, Miss.; Hospital Corpsman 2/C JAMES T. REID, U. S. Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.; A/S WM. P. DAVIS, JR., H.A. 2/C ROBERT D. BARNES (Hospital Corps) U.S.N.T.C., Bainbridge, Md.; S 1/C RONALD B. DIETRICK, U.S.N. Hospital, Farragut, Idaho; S 2/C J. W. MEDFORD, JR., and S 2/C FRANK A. RANKIN, JR., N.A.T.T.C., Memphis, Tenn.; PVT. BERNARD W. CRUSE, JR., Marine Base, Parris Island, S. C. A medical discharge has been recommended for Frank.

J. CARVER WOOD, JR., has received an appointment to West Point and enrolled in the Academy on July 16.

Alumni Notes—Civilian

NOTE—The preponderance of ministerial notes in this issue is due to the large number of Davidsonians in service.

1870

REV. GEORGE F. SUMMEY, D.D., oldest living Davidson Alumnus, who celebrated his 92nd birthday on June 3, spent the summer months in northern Michigan. He returned to his home in New Orleans in September. His health is good and his interest in his Alma Mater continues as keen as ever.

1890

The Mecklenburg County Medical Society paid tribute in June to the doctors of the county and the City of Charlotte who are 70 years old or more. Included among those so honored were T. N. REID of Matthews; J. R. ALEXANDER, '93, of Charlotte; W. M. STRONG, '06, and T. M. MCCOY, '05, of Charlotte.

1893

Friends of DR. HUGH MURCHISON of Columbia, S. C., will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Murchison in May.

DR. S. W. MOORE of Fort Pierce, Florida, supplied for the churches of Taylorsville, New Salem and Stony Point in Concord Presbytery (N. C.), during the summer. In October he returned to Florida for his sixth winter season at Fellsmere community.

1895

WATSON M. FAIRLY, for four years temporary pastor of the Waldensian church in Valdese, was honorably retired by Concord Presbytery in June. He is now serving as temporary supply for the First Church, Lumberton, N. C.

On August 26, REV. SAMUEL L. CATHEY preached his last sermon at the Concord Presbyterian Church in Loray, marking the completion of 47 years in the ministry.

REV. F. A. BARNES presented his resignation in June to the Harmony group of churches in Concord Presbytery (Harmony, Bethany and Tabor). He had served this group since 1929.

1896

REV. C. H. LITTLE and REV. B. FRANK YANDELL, '17, were elected in September as chaplains of the Charlotte chapter of the North Carolina Association of American War Dads.

R. MURPHY WILLIAMS recently retired as pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Greensboro (N. C.), after 46 years in the ministry, 39 of which was spent in his Greensboro pastorate—the entire life of the church.

1900

REV. JOHN A. MCMURRAY began his pastorate in March at the Wallace Memorial Church, Panama City (Florida). He formerly served the Presbyterian churches in Davie County (Mocksville, N. C.).

1901

At the May General Assembly meeting, a special committee was named to report on provisions for Negro candidates for the ministry. Named on this committee were ROBERT T. FAUCETTE; J. H. CALIGAN, '27; and S. HUGH BRADLEY, '23.

DR. W. S. RANKIN, chairman of the Charlotte City Health Board, made public the report in July of the special epidemiology committee, of which DR. MONROE T. GILMOUR, '29, served as chairman. DR. HAMILTON W. MCKAY, '06, was also a member of this committee which made a study of the polio situation and recommended establishment of an "adequate contagious hospital unit, separate and apart from any other hospital building."

1903

Abington Presbytery (Virginia), at a called meeting on June 25, dissolved the Pulaski pastorates of W. W. ARROWOOD, who has since taken the chair of Bible at King College. European and Mediterranean travel, with an extended visit to the Holy Land, especially fit him for this new work.

1904

DR. R. GEORGE MCALILEY, prominent child specialist of Atlanta, is a patient at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Thornwell Orphanage (Clinton, S. C.), in June, JOEL S. MORSE, prominent insurance agent of Abbeville, was elected chairman of that body. He had served as a member of the Board for many years.

1905

Representative J. BAYARD CLARK of the Seventh North Carolina district, is a member of the House military affairs subcommittee which began in September its tour of investigation of demobilization centers in the southeast, the purpose being to determine how demobilization may be hastened.

DR. W. T. THOMPSON of Union Seminary delivered the sermon at the celebration of the 175th anniversary of Orange Presbytery, held at Hawfields church near Mebane (N. C.), September 5. DR. WALTER L. LINGLE, '92, delivered the principal address. Dr. Thompson conducted a course on "The Christian Basis of World Order" for the Synod of Missouri at its Ministers' Institute, Auxiliary Training School and Leadership Training School held at Fulton the latter part of June.

DR. BENJAMIN F. WYMAN of Columbia, secretary of the State Board of Health and State Health Officer, was one of the speakers at the Piedmont District Staff Educational Conference held in Chester September 27. He was also the principal speaker at a meeting of county sanitariams held in Columbia, September 12.

1906

DR. BENJAMIN R. LACY, president of Union Seminary, delivered the Baccalaureate sermon at the May Commencement exercises of North Carolina State College in Raleigh.

At the midsummer meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery, held at Stephensen church near Indian Trail, REV. J. M. WALKER of Steel Creek was elected moderator, succeeding REV. C. N. MORRISON, '21. The Presbytery received the following: REV. ROY F. WHITLEY, '29, called to the First Church in Monroe; REV. WILLIAM A. GAMBLE, recently discharged after four and a half years' service as Army chaplain, called to St. Paul's church, Charlotte; and HERBERT THACKER THROWER, '48, of Charlotte as a candidate for the ministry.

REV. J. OSCAR MANN of Charlotte is the secretary and treasurer of the new Joint Committee of Church Planning and Building designated by the committees of Home Missions and Religious Education of the Synod of North Carolina. REV. GEORGE MAUZE, '23, of Winston-Salem, and DR. E. E. GILLESPIE of Greensboro serve on the committee as representatives from the Home Missions Committee. REV. C. A. MCGIRT, '20, of Salisbury, represents the Committee of Religious Education.

JAMES H. CLARK of Elizabethtown, designated by Governor Cherry to head the State Medical Care Commission, was formally elected as chairman of that group at an organization meeting held in Raleigh July 27. Governor Cherry spoke of this as "one of the most important tasks ever assigned to a body of men and women in North Carolina."

SCOTT CANDLER, prominent one-man commissioner from DeKalb County, is currently receiving mention as a prospect for governor of Georgia. He has been attracting wide attention for bringing new industries to his county and for spreading city conveniences to rural areas.

1907

Friends of DR. CHARLES L. CRANE will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Crane in a New York hospital October 2. She and Dr. Crane had flown from Africa, where they were serving as missionaries in the Belgian Congo, to New York where she underwent an operation which was followed by pneumonia and heart failure.

1908

DR. OREN MOORE of Charlotte was formally installed as president of the Medical Society of North Carolina at a meeting of the executive committee held in Raleigh early in June. He requested the establishment of standing committees to study maternal deaths in North Carolina and the condition of State hospitals. He was one of the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the Ninth District of the Medical Society, held in Salisbury, September 27.

The Young People's Conference of Concord Presbytery was held at Mitchell College from June 25 through June 30. Included on the staff were: J. K. PARKER of Center Church, Mt. Mourne; CARL R. PRITCHETT, '30, of Davidson; JOHN MCKINNON, '32, of Concord; OREN MOORE, JR., '37, of Concord; and ROBERT TURNER, '30, executive secretary of the Presbytery who acted as business manager.

DR. JOHN MCSWEEN, former president of Tusculum College, accepted the call of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Greenville, S. C., and began his duties there September 15. He was the Baccalaureate speaker at the Commencement exercises of Flora Macdonald College on May 27 and addressed the seniors of Winthrop College (Rock Hill, S. C.), on May 20 at the combined Baccalaureate and graduation exercises.

1909

J. J. MURRAY of Lexington was recently elected moderator of the Synod of Virginia, at its annual fall session at Union Seminary in Richmond, succeeding T. K. CURRIE, '05.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Newton (N. C.), has extended a call to REV. JOSEPH H. CARTER of Central Presbyterian Church, Anderson, S. C. His decision to accept the call has been announced.

REV. W. D. RATCHFORD of Duncan's Creek Presbyterian Church was a guest speaker at the 103rd anniversary of the founding of Olivet Presbyterian Church at McConnellsville (S. C.), on September 16.

HUGH A. QUERY of Gastonia was elected publicity officer of the Gaston County Post of the American Legion for the current year, at the June elections.

1910

REV. MCKENDREE LONG was installed in July as chaplain of the Hurst Turner Post of the American Legion, Statesville, N. C.

REV. FRANK S. BLUE of Linden was one of the leaders of the third conference of Young People held at Flora Macdonald College the latter part of June. Other leaders and members of the staff include REV. J. F. MENIUS, '11, Fayetteville; REV. T. A. GUITON, '25, of Lillington; REV. DAVID BLUE, '33, of Wade; REV. MERRILL KEITH, '35, of Erwin, director; REV. J. I. KNIGHT, '22, of Rowland, dean; and REV. C. M. GIBBS, '15, of Dunn, business manager and treasurer.

1911

REV. W. A. BENFIELD was received from Greenbrier Presbytery into Kanawha Presbytery at its stated summer meeting, July 17, at Clothier, West Virginia. He is stated supply of the Buffalo, Pliny Kenova, and Winfield churches, and resides at Eleanor, W. Va.

REV. HENRY L. REAVES and REV. R. H. STONE, '18, participated in the dedication services for the Commonwealth Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, on July 8. Henry is a chaplain in the U. S. Navy, holding the rank of captain, and at the present is on board the hospital ship "J. M. Huddleston." He expects to be discharged soon, after which he plans to do further study at Union Seminary.

DR. H. G. BEDINGER, president of Flora Macdonald College, was elected president of the Red Springs Rotary Club, in July.

1912

J. J. BARNHARDT of Concord, president of the Central North Carolina Council of Boy Scouts, presented a certificate of Heroism from the National Council of Boy Scouts late in June to James Lentz of Ellerbe who saved a paratrooper from drowning.

B. FRANK MCMILLAN, Lumberton druggist and Robeson County sheriff, received notice in June of his appointment as clerk of Superior Court in Robeson. He had recently received a leave of absence as rural carrier to become druggist in the Johnson Drug Store, which he formerly owned. He is a past commander of American Legion Post 42, twice past master of St. Alban's Masonic Lodge, and a former postmaster at Lumberton, N. C.

1913

REV. CHESTER M. CAMPBELL has moved into the Presbyterian Manse at Greeleyville, S. C., where he recently began serving the Greeleyville, Brewington and Union churches. He was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Camilla, Ga.

DR. JOSEPH T. WEARN has recently been appointed dean of Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland. He will continue his present duties as professor of medicine and director of the department of medicine at Lakeside Hospital.

REV. H. D. CORBETT resigned the pastorate of Bethel Presbyterian Church at Walterboro, S. C., effective the last of May, to accept a call to the Presbyterian Church at Walhalla, S. C. On August 26 he participated in the 50th anniversary service of the Bowling Green (S. C.), Presbyterian Church, of which he is a former minister.

WILLIAM P. JACOBS, who resigned the presidency of Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C., last February to become the president and executive director of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by that college at its spring Commencement exercises. Dr. Jacobs is also president of Jacobs Press, book publishers and printers, and the author of three books, "The Problems of the Cotton Manufacturer in South Carolina," "The Pioneer," and "Tennis, Builder of Citizenship."

1914

DAN T. CALDWELL, director of the Presbyterian, U. S., Defense Service Council, has been selected by the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains for visitation to the India-Burma theater of operations in September. This visit is to allow him to confer with Army and Navy chaplains and servicemen and to attempt to interpret their needs to the home church.

The opening sermon of the 85th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., held in Montreat in May, was delivered by DR. CHARLES L. KING, retiring moderator. REV. P. J. GARRISON, JR., '28, was named permanent clerk. The following chairmen of standing committees were named: Bills and Overtures, C. L. KING; Stewardship, M. A. BOGGS, '15; Christian Education and Ministerial Relief, W. A. BENFIELD, JR., '36; Woman's Work, DUNBAR OGDEN, JR., '23; Training School for Lay Workers, R. W. COUSAR, '18; Social and Moral Welfare, K. J. FOREMAN, '11 (faculty); and Foreign Relations, W. L. LINGLE, '92 (president emeritus). The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. King in June by Austin College (Texas).

WALTER S. ROBERTSON of Richmond, Va., former stock broker and banker who headed the United States Lend-Lease mission to Australia, was appointed (in the spring) counsellor in economic affairs to Chungking, China, with the personal rank of minister, attached to the United States Embassy. In June, before leaving for China, he attended the opening of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, meeting the leaders of the Chinese delegation. He returned to the States in September, 1944, from Australia after Lend-Lease in that country was amalgamated with the Foreign Economic Administration—for the last six months of his stay there, he had been in charge of FEA.

DR. HENRY HARRINGTON HILL, superintendent of schools at Pittsburgh (Pa.), and former Dean of the University of Kentucky, has accepted the presidency of Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn. He took office there in September.

At the organization meeting of the new Lions Club of Davidson, held June 29, CLOYD S. GOODRUM, local druggist who won national acclaim in the Sixth War Loan Drive, was elected first vice-president. Registrar FRED W. HENGEVELD, '18, was elected second vice-president; Dean C. K. BROWN, '21, and Auditor M. W. MCGILL, '22, were named members of the board of directors.

REV. THOMAS P. JOHNSTON, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kingsport, Tenn., was the May Commencement speaker for Lees-McRae College, Banner Elk, N. C. REV. GEORGE MAUZE, '23, of Winston-Salem delivered the Baccalaureate sermon.

1915

Senator ALFRED SCARBOROUGH was named chairman of the Sumter (S. C.), county Agricultural and Industrial Committee organized in August to promote closer cooperation and co-ordination among the heads of business and agricultural interests in the county.

"Our Fighting Faith" is the title of a book published recently by REV. JOHN BLANTON BELK, pastor of the St. Giles Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va. It is dedicated to the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia.

REV. C. H. ROWAN, for the past two years pastor of the Bowling Green and Beth-Shiloh Churches (S. C.), accepted in August a call tendered him by the Montgomery Presbyterian Church, Savannah, Ga.

LEX KLUTZ, general secretary of the Charlotte Y.M.C.A., was recently named administrator of a sum of money, left in the will of DR. R. A. DUNN (honorary), to be used for work among the young men of Blowing Rock and vicinity. Lex is serving this year as historian of the Masonic Fellowship Club in Charlotte.

The "Minute Man" flag from the United States Treasury was presented in midsummer to the Cannon Manufacturing Company (Concord, N. C.), of which CHARLES A. CANNON is president. He is also the newly-elected chairman of the board of American Cotton Manufacturers Association, was re-elected (in June) president of the North Carolina Traffic League, and re-elected (in July) as vice-chairman of the Independent Student Aid trustees of the Student Aid Association.

1916

R. S. "DUTCH" WITHERINGTON is the sales supervisor for 1945 of the Kinston (N. C.), Tobacco Board of Trade. The Kinston market, the "World's Foremost Tobacco Center," has three independent dealers: The Dixie Leaf Tobacco Company, L. B. Jenkins Tobacco Company, and E. V. Webb & Company.

At an organization meeting of the new Lenoir chapter of the National Aeronautical Association held in June, GEORGE H. BERNHARDT was elected vice-president. He is also chairman of the Morganton-Lenoir Airport authority, of which T. HENRY WILSON, '20, is a member, which met in September to complete certain details in the hope of getting operations started at the airport in the near future. George was appointed to help secure a hangar for the airport.

HUGH B. CRAIG of Concord is the War Finance Chairman for Cabarrus County and participated in the ceremonies attending the presentation of the Minute Man flag to the plants of the Cannon Mills Company in September.

R. G. FINLEY, prominent business executive of North Wilkesboro, is serving for the current year as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Wilkes County.

M. R. ADAMS was re-elected to the City Council of Gastonia at the spring elections. "Chuck" is a leader in the civic and religious activity of his community.

1917

At the annual spring session of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association held in Greenville, B. F. HAGOOD of Easley was re-elected president. He announced the transfer of the executive offices from Clinton to Columbia.

At the annual convention of the North Carolina War Dads, held at the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce in September, REV. B. FRANK YANDELL was re-elected as one of the chaplains of the organization. A 10-point program was presented to help in efforts directed on behalf of returned and returning veterans of World War II.

WILSON H. CRANFORD of Shelby, district manager for the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company, was married on August 31 to Mrs. Blanche Stewart Barbee of Charlotte. Until three months ago, he was associated with the advertising department of the Shelby Daily Star.

WILLIAM H. NEAL of Winston-Salem is serving for another term as second vice-president of the North Carolina Bankers Association, it was announced in Raleigh in June.

1918

SHELBY T. MCCLOY, who was visiting professor of History at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, last year, returned there this fall for a permanent appointment as Professor of History. Prior to this position, he was in the History department of Duke University.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Carbon Company, held in New York City on July 24, DR. LAUCHLIN M. CURRIE was elected vice-president

in charge of Research. A major (reserve), in the Chemical Warfare service, he has been vitally connected with the S.A.M. Laboratories, division of war research, at Columbia University. He maintains offices in both New York and Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN B. DAFFIN, professor of Physics and business manager of Mary Baldwin College, was invited in the summer by the War Department to go either to Oxford, England, or to Paris as a uniformed specialist for a period of from seven to twelve months to teach college physics to U. S. soldiers. He declined, since his duties did not permit a leave of absence at the time.

HUGH M. GREY, Concord hosiery manufacturer, was appointed in August to an industry panel of the Fourth Regional War Labor Board. He assists in hearings of labor disputes and makes recommendations to the War Labor Board. This is the second time that Hugh has been called on to serve the government. For a year he was stationed in Washington as head of the Hosiery division of the War Production Board.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., southern representative of the national Audubon Society, spoke at Davidson on September 25 on "Birds and Other Wild Life of the Southern United States." His lecture was illustrated by a 1,200 foot color movie. He has contributed many interesting and informative articles to magazines and journals in the field of ornithology, where he is recognized as an authority.

DR. JAMES L. FOWLE, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and chaplain for the City of Chattanooga, Tenn., was added to the faculty of the University of Chattanooga in August as teacher of Bible. "Faith and Action Conferences" were held during July in seven regions of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Included in the headline speakers were DR. FOWLE (for Mississippi); AKMAND L. CURRIE, '21, (for Kentucky and West Virginia); W. A. BENFIELD, JR., '36 (for Arkansas and Missouri); JOHN L. FAIRLY, '09 (for West Virginia); WILLIAM M. BELK, '32 (regional director from Tennessee); W. B. SULLIVAN, '20 (regional director from Kentucky); and R. W. MILES, '11 (pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Ky.).

1919

JOHN CROSLAND, Charlotte real estate developer, completed plans early in August for building nineteen new homes on Skyland Road, to cost $95,000.00. The project is made possible since the Federal Housing Agency has allotted materials necessary for the construction of houses to relieve the wartime shortage.

DR. CHARLES B. ROBSON, professor of political science at the University of North Carolina, arrived in the States early in September after five months of service with the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey. In the Morale division, he studied the effects of bombing on the civilian population in Germany. His bases during most of the period of study were Hanover and Bremen. In addition, he made frequent tours in the surrounding areas, coming in contact with Germans on all economic levels and in a wide variety of occupations.

R. DAVE HALL of Belmont, who has been serving on the advisory committee of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, was named its chairman at a meeting held in September at the school in Belmont.

The Southern Prsebyterian Journal, of which DR. HENRY B. DENDY of Weaverville is the editor, will be published twice a month instead of once a month, by decision of the board of directors held in Montreat in August. Dr. Dendy, C. GRIER DAVIS (D.D.), '27, and R. E. MCCLURE, '20, were on the faculty of the Young Peoples Leadership School held at King College June 27-29.

DR. JOHN PHARR of Charlotte was elected president of the State Board of Dental Examiners at the annual meeting of the Board held in Raleigh in June.

REV. W. M. CURRIE, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Belmont, participated in the Second Annual Ministers' Institute, held in that church on September 19, with an attendance of over 200 ministers. He also serves as vice-president of the Belmont Rotary Club, as Americanism Officer of the local post of the American Legion and as a director of the Stowe Thread Company.

1920

WILLIAM J. PHARR, retiring president of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, presided at its twentieth annual meeting in Gastonia September 7. Serving also as vice-president and treasurer of Stowe Mills, Inc., he is the present chairman of the executive committee of the Association. In June he was elected commander of Auten-Stowe Post of the American Legion, Belmont. Bill is now president of the Gaston County (Davidson College), Alumni Association.

GILBERT DOUGLAS SAMPLE of Oklahoma City and Miss Bess Ellen Shepard of St. Louis, Missouri, were married July 28. Their address in Oklahoma City is 704 N.W. Forty-Second.

REV. A. DOUGLAS MCARN of Camden, S. C., led the inspirational services at the Senior-Intermediate Young People's Conference of Congaree Presbytery held June 13-19 at the Columbia Y.M.C.A. Camp in Lexington County. Other leaders were REV. E. BERT WILKINSON, '30 (who also served as business manager), REV. ARTHUR M. MARTIN, '25, and REV. ALEX M. MITCHELL, '21, who acted as director.

W. B. SULLIVAN, regional director of religious education in Kentucky and West Virginia since 1938, has accepted a call to become director of religious education in the Synods of Texas and Oklahoma, effective October 1.

1921

SAMUEL A. BURGESS, agency manager in Florida for the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the past eight years, was named second vice-president of the company as of September 1. His headquarters will be the New York City offices in the future.

REV. C. N. MORRISON, pastor of Mallard Creek Prsebyterian Church in Mecklenburg Presbytery for several years, began his duties in September as pastor of Bethesda and Uriel churches in York County, S. C. His address is McConnellsville, S. C.

D. B. FREEMAN is the recently named superintendent of Mountain Orphanage at Black Mountain, N. C.

DONALD S. MENZIES, former secretary of the First National Bank of Hickory, was made executive vice-president at its Board of Directors meeting held in September.

REV. R. C. CLONTZ, formerly of Davidson, was received from Wilmington Presbytery into Concord Presbytery in June, and now serves the Glen Alpine, Bridgewater and Clinchfield churches, near Morganton.

ARMAND L. CURRIE's Christmas booklet, "The Man Who Owned the Stable," has proved so popular that he has been persuaded to write another. It is Joseph's story entitled, "My Son." At the General Assembly meeting in May, Dr. Currie was named chairman of the board of trustees of the Assembly's Training School, succeeding DAN T. CALDWELL, '14. E. D. WITHERSPOON, '27, was named vice-chairman.

HADLEY A. HILL, a resident of Bronxville, N. Y. for the past seven years, moved on Nov. 1st to 1527 Teall Ave., Syracuse 6, N. Y. Hadley is continuing his association with the Thomas Publishing Company as district manager in Central New York and in addition will also represent Fraser's Canadian Trade Directories of Montreal, Canada in the same territory.

1922

WILLIAM E. CRANE of Charleston, W. Va., received the degree of Doctor of Theology from Union Seminary in June, his subject being "A Program of Pastoral Counselling in the Average Church."

DANIEL P. MCGEACHY, JR., of Clearwater, Fla., received the degree of Doctor of Theology from Union Seminary in June. His subject was "This Royal Way."

King College conferred upon THOMAS ARCHIE FREEMAN of Tazewell, Va., the degree of Doctor of Divinity in June.

JAMES C. WOOL of Martinton, W. Va., received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Davis and Elkins College in June.

In July an announcement was made that Hampden-Sydney College had conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon A. H. HOLLINGSWORTH, JR., '26, pastor of the Second Church, Roanoke, Va.

DR. T. HENRY PATTERSON was dismissed by Kanawha Presbytery, West Virginia, in July in order that he might accept the office of executive secretary of Orange Presbytery, Synod of North Carolina. The end of his pastorate at the Second Church, Huntington, W. Va., became effective on August 15. He recently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Davis and Elkins College. His present address is 407 Hillcrest Drive, Greensboro, N. C.

CECIL W. GILCHRIST, chairman of the Charlotte Planning Board, addressed the Civitan Club on September 7, citing the proper use of the city's land as the basic premise of any city planning board.

REV. L. A. TAYLOR, acting pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Newport News, Va., has accepted a call to become the executive secretary of the Wilmington (N. C.), Presbytery, and assumed the duties of that office November 1.

DANNER L. MAHOOD was recently promoted to the position of associate professor of English at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1927. Since 1941 he has been president of the Granville Festival Association and for the past two years was president of the Denison chapter of the American Association of University Professors. Dan also serves as a member of the Educational Advisory Committee of Omicron Delta Kappa.

MR. and Mrs. JOHN S. CURRY of Quincey, Florida, have announced the birth of a son, John S., Jr., in June.

JAMES SPRUNT, for twelve years pastor of the Westminster Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, assumed his duties on November 4 as pastor of the Lookout Mountain Church, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

Dr. Julian P. Price is the present secretary of the House of Delegates of the South Carolina Medical Association which held its first meeting in eighteen months on October 2 in Columbia.

1923

At the meeting of Bethel Presbytery at Allison Creek Church, York County, S. C., on July 17, Rev. M. P. Calhoun was elected moderator.

Miss Mary Maxine Royhl and Dr. Hugh H. Smith, both of New York City, were married on May 18 in the chapel of the Church of the Transfiguration. For some time stationed in Bogota, Colombia, with the Rockefeller Foundation, Hugh is now located in New York as assistant director of the international health division of the Foundation.

Dr. Sim Mayo Wrenn, surgeon of the Goldsboro (N. C.), hospital and a member of the American College of Surgeons, was elected in July chief of surgery at Thompson Memorial Hospital in Lumberton, N. C.

A daughter, Frances Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Fidler in Charlottesville, Virginia, on June 15.

Rev. Thomas Layton Fraser of Vineland, New Jersey, accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Maxton, N. C., and began his ministry there October 1.

1924

Friends and fellow alumni of Davis Robinson of Charlotte will regret to learn of the death of his father, Mr. Joe H. Robinson, on July 9. Although not an Alumnus of Davidson, Mr. Robinson was an ardent supporter and a good friend of the College.

1925

Lawrence C. Little, former professor of Philosophy and Religion at the Cathedral of Learning, the University of Pittsburgh (Pa.), recently became professor of Education at the University's School of Education.

Wilburn A. Thompson was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Davidson at a meeting of the Board held in September. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of M. H. Goodrum, father of Cloyd S. Goodrum, '14.

Ben U. Ratchford, who has attained an outstanding reputation as an economist, was recently appointed to serve with Dean Calvin B. Hoover of Duke University, Chief of Economic Intelligence and economic advisor to the United States Control Council in Germany. Ben joined Dr. Hoover in Germany during August and assisted in preparing a basic preliminary report on the German standard of living and the problem of German reparations. When Dr. Hoover left Germany, Ben succeeded him as chairman of the the German Standard of Living Board which is continuing studies vital to the solution of the problem of German reparations. He also serves on the Quadripartite Subcommittee dealing with the problem of the level of German industry. There are British, French and Russians as well as Americans on this committee. Ben's headquarters are in Berlin.

Notice was received in July of the reappointment of J. Alex McMillan of Charlotte, secretary and assistant treasurer of the John C. Shepherd Lumber Company, to the committee of the domestic distribution department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

S. F. Bryant, pastor of the Pulaski Heights Church, Little Rock, Ark., received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Arkansas College at its 1945 Commencement exercises, held in May.

A. N. Moffett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Port Gibson, Miss., and member of the Board of Trustees of Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, was appointed by the board, at its June meeting, chairman of a committee to institute a program of repairs and improvements at the Academy.

1926

It was learned in July that Calvin Young, Jr., is the assistant paymaster of the Bechtel-McCone Corporation of Birmingham, Ala.

Alton B. Claytor, following his recent discharge from the Army, resumed his duties as news editor of the Lincoln County News, Lincolnton, N. C.

Conrad Frederick Smith has been appointed eastern manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board and opened offices in the Mercantile Exchange Building in New York City. This board is accomplishing a great deal for the poultry industry in the field of consumer education.

At the Commencement Exercises of Union Theological Seminary in June, announcement was made of the acceptance by James M. Appleby of the office of director of field work. Jim is expected to begin his duties of coordinating the work of students in the field with their classes in the seminary, when the shortage of pastors has decreased.

Joseph M. Garrison, recently resigned Director of Student Work of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., began his duties on Sept. 1 as pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Greensboro. Joe received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Davidson at the Commencement Exercises in May.

1927

D. M. Calhoun of Elizabethtown (N. C.), was elected superintendent of Bladen County schools at a special meeting of the county Board of Education and began his duties in that capacity on July 1.

Richard (Dick) Grey of Davidson, who received his discharge this spring from the Navy, is back in the hosiery mill business, located in Yanceyville, N. C.

At the beginning of the summer, James A. McAlpine moved from Boulder, Colorado, to Stillwater, Oklahoma, to become director of a school opened by the Navy for its Language Officer Training program. In this capacity he acts, in his own words, as "real estate dealer, rental control officer, director of the school, supervisor of teacher training and minister, as well as public relations officer (to speak to Church groups, Chamber of Commerce meetings, clubs, etc.)."

Harry G. Goodykoontz, pastor of the First Church, Denton, Texas, became Director of Student Work in the Presbyterian Church, U. S., on September 1. His office is in Louisville, Ky., at 309 Urban Building.

Davis and Elkins College conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Ronald S. Wilson of Winchester, Va., in June.

1928

Julian Lake, formerly of Rock Hill, S. C., became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Bristol, Tenn., in June. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Davidson College in May.

W. J. Armfield, III, of Burlington Mills, Greensboro (N. C.), is one of the nine-member committee of textile officials appointed by Governor Cherry the first of August to serve in an advisory capacity to the Knitting Department of N. C. State College at Raleigh.

Brice W. Miller, a major in the Army Air Corps, discharged in October, 1944, is the Service Officer for the Rowan County Veterans Service Council, with offices located in the Owen Building, Salisbury, N. C.

B. W. Dickson of Shelby and his brother, Ralph, purchased in August the Shuford Building on West Franklin Ave. in Gastonia (N. C.). They are owners of the Genuine Parts Company, dealers in automotive supplies.

Henry G. Newsom was appointed to the finance committee of the City Council of Charlotte (N. C.), during the spring elections. This committee met in July at the City Hall with the city department heads to determine the budget requirements for the current year.

Ralph A. Glenn, member of the Concord (N. C.), High School faculty since 1929, with the exception of three years when he was with the Citizens National Bank there, was chosen principal of the High School in July. He succeeds the late Eris Cassell, '21. Ralph attended the University in Chapel Hill last summer to prepare for his new duties.

Miss Dorothy Amanda Dozier of Charlotte and John M. Akers of Gastonia were married February 14 in Clover, S. C., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Akers, the former a brother of the bridegroom. John, formerly assistant director of the Works Progress Administration in Washington, is vice-president and general manager of Akers Motor Lines, Inc. He is a director in the National Bank of Commerce and of the American Trucking Association, Inc., of Washington.

W. S. ("Bill") Tate of Tate-Brown Company, Charlotte, N. C., has issued a handy little bluebook filled with interesting information on haberdashery, football, other sports, Army and Navy insignia, and what not. An annual publication, the bluebook is a very popular item.

Robert Lee Mauney has recently moved from Salisbury to Smithfield, N. C., where he is a tobacco buyer for American Supplies, Inc.

John S. Foster, Jr., was promoted to the position of vice-president and secretary of the City National Bank of Winston-Salem (N. C.), at a meeting of the Board of Directors in June. John has been associated with the bank since his graduation.

Rev. P. J. Garrison, Jr., of Winston-Salem, was named superintendent of Home Missions of Holston Presbytery, Tennessee, effective September 1. He resides in Johnson City.

1929

On November 1 Rev. Robert C. Grady of Cleveland, Ohio, began his pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Arlington Heights, Ill.

REV. ROY F. WHITLEY was received from Orange Presbytery (N. C.), into Mecklenburg Presbytery, at a meeting held in Charlotte in July, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Monroe. Installation services were held on August 5, in which DR. O. C. WILLIAMSON, '18, and REV. R. H. STONE, '18, participated.

R. S. ABERNATHY, JR., of Charlotte, was re-elected for a three-year term as a director of the Family and Children's Service Bureau at a meeting of the Board held September 12. Sid is the president of the Charlotte Chapter of the Davidson College Alumni Association.

SAM BLACK of Davidson, manager of the Midland (N. C.), Hosiery Mill, attended a meeting in Charlotte September 20-21 of the plant managers of the Chadbourn Hosiery Mills to outline plans for future operations and for merchandising of hosiery as soon as the reconversion process is completed.

ROBERT W. KIRKPATRICK spent a week in June at Western Seminary in Pittsburgh in an intensive period of teaching public speaking. He has been elected executive secretary of Roanoke Presbytery. He will hold this office in addition to his pastorate in South Boston, Va. Bob also edits The Roanoke Presbyterian, published quarterly, a newcomer in the field of Presbytery papers.

Under the leadership of WILLIAM E. PHIFER, JR., pastor of the Westminster Church, Nashville's (Tenn.) Protestant Pastors' Association has made two advance steps. The association now conducts daily devotional services over the city's large radio station, WSM. A council of churches for the City of Nashville has been formed with THOMAS C. BARR, '26, pastor of the Trinity Church, as president.

STEWART H. LONG of Oklahoma City recently became pastor of the Park View Presbyterian Church, Marietta, Ga.

Austin College conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon EDWARD V. RAMAGE of Oklahoma City in June of this year.

1930

H. E. RUSSELL of Montgomery, Ala., received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Presbyterian College, during their June Commencement exercises.

REV. NEILL R. MCGEACHY, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Statesville, N. C., delivered the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Mitchell College (Statesville), at the May Commencement exercises.

Miss Kalista Hood, daughter of Mrs. Fraser Hood and the late Dr. Fraser Hood of Davidson, and WALTER LEWIS HART of San Antonio, Texas, were married on October 6 in the Davidson Presbyterian Church. REV. CARL R. PRITCHETT, pastor, officiated, assisted by President JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM. A. HEATH ("PETE") WHITTLE and Prof. FRONTIS JOHNSTON were among the ushers. Lewis is connected with Dewar, Robertson and Pancoast, investment banking firm of San Antonio, and is a member of the Texas Cavaliers, the German Club, the Conopus Club and the Christmas Cotillion Club.

CLAUDE C. SWAIM, former Presbyterian (U. S.) minister, was ordained this summer a deacon in the Episcopal Church, after having studied at the Virginia Seminary in Alexandria. His present work is at Grace Church, Cismont, Va.

ERNEST LINWOOD ("PETE") LAFFERTY, on leave of absence from Lees-McRae College (Banner Elk, N. C.), has recently joined the staff of American Bemberg Corporation and North American Rayon Corporation, Elizabethton, Tenn., as chemist in the power department in charge of water and waste studies. For the past two years he was chemist in charge of the Stream Sanitation Laboratory of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

1931

JAMES A. JONES, pastor of the Myers Park Church, Charlotte, was one of the principal speakers at the fifty-sixth Commencement exercises of Agnes Scott College held June 2-4. "James A." is the author of the "Introduction" to "The History of the First Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C.," by the late DR. R. A. DUNN (honorary). This book, off the press in July, makes a valuable contribution to the story of religious growth in this section of the state.

THEODORE T. KIBLER is employed by the U. S. Government and is stationed in London, serving with the Office of War Information.

REV. CHARLES E. S. KRAEMER of Leland, Miss., has accepted the call, extended to him in October, to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte. He and his family will make their home in the church manse.

ARCHIE W. MCLEAN, widely known young banker of North Carolina, joined the Charlotte staff of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company this spring as assistant vice-president. He has served as chairman of group six of the North Carolina Bankers Association and as a member of the Association's executive committee.

LEON H. CORBETT, prominent lawyer of Burgaw (N. C.), was a visitor to the campus in July, at which time Leon H. Corbett, Jr., age 7, who was with him, was tentatively enrolled for the class of 1954.

ALBERT B. MCCLURE, Lincolnton (N. C.), has accepted a call to the Waldensian Presbyterian Church, Valdese, N. C., effective October 1.

1932

Announcement was made recently of the appointment of SPENCER J. MCCALLIE, JR., and R. L. MCCALLIE, '33, as associate headmasters of the McCallie School at Chattanooga, Tenn.

WILLIAM S. LEA, rector of the Christ Episcopal Church in Raleigh (N. C.), became ill the latter part of the summer while spending his vacation at his home in Knoxville, Tenn. He entered the hospital there for treatment and since then has been steadily improving.

Announcement was made in August that NAT G. SPIER of Charlotte had been named executive vice-president of the Carolina Realty Company.

1933

On May 27, A. LESLIE THOMPSON, having been released from Granville Presbytery, was installed as pastor of the Sugaw Creek church, Mecklenburg Presbytery, Charlotte.

HERMAN S. CALDWELL of Mooresville, N. C., who for the past two years has been a Research Engineer on the Scientific Staff of Duke University, has recently been honored by the Office of Scientific Research and Development for his effective service contributing to the successful prosecution of the war. He was placed on the reserved list of Scientific and Technical Personnel, authorized by the chairman of the War Manpower Comimssion. He is a member of Sigma Pi Sigma, national Physics honor society.

JOHN COURTNEY MACCONNELL, son of DR. and Mrs. J. WILSON MACCONNELL, '02, of Davidson, and Miss Martha Mozelle Ford of Miami, Florida, were married on July 14 in Miami. Courtney is connected with Pan-American Airways there.

1934

J. H. ROBBINS is a textile executive, associated at present with Riverside Mills, Danville, Va.

1935

JOHN L. NEWTON of Gainesville, Ga., has entered his second year at Columbia Seminary, Decatur, Ga.

JOHN C. MACKORELL of Banner Elk, N. C., was appointed in July by Governor Cherry to serve for one year on the North Carolina Recreation Advisory Commission. This commission will study and appraise the recreational needs of the state.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Aldene of Columbus, Ohio, to DR. EDWIN S. HODGE of Charlotte, N. C., was recently announced. At present Edwin is associated with the Harry W. Dietart Company in Detroit, Michigan, in a technical capacity.

1936

MALCOM GRIMES, JR., of Lexington, N. C., head of a local milling concern and one of the city's younger business men, was elected president of the board of directors of the recently formed Y.M.C.A.

1937

Miss LaRue Allison of Charlotte (N. C.), and REV. OREN MOORE, JR., pastor of McKinnon Presbyterian Church of Concord, were married October 19 in the Second Presbyterian Church of Charlotte. JOHN MCINNIS, '30, Concord (N. C.); ROBERT COIT, '35, of Richmond, Va.; and LT. HENRY BELK, '38, of Charlotte, were among the ushers. DR. and Mrs. OREN MOORE, '08, entertained following the rehearsal.

DENNIS E. MYERS, prominent young business man of Charlotte, N. C., was elected president of the Charlotte Exchange Club on June 1st.

RICHARD T. LE GRAND, JR., was recently elected President of the Shelby (N. C.) Junior Chamber of Commerce.

REV. JAMES H. GAILEY, JR., who has been studying for the past four years at Princeton Theological Seminary, was granted the degree of Doctor of Theology in May. On August 1st he began his pastoral duties with the Presbyterian churches of Brewton and Evergreen, Alabama.

CHARLES C. ELDER, commercial agent of the Southern Railway System, New York City, was appointed in October district freight and passenger agent. His offices will continue to be located in New York.

ROBERT H. LAFFERTY, JR., is working for Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation at the "atomic bomb capital of the world." His address is 108 Thelma Rd., Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

REV. and Mrs. LACHLAN C. VASS, JR., American Presbyterian Congo Mission, Luebo, Belgian Congo, Africa, wrote in June of the birth of Julia Lake Vass on January 28th.

1938

S. P. STOWE, JR., assistant Scoutmaster of Troop No. 7, sponsored by the First Presbyterian Church of Belmont (N. C.), recently awarded Eagle Scout badges to seven members of the troop. Other members of the troop committee are REV. W. M. CURRIE, '19, Chairman; W. M. HALL, '20; M. N. HALL, '28; and M. R. PATRICK, '25.

CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., is connected with U. S. Department of Justice (F.B.I.), and at present is stationed in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was stationed in San Francisco, California, for the past three and a half years.

J. MARION BRYANT assumed his duties this summer as Instructor in Internal Medicine at the University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor. He was formerly with the University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville.

1939

MARCUS E. MCCONNELL, JR., resigned his position as Field Director with the American Red Cross, in which capacity he has served for the past two years, to accept an appointment made this spring by Governor Sparks of Alabama to be acting Solicitor of the 17th Judicial Circuit of Alabama. His offices are in Livingston.

1940

DR. JULIAN L. LOKEY began his services July 1 as Resident in Medicine at the University of Georgia, Augusta. Until that time he served on the internal medicine service at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Julian Lee, Jr., was born December 11, 1944, in Baltimore.

REV. J. DANIEL GILLIAM resigned June 1 as rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church of Sanford, N. C., after two years' service. He is now associate minister on the staff of the Protestant Episcopal Church City Mission Society, New York City.

ROBERT LEE SCARBOROUGH of Eastover, S. C., son of SENATOR and Mrs. ALFRED SCARBOROUGH, '15, of Sumter, S. C., was married to Miss Irene McQueen Barron of Rock Hill, S. C., on June 30. The REV. W. W. ARROWOOD, '03, uncle of the bride, officiated. ALFRED SCARBOROUGH, JR., '47, brother of the groom, was best man.

1941

St. John's Episcopal Church in Kinston, N. Y., was the scene of the wedding of Miss Doris Edgar, formerly of Charlotte, and DR. ROSS S. MCELWEE, JR., of Statesville. Ross was recently appointed assistant resident in surgery at the New York Hospital, New York City.

Announcement was received of the wedding on June 23 of Miss Nanette Sherard of Abbeville, S. C., to DR. WILLIAM HUGH HAMILTON, JR., of Hemingway (S. C.). Bill is resident physician at the St. Louis (Missouri) City Hospital.

On June 1, REV. PAUL E. CRANE began his pastoral services with the Francis Makemie, Clark and Powellton Presbyterian churches of Accomac, Virginia.

The engagement of Miss Catherine Claussen of Charleston, S. C., to PAUL D. PATRICK, JR., of Kings Mountain, N. C., was announced in September, the wedding to take place in December. Paul received a medical discharge from the Navy in February and since that time has been employed in the research department of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company of Charleston.

1942

Announcement was received of the marriage of Miss Dorothy Anne Longnecker of Blackstone, Virginia and JOSEPH B. HOPPER, pastor of the Piedmont Presbyterian Church of Calloway, Virginia, on July 19. Joe was licensed to preach at the June meeting of Montgomery Presbytery at Fincastle, Virginia. His ordination and installation took place on August 12.

At its 1945 Commencement Exercises, Louisville Seminary awarded the Janet Kennedy Patterson Memorial Fellowship in Church History to ARCH B. TAYLOR, JR. He has served during the past two years as student pastor of the Charleston Presbyterian Church. He recently accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo, Tenn.

G. THURSTON MATHENY, who graduated this year from Union Seminary, began his work in August as pastor of the Flowe-Harris Church near Concord, N. C.

MONROE BUSH was ordained as pastor of the Point Pleasant (W. Va.), Church on July 22.

T. A. PLYLER, JR., of Charlotte and Miss Sara M. Howey of Waxhaw, N. C., were married on October 7 in the Pleasant Grove Methodist Church in Union County. Tom is connected with the Seaboard Airline Railway.

A. A. MCLEAN, JR., of Lenoir, N. C., having passed his medical degree examination in Raleigh in August, has entered the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville to begin serving his internship.

CHARLES ALLCOTT graduated from the Emory University School of Dentistry in June and in August opened his dental office in Eustis, Florida.

MR. and Mrs. EARLE V. COPES were visitors here on August 18 enroute from New York to McAllen, Texas, where Earle will be assistant pastor and director of Music at the First Methodist Church.

H. D. SEAGLE is salesman for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md.

1943

FRANK N. MEBANE, JR., spent the summer as assistant manager of the Desoto Hotel, Tybee Island, Savannah Beach, Ga. He began his duties on November 1 as assistant manager of the Coronado Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. He will return to Savannah for the summer months.

LEON A. PAINE, JR., is now a stock and bond broker connected with Cohn and Torrey in Miami, Fla. He was formerly associated with the same firm in New York.

ALBERT E. DIMMOCK, who is a student in Union Theological Seminary, has accepted the position of business manager of the "Union Seminary Review." Albert preached during the summer in Rocky Mount, Va.

Miss Margaret LeNoir Cloud of Birmingham, Alabama, and JAMES A. CHAPMAN of Columbia, S. C., were married June 2 at Wadesboro, N. C. Jim is employed by Pacific Mills, Columbia.

1944

OTTO C. SCHENCK is now connected with Burlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C., as an engineer. He formerly lived at Greensboro, N. C.

SID BOST, formerly of the Statesville Daily Record, accepted a position in June with the Greensboro Daily News and the Greensboro Record as News Editor.

MR. and Mrs. EDGAR F. PATTERSON (Mrs. Patterson was formerly Louise Payne of Davidson) have returned to Davidson after a year in Cleveland, Ohio, where Edgar was employed in Chemical Research by the National Carbon Company.

1945

Miss May Marie Kareis of Pittsburgh, Pa., and CLAUDE L. DARLING, II, were married at St. John's Baptist Church, Charlotte, on June 9. WILFORD L. WHITLEY, JR., served as best man, and JAMES S. DENDY was organist. Claude is writing a historical novel of St. Augustine, Fla.

Announcement was received in August of the engagement of Miss Helen Hayes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hayes of Ellwood City, Pa., to WILLIAM R. SMITH, III, of Chatham, Va. Bill is a second year student at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond. The wedding will take place next May.

H. P. LINEBERGER, JR., is enrolled in the School of Dentistry, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. His home is in Gastonia, N. C.

H. S. GWYNN, JR., of Houston, Texas, is a senior at the University of Texas, Austin.

ROBERT E. HOLLINGER, May graduate, was awarded a fellowship in English by the University of North Carolina. Bob was one of twenty-five students who received the fellowships, which carry stipends of $400 each plus tuition. He entered the University late in October to begin his studies.

NEWTON H. SPENCER has accepted the position of Secretary of Davidson College Y.M.C.A. for this school year. Newt graduated in August and has postponed his medical studies to serve the college in this capacity.

1946

WILLIAM A. MCBRIDE of Centerville, Miss., is enrolled in Tulane University, New Orleans, La., as a medical student. His address is 5018 St. Charles Ave.

PHILIP M. MEDFORD of Waynesville, N. C., is a sophomore at Atlanta Southern Dental College. He is residing at 106 Forest Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

1947

ROBERT MORRISON of Hickory (N. C.), freshman transfer at the University of North Carolina, broke precedent recently by being elected editor of the student newspaper, an office previously reserved for upperclassmen. He is also president of one of the two debating societies on the campus.

1948

DAN TYLER of Florence (S. C.), STILES MARKEY of Charlotte (N. C.), and ROD MACDONALD, '46, of Rock Hill (S. C.), served as ushers for the wedding on July 7 of Miss Mary Eloise Hamrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hamrick of Davidson, and Lt. Jesse Colin Job of Spencer, Indiana.

5/30/45

DAVIDSON COLLEGE
DAVIDSON, N. C.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

5/30/45

DAVIDSON COLLEGE
DAVIDSON, N. C.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

Davidson College
F. L. JACKSON, C.P.A.
TREASURER
Davidson, N. C.

30 May 1945

TO THE TRUSTEES:

It is gratifying indeed to be able to report that the budget has again been balanced. The income was in excess of expense by $2,254.54. This is the 30th successive year that Davidson College is known to have operated without a deficit.

Endowment funds have increased during the year from $1,084,357.37 to $1,185,961.84. Details of this increase of $101,604.47 are listed on page 20 of this report.

The plant funds have increased during the year from $2,293,469.90 to $2,443,555.65. This increase of $150,085.69 is accounted for on pages 23 and 25. Collections on campaign pledges account for $120,819.93 and the J. P. Matheson bequest for the balance.

It is interesting to note the year by year increase in the growth of the assets since 1914 when a double entry accounting system was first installed. A tabulation showing in summary form the growth by five year periods will doubtless interest you. When we stop to look at the record, we can thank God and take courage.

	Endowment Funds	Trust Funds	Plant Funds	Total
1914-15	$ 276,591.00	$	$ 356,074.00	$ 632,665.00
1919-20	408,983.00		417,413.00	826,396.00
1924-25	667,533.00		873,041.00	1,540,574.00
1929-30	956,054.00	61,000.00	1,295,991.00	2,313,045.00
1934-35	961,874.00	410,000.00	1,481,395.00	2,853,269.00
1939-40	1,022,272.00	570,000.00	1,750,239.00	3,342,511.00
1944-45	1,185,961.00	790,000.00	2,443,555.00	4,419,516.00

This summary, like the balance sheet of the attached report, does not give a complete picture of the resources of the institution. If our equity in the Duke Endowment were capitalized at $1,500,000.00, the James P. Grey Trust Fund at $125,000.00 and the E. L. Baxter Davidson bequest at

DAVIDSON
Davidson

BALANCE
April 30

Exhibit "A"

ASSETS:

I. CURRENT FUNDS:		
A. Cash in Bank	$ 53,075.76	
Petty Cash Funds	125.00	
Accounts Receivable - Students	611.57	
Accounts Receivable - Sundry	1,395.44	
Interest in Arrears - Mtg. Loans	2,716.26	
Interest in Arrears - Foreclosed Property	4,553.29	
Accrued Interest - Mortgage Loans	7,827.48	
Prepaid Insurance	4,581.37	
Inventory - Book Store	482.65	
Inventory - Laundry Supplies	500.00	
Equipment	2,070.64	
Debenture Bonds - Grey Hosiery Mills	66,400.00	$ 144,339.46
B. Reserves:		
Cash in Bank	88,728.34	88,728.34
		233,067.80
II. LOAN FUNDS:		
Cash in Bank - Exhibit "C"	5,622.94	
Bonds - Exhibit "C"	30,100.00	
Notes - Exhibit "C"	27,347.47	63,070.41
III. ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS:		
Cash in Bank	80,454.24	
Bonds - U. S. Government	235,238.00	
Bonds - Other Sch. D-2	38,787.15	
Stocks - Sch. D-2	363,673.49	
Real Estate Mortgages	371,391.67	
Real Estate	94,022.48	
Taxes Paid on Mortgages	2,390.49	
Accounts Receivable - Misc.	4.32	1,185,961.84
IV. PLANT FUNDS:		
Cash in Banks	114,782.48	
Bonds - U. S. Government	237,752.75	
Lands	66,323.94	
Buildings	1,570,653.26	
Equipment	399,248.34	
Fraternity Court	54,794.88	2,443,555.65
		3,925,655.70

$500,000.00 and if these were added to the endowment, the totals would then be:

Endowment.....	$3,360,961.00
Trust Funds Functioning as Endowment.....	790,000.00
Plant Funds.....	2,443,555.00
Total.....	6,594,516.00

The Treasurer's books have been audited and the securities owned by the College verified by Todd-McCollough Company, Certified Public Accountants, employed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Copy of Auditor's report will be available for your inspection. This report agrees with the Auditor's report except in minor details.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. Jackson
Treasurer

THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT
To
THE TRUSTEES OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE

Davidson, North Carolina

April 30, 1945

Notice last paragraph
on this page

COLLEGE
North Carolina

SHEET
1945

Exhibit "A"

LIABILITIES:

I. CURRENT FUNDS:

A. Advanced Payments - Students	$ 1,246.33	
Advanced Payments - Interest	570.49	
Accounts Payable - Withholding Tax	1,334.60	
Deferred Income	1,650.00	
Capt. Jas. P. Grey Fund	66,441.75	
Surplus - Exhibit "B"	73,096.29	$ 144,339.46
B. Reserves:		
Restricted Expendable Funds - Sch. B-3	26,477.30	
Trust & Agency Funds - Sch. B-11	11,594.37	
Reserves - Other - Sch. "A"	50,656.67	88,728.34
		233,067.80

II. LOAN FUNDS:

Principal of Funds - Exhibit "C"		63,070.41

III. ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS:

For unrestricted Purposes - Exhibit "D"	866,334.92	
For Student Aid and Prizes - Exh. "D"	217,464.15	
For Other Purposes - Exh. "D"	102,162.77	
* Note		1,185,961.84

IV. PLANT FUNDS:

General Funds - Exhibit "E"	2,105,208.04	
Church and Gymnasium Fd. - Exh. "F"	338,347.61	
		2,443,555.65
		3,925,655.70

* Note: Equity in the Duke Endowment, the Jas. P. Grey trust, the Wm. H. Williamson bequest and the E. L. Baxter Davidson bequest have not been capitalized and recorded in accounting system.

SCHEDULE "A"
STATEMENT OF RESERVES
April 30, 1945

Reserve for Loss on Accounts Receivable	$ 3,455.15	
Laundry Surplus	593.62	
Reserve for Summer Study	1,200.00	
Book Store Surplus	6,070.01	
Summer School Surplus	2,929.63	
Depreciation Reserve - Trucks	1,500.00	
Reserve - E. L. B. Davidson Income	8,850.34	
Reserve - Gifts to Prevent Deficit	26,057.92	$ 50,656.67

EXHIBIT "B"
STATEMENT OF CURRENT SURPLUS
April 30, 1945

BALANCE BEGINNING OF YEAR:			
Restricted Funds		$ 20,522.36	
General Current Fund		90,133.76	$ 110,656.12
ADD:			
(1) Educational & General Sch. B-1, Sec. I	$263,138.07		
(2) Auxiliary Enterprises Sch. B-1, Sec. II	83,962.04		
(3) Non-Educational Purposes Sch. B-1, Sec. III	10,360.56	357,460.67	
DEDUCT:			
(1) Educational & General Sch. B-2, Sec. I.	256,235.20		
(2) Auxiliary Enterprises Sch. B-2, Sec. II	87,084.14		
(3) Non-Educational Sch. B-2, Sec. III	5,931.85	349,251.19	
EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENSE		* 8,209.48	8,209.48
			118,865.60
CHARGES TO SURPLUS:			
Loss on A/C Rec. - Prior Years			
Student Accounts		7,401.58	
Past Due Interest - Property Foreclosed		7,941.41	
1943-44 P. and L. to Church Campaign		3,949.02	19,292.01
			99,573.59
BALANCE END OF YEAR:			
Restricted Funds		26,477.30	
General Current Fund		73,096.29	99,573.59

* Restricted Funds	5,954.94	
General Current Fund	2,254.54	8,209.48

SCHEDULE B-1
STATEMENT OF CURRENT INCOME
April 30, 1945

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:			
(1) From Students:			
(a) Tuition		$ 33,480.00	
(b) Lab. Fees. - Sch. B-3, Sec. III		2,765.87	
(c) Summer School - Sch. B-7		13,893.00	
(d) Diploma Fees		55.00	
(e) Registration Fees Forfeited		110.00	
(f) Student Health & Physical Ed.		3,142.00	
(g) Fees and Fines		440.40	$ 53,886.27
(2) From Endowment:			
(a) Investments	$ 45,247.74		
Less to Restricted Fds. Sch. B-3, Sec. I	13,059.74	32,188.00	
(b) Wm. H. Williamson Trust Fd.		1,999.00	
(c) J. P. Matheson Trust Fund		1,267.07	
(d) Grey Hosiery Mills - Int. on Bonds		1,541.25	
(e) Duke Endowment	88,980.21		
Less Transferred to Endowment Reserve	23,980.21	65,000.00	
(f) Otts Fund, Sch. B-3, Sec. I (1)		400.00	
(g) McBryde Museum Sch. B-3, Sec. I (1)		400.00	102,795.32
(3) Gifts and Grants:			
(a) Synod's Schools & College Fd.		8,364.10	
(b) Living Endowment		12,680.50	
(c) L. Richardson, Sr. Trust		1,610.00	22,654.60
(4) Other Sources:			
(a) Rent - Fraternity Houses		1,232.50	
(b) Unclassified		245.74	1,478.24
(5) AAF and ASTRP Contract:			
(a) Use of Facilities		6,687.51	
(b) Instruction		63,588.17	
(c) Medical Service		2,448.14	
(d) Maintenance and Operation		4,147.59	
(e) Administrative Compensation		3,154.17	
(f) Depreciation		1,171.90	
(g) Athletic Fee		375.88	
(h) Library Fee		750.28	82,323.64
To Exhibit "B"			263,138.07
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES:			
(1) Laundry, Sch. B-5		53,416.16	
(2) Dormitories, Sch. B-6		16,928.75	
(3) Residences, Sch. B-6		9,418.96	
(4) YMCA-Guest House, Sch. B-6		4,198.17	83,962.04
To Exhibit "B"			83,962.04
III. NON-EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES:			
(1) Annuities		380.00	
(2) Scholarships & Prizes			
(a) From Endowment, Sch. B-3, Sec. I (2)		8,710.56	
(b) From Gifts - Sch. B-3, Sec. II		1,270.00	10,360.56
To Exhibit "B"			10,360.56

SCHEDULE B-2
STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES
April 30, 1945

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:

(1) General Administration and General Expense:			
(a) Salaries		$ 32,701.43	
(b) Telephone and Telegraph		1,239.81	
(c) Stationery, Postage & Office Supplies		2,793.55	
(d) Other Expenses - Sch. B-4		14,186.44	
(e) Allowance - Retired Employees		8,000.59	
(f) Public Relations & Alumni Sec. Ofc. Sch. B-9		9,539.31	$ 68,461.13
(2) Instruction & Research:			
(a) Salaries		119,113.03	
(b) Expense - Sch. B-3, Sec. III		2,152.14	
(c) R.O.T.C. Department		994.25	
(d) Summer School		13,893.00	
(e) Appropriation - Music Department		2,000.00	
(f) Athletics - Sch. B-12		3,125.89	141,278.31
(3) Library:			
(a) Salaries	$ 3,329.16		
(b) Appropriation, Sch.B-12	3,500.00	6,829.16	6,829.16
(4) Operation and Maintenance Physical Plant:			
(a) Administrative Salary		2,624.88	
(b) Care of Buildings - Janitors		5,957.45	
(c) Repair of Buildings		4,481.15	
(d) Care and Maintenance of Grounds		5,330.36	
(e) Heat, Light, Water and Power		12,648.48	
(f) Night Watchman		1,816.20	
(g) General Trucking		1,008.65	
(h) Property Insurance		1,939.60	35,806.77
(5) Capital Expenditures:			
Schedule B-8		3,859.83	3,859.83
To Exhibit "B"			256,235.20

II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES:		
(1) Laundry - Sch. B-5	53,416.16	
(2) Dormitories - Sch. B-6	9,605.31	
(3) Residences - Sch. B-6	4,628.09	
(4) Infirmary - Sch. B-6	13,286.86	
(5) Y.M.C.A. - Guest - Sch. B-6	6,147.72	87,084.14
To Exhibit "B"		87,084.14

III. OTHER NON-EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES:		
(1) Annuities	492.50	
(2) Scholarships & Prizes - Sch. B-3, Sec.I (2)	5,206.10	
(3)Gifts - Sch. B-3, Sec. II	233.25	5,931.85
To Exhibit "B"		5,931.85
		349,251.19

SCHEDULE B-3
STATEMENT OF RESTRICTED CURRENT FUNDS
April 30, 1945

	Balance Beginning Of Year	Income For Year Sch. B-1	Expense For Year Sch. B-2	Balance End of Year Exhibit "A"
I. ENDOWMENT INCOME:				
(1) For Educational Purposes:				
Otts Lectureship	$ 3,952.46	$ 400.00	-0-	$ 4,352.46
Museum	1,243.91	400.00	-0-	1,643.91
	5,196.37	800.00	-0-	5,996.37
(2) For Non-Educational Purposes:				
Student Aid and Prizes:				
Scholarships	7,739.08	8,660.56	5,202.00	11,197.64
Hay Fresh. Bible Medal	12.00	12.00	-0-	24.00
Misc. Prizes & Medals	68.85	38.00	4.10	102.75
	7,819.93	8,710.56	5,206.10	11,324.39
(3) Annuities:	-0-	380.00	380.00	-0-
(4) Other:				
K.A.Fraternity	-0-	100.00	100.00	-0-
Student Publications	-0-	16.00	16.00	-0-
Jane P. Grey Loan Fund	-0-	400.00	400.00	-0-
Phi Literary Society	-0-	20.00	20.00	-0-
Grey Professorship	-0-	2,633.18	2,633.18	-0-
	-0-	3,169.18	3,169.18	-0-
Sub-Total (1),(2),(3),(4)	13,016.30	13,059.74	8,755.28	17,320.76
II. GIFTS:				
Football Program Sales	2,067.47	-0-	-0-	2,067.47
Living Endowment - Ath.	43.33	-0-	-0-	43.33
Living Endowment - Music	365.00	70.00	133.25	301.75
Greek Award	200.00	-0-	-0-	200.00
D.J.Currie	30.00	-0-	-0-	30.00
Special Gifts	400.00	1,200.00	100.00	1,500.00
	3,105.80	1,270.00	233.25	4,142.55
III. DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS:				
Applied Math	271.93od	23.00	7.23	256.16od
Biology	1,008.93	455.00	258.72	1,205.21
Chemistry	2,763.30	1,742.87	1,656.84	2,849.33
Geology	5.15	-0-	2.60	2.55
Physics	754.32	545.00	226.75	1,072.57
Psychology	140.49	-0-	-0-	140.49
	4,400.26	2,765.87	2,152.14	5,013.99
TOTALS I, II, III	20,522.36	17,095.61	11,140.67	26,477.30
		11,140.67		
Excess Income Over Expense to Exh. "B"		5,954.94		

SCHEDULE B-4
STATEMENT OF GENERAL EXPENSES
April 30, 1945

Publicity and Catalogue	$ 3,077.40	
Insurance - Group Life	2,299.38	
Travel Expense - Officers and Faculty	855.70	
Travel and Entertainment - Trustees	638.83	
Science Building Dedication	65.39	
Lecture Expense	235.15	
Lecture Expense #2	33.00	
Commencement Expense	581.51	
Artist Series	537.12	
Diploma Expense	73.88	
Appropriation - Y.M.C.A.	500.00	
Appropriation - Town of Davidson	750.00	
Appropriation - Presbyterian Church	400.00	
Chapel and Vesper Services	557.87	
Audit	480.60	
Association Dues	357.50	
Flowers	103.31	
Bonds, Etc.	674.01	
Legal and Reports	210.32	
Tests and Orientation	11.77	
Books, Pictures, etc.	171.55	
Workmen's Compensation	1,021.52	
Organ, Office Equipment	514.13	
License	5.00	
Physical Exams	12.30	
Safety Deposit Box	7.20	
Unclassified	12.00	$ 14,186.44

SCHEDULE B-5
STATEMENT OF LAUNDRY OPERATIONS
April 30, 1945

INCOME:

Laundry - Student Fees	$ 5,446.34	
Laundry - Faculty & Others	11,595.88	
Laundry - Cash Sales	15,454.88	
Laundry - Army Air Force Students	6,090.03	
Dry Cleaning - Students	686.00	
Dry Cleaning - Faculty & Others	4,257.43	
Dry Cleaning - Cash Sales	9,885.60	$53,416.16

EXPENSE:

Administrative Salary	2,400.00	
Wages	36,410.65	
Supplies	6,504.61	
Equipment & Repair	1,239.70	
Telephone & Telegraph	162.39	
Lost & Damaged Laundry	231.99	
Work Done Outside	9.42	
Tax on Laundry	384.78	
License	79.00	
Coal	2,500.00	
Water & Lights	900.00	
Inventory	2,000.00	
Profit & Loss	593.62	53,416.16

SCHEDULE B-6

STATEMENT OF DORMITORIES, RESIDENCES, INFIRMARY, & YMCA-GUEST HOUSE

April 30, 1945

I. DORMITORIES:

Income:

*Room Rent to Sch. B-1, Sec. II (2)	$	$ 16,928.75

Expense:

Administrative Salary	500.00	
Wages - Repairs	1,485.31	
Supplies - Repairs	769.09	
Janitors	2,100.91	
Heat	1,700.00	
Light	1,500.00	
Water	775.00	
Insurance	775.00	
To Sch. B-2, Sec. II (2)		9,605.31
GAIN.		7,323.44

*Does not include rent paid by Army contracts - reflected elsewhere

II. RESIDENCES:

Income:

House Rent to Sch. B-1, Sec. II (3)		9,418.96

Expense:

Wages - Repairs	2,118.75	
Supplies - Insurance	2,059.34	
Insurance	450.00	
To Sch. B-2, Sec. II (3)		4,628.09
GAIN		4,790.87

III. INFIRMARY:

Income:

Income included in fees
Board deducted from expense

Expense:

Physician	5,088.76	
Ass't. Physicians	2,958.33	
Superintendent	1,320.00	
Nurse	700.00	
Wages	459.06	
Supplies, Medicine & Raw Food	2,237.42	
Water & Light	153.34	
Laundry	33.95	
Coal	336.00	
To Sch. B-2, Sec. II (4)		13,286.86

SCHEDULE B-6
(Continued)

IV. Y.M.C.A.-GUEST HOUSE:

Income:

Room Rent and Meals to Sch. B-I, Sec. II (5)		$ 4,198.17

Expense:

Salaries	$ 1,110.00	
Wages	1,228.63	
Raw Food	3,029.15	
Telephone	118.69	
Gas	67.49	
Laundry	168.76	
Coal	300.00	
Lights	75.00	
Water	50.00	
To Sch. B-2, Sec. II (5)		6,147.72
Excess Expense over Income		1,949.55

SCHEDULE B-7
1944 SUMMER SCHOOL
April 30, 1945

RECEIPTS:

Tuition	$ 8,483.00	
Health Service	428.25	
Room Rent	2,534.50	
Laundry	845.25	
Laboratory - Biology	98.00	
Laboratory - Chemistry	262.50	
Laboratory - Physics	69.50	
Deposits - Damage	351.75	
Deposits - R.O.T.C.	600.00	
Activity Fee	220.25	
To Sch. B-1		$ 13,893.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Room Rent	2,534.50	
Laundry	845.25	
Activity Fee	220.25	
Damage Deposit	351.75	
Biology Laboratory	98.00	
Chemistry Laboratory	262.50	
Physics Laboratory	69.50	
R.O.T.C. Deposits	600.00	
Professors' Salaries - 1st Term	3,550.00	
Professors' Salaries - 2nd Term	2,887.50	
Library Salaries	391.00	
Athletics	400.00	
Vesper Services	130.00	
Monitor	7.50	
Bulletins 2 M	21.35	
Guest House A/C Shaftesbury	7.50	
Telephone A/C Biol. Dept.	6.50	
Chemical Analyses 53 Students	5.30	
To Schedule B-2		12,388.40
To Surplus Summer School Exhibit A		1,504.60

SCHEDULE B-8
STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
April 30, 1945

Laundry Equipment	$ 872.00	
Physics Laboratory Equipment	4,642.38	
Government Property Purchased	1,740.25	
Dismantling Barracks	555.73	
Repairs and Extensions:		
Guest House	343.46	
Residences	173.00	
Lights Chambers Building	265.16	
Water	360.50	
Piano	510.00	
Day Room Equipment	190.50	$ 9,657.98
Less from Reserves		5,798.15
		3,859.83

SCHEDULE B-9

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ALUMNI SECRETARY'S OFFICE

April 30, 1945

Salaries - Director	$ 3,799.92	
Salaries - Stenographer	895.00	
Salaries - Clerical Help	859.86	
Postage, Etc.	328.07	
Telephone & Telegraph	152.84	
Cuts and Mats	682.66	
Alumni Journal	2,207.67	
Photo Supplies	176.63	
Misc. and Subscription	58.48	
Alumni Meetings Expense	313.37	
Traveling Expenses	64.81	$ 9,539.31

SCHEDULE B-10
STATEMENT OF ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT
April 30, 1945

Freshman Football	$ 1,206.86	
Basketball	858.28	
Baseball	137.99	
Physical Ed. Expense - General	23.52	
Sale Physical Ed. Equipment		$ 148.00
Telephone and Telegraph	177.10	
Laundry	124.22	
Stationery, Postage & Office Supplies	8.75	
Medical & Hospital Service (outside)	1.50	
Early Practice Exp. & Misc. Meals	24.85	
Intramural Sports	116.02	
Travel Expense		56.35
Travel Expense - Ford Car	79.33	
Travel Expense - Ford Upkeep	41.65	
Other Dues	75.00	
Uniforms & Equipment - Football	331.83	
Uniforms & Equipment - Basketball	84.66	
Uniforms & Equipment - Baseball	38.68	
	3,330.24	204.35
Excess Expense over Income		3,125.89
To Schedule B-2	3,330.24	3,330.24

SCHEDULE B-11
STATEMENT OF TRUST & AGENCY FUND
April 30, 1945

	Balance Beginning Of Year	Income	Expense	Balance End Of Year
Campus Tax	$ 1,625.46	$ 3,490.25	$ 1,848.41	$ 3,267.30
Deposits - Damage	1,344.18	1,399.75	1,496.50	1,247.43
Keys	19.65od	66.00	91.50	od 45.15
R.O.T.C.	2,160.47	2,100.00	2,123.15	2,137.32
Phi Lit. Society	195.76	20.00	-0-	215.76
Special Annual Fee	-0-	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00
Library - Schedule B-12	671.97	3,609.68	3,352.08	929.57
Music Department - Schedule B-13	-0-	2,321.96	2,321.96	-0-
Music Department - Salary Budget	119.00	664.00	537.84	245.16
Sale of Centennial Plates	588.76	604.65	634.60	558.81
Y.M.C.A. Reserve	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Deposit - Phi Gamma Delta	50.00	-0-	-0-	50.00
Senior Class Gifts	193.22	54.50	17.50	230.22
James C. Harper Trust Fund	16.00	16.00	-0-	32.00
College Ring A/C	-0-	546.87	577.17	od 30.30
Student's Store	-0-	10,720.99	9,529.05	1,191.94
A.S.T.R.P. Fund	-0-	1,362.82	1,298.51	64.31
A.S.T.R. Student Recreation Fund	-0-	334.13	334.13	-0-
	7,445.17	28,811.60	24,662.40	11,594.37

SCHEDULE B-12
STATEMENT OF LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
April 30, 1945

INCOME:		
Balance April 30, 1944		$ 671.97
Appropriation	$ 3,500.00	
Fees and Fines	109.68	3,609.68
		4,281.65
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Books	1,638.74	
Periodicals	788.55	
Supplies	415.78	
Rebinding	348.47	
Telephone and Misc.	61.27	
Equipment	99.27	3,352.08
Available Balance		929.57

SCHEDULE B-13
STATEMENT OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT
April 30,1945

INCOME:

Appropriation		$ 2,321.96

EXPENSE:

Repairs	$ 77.52	
Supplies	.41	
Office - Stenographer	1,154.86	
General Advertising	36.59	
Music and Records	533.08	
Musical Organizations	224.34	
Visiting Artists	295.16	2,321.96

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EXHIBIT "C"
STATEMENT OF STUDENT LOAN FUNDS
April 30, 1945

		BONDS	CASH	NOTES	FUND
BALANCES APRIL 30, 1945:					
Societas Fratrum and Others		$25,100.00	$ 1,246.83	$22,942.57	$49,289.40
Masonic			509.93	1,322.50	1,832.43
Grey		2,000.00	2,373.44	467.00	4,840.44
Student Store		3,000.00	82.74	1,815.40	4,898.14
Watt-Terrell-Balfour			-0-	500.00	500.00
R. C. Robbins			-0-	300.00	300.00
Peter & Isabelle Monroe			1,410.00	-0-	1,410.00
Total Bond		30,100.00			
Total Cash			5,622.94		
Total Notes				27,347.47	
Total Fund					63,070.41
DETAIL OF CASH TRANSACTION:					
Cash Beginning of Year		27,735.49			
ADDITIONS:					
Collected on Notes		6,776.23			
Collected as Overpayment		46.00			
Collected as Interest		1,150.94			
Earnings Grey Endowment		400.00			
		8,373.17			
		36,108.66			
DEDUCTIONS:					
Loans to Students	$ 196.00				
Purchase of Bonds	30,000.00				
Purchase of Accrued Interest and Premium	289.72	30,485.72	5,622.94		
DETAIL OF NOTES:					
Notes Beginning of Year		34,518.82			
Loans Made During Year		196.00	34,714.82		
Loans Repaid - Cash		6,776.23			
Loans Repaid - Bonds		95.00			
Loans Charged Off		496.12	7,367.35	27,347.47	
DETAIL OF FUND:					
Balance Beginning of year			62,254.31		
ADDITIONS:					
Interest Collections		1,150.94			
Interest Grey Endowment		400.00			
Collected as Overpayment		46.00			
Overpayment on Bond		5.00	1,601.94	63,856.25	
DEDUCTIONS:					
Loans Charged Off			496.12		
Purchase of Accrued Interest & Premium			289.72	785.84	63,070.41

EXHIBIT "D"
ENDOWMENT FUNDS
April 30, 1945

I. UNRESTRICTED PURPOSES:		
Balance April 30, 1944		$ 779,593.63
Add:		
1918 Synodical Campaign	$ 23.33	
Sale of Cemetery Lots	290.50	
Profit on Sale of Securities	7,306.41	
Duke Endowment Reserve	23,980.21	
Elisha Pender Porter Bequest	48,960.00	
Mitchener Fund	436.00	
B. T. Price Bequest	4.84	
Estate of Reed Smith	740.00	
Annuities	5,000.00	86,741.29
		866,334.92
II. STUDENT AID AND PRIZES:		
Balance April 30, 1944		205,234.15
Add:		
Young Brothers Scholarship	318.00	
David H. Howard, Jr. Scholarship	250.00	
L. F. West Scholarship	700.00	
H. E. Fulcher, Jr. Mem. Scholarship	222.00	
Agnes Sentelle Brown Scholarship	10,000.00	
Geo. Alexander Hudson Scholarship	740.00	12,230.00
		217,464.15
III. OTHER PURPOSES:		
Balance April 30, 1944		99,529.59
Add:		
Interest on Grey Professorship	2,633.18	2,633.18
		102,162.77
Total Fund Account		1,185,961.84

SCHEDULE D-1
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
ENDOWMENT FUNDS
April 30, 1945

Cash Balance May 1, 1944			$ 7,863.42
RECEIPTS:			
Mortgages Repaid		$153,449.74	
Sale of Bonds		50,000.00	
Sale of Real Estate		37,155.71	
Profit Sale		929.96	
E.P.Porter Bequest		48,960.00	
B. T. Price Bequest		4.84	
Grey Professorship		2,633.18	
Sale Cemetery Lots		290.50	
M. E. Sentelle Scholarship		10,000.00	
Young Brothers		318.00	
Mrs. D. H. Howard		250.00	
T. F. West		700.00	
Duke Reserve		23,980.21	
J. C. Rankin Estate		23.33	
Accounts Payable		10.19	
D. J. Craig-Receiver - Attorney (contra)		800.00	
D. J. Craig - Receiver Profit and Loss		6,249.16	
Collected for Current Fund:			
D, J. Craig - Receiver - Interest	$3,455.15		
Interest on Mortgages	1,092.77		
Interest on Foreclosed Property	3,054.28		
Interest on Bonds	1,105.69		
Profit on Bonds	796.18	9,504.07	345,258.89
			353,122.31
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Mortgage Loans		4,330.00	
Stocks and Bonds Purchased		257,730.14	
Attorney Fees (contra)		800.00	
Taxes		293.90	
Accounts Payable		9.96	
To Current Funds		9,504.07	272,668.07
Endowment Fund Cash Balance April 30, 1945.			80,454.24

SCHEDULE D-2
STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND BONDS
April 30, 1945

STOCKS:		
Insurance	$ 172,885.00	
Rails	30,175.00	
Industry	111,375.99	
Banks	36,137.50	
Other	13,100.00	$363,673.49
BONDS:		
Rails		38,787.15

Detailed list will be furnished interested persons upon request.

EXHIBIT "E"
STATEMENT OF PLANT FUNDS
April 30, 1945

Balance April 30, 1944		$2,075,942.28
Add:		
Centennial Movement	$ 1,116.68	
J. P. Matheson Estate	30,108.33	31,225.01
		2,107,167.29
Deduct:		
Charge to Laundry Reserve		1,959.25
To Exhibit "B", Sec. IV.		2,105,208.04

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
PLANT FUNDS
April 30, 1945

Cash Balance April 30, 1944, Plant Funds		$ 479.03
Cash Balance April 30, 1944, Campaign Fund		116,654.93
		117,133.96
Receipts for Period:		
J. P. Matheson	$ 30,108.33	
Sale of Boiler	2,046.50	
D. C. Centennial Movement	1,116.68	
Next Step Forward Campaign:		
For Gymnasium	21,477.44	
For Church	88,545.90	143,294.85
		260,428.81
Disbursements:		
U. S. Bonds Purchased	125,000.00	
Expense - Church Campaign	1,083.41	
Science Building - Lettering	376.38	
Science Building - Fan	115.00	
Laundry - Sprinklers	1,776.00	
New Gymnasium - Architect Fees	2,500.00	
Science Building - Repairs	101.78	
Library - Repairs	78.87	
East Dormitory	385.00	
West Dormitory	385.00	
Buildings - Educational	1,480.00	
Equipment - Commercial	2,258.35	
Equipment - Misc.	6.468.46	
Residences	3,638.04	145,646.33
Cash Balance April 30, 1945.		114,782.48

EXHIBIT "F"
STATEMENT OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS
April 30, 1945

Balance April 30, 1944		$265,726.70
Collections During Year:		
Gym	$22,267.44	
Church	99,635.90	121,903.34
		387,630.04
Less Expense		
To April 30, 1944	37,864.75	
	10,334.27	
	48,199.02	
Expense during Year	1,083.41	49,282.43
		338,347.61
Represented by:		
Cash in Banks	100,594.86	
Bonds	237,752.75	338,347.61

DETAIL OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

INCOME:	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Estimate 1945-46 225 students
Tuition	$114,121.42	$ 40,232.80	$ 33,480.00	$ 56,250.00
Room Rent	51,962.38	19,919.30	16,928.75	20,000.00
Health & Physical Education	11,415.22	4,365.00	3,142.00	4,500.00
Endowment Income	33,864.47	35,044.78	32,188.00	31,500.00
House Rent - Faculty	8,279.03	8,707.54	9,418.96	9,000.00
House Rent - Fraternities	2,700.00	1,350.00	1,232.50	1,250.00
Church Collections	6,281.12	7,983.84	8,364.10	8,500.00
Wm. H. Williamson Fund	2,303.59	2,437.44	1,999.00	2,000.00
J. P. Matheson Trust Fund	2,408.74	2,744.28	1,267.07	-0-
Living Endowment	6,580.12	11,267.81	12,680.50	12,500.00
Duke Endowment	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Duke Endow. for Summer Study	550.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
Int. on Grey Hose.Mills Bonds			1,541.25	2,000.00
L. Richardson, Sr. Trust			1,610.00	750.00
All Other	2,483.52	1,551.09	1,231.14	1,200.00
U.S.Army Contracts	18,052.97	38,470.76	82,323.64	-0-
Grey Hosiery Mills				10,000.00
Reserve - Salary pd.by Gov.				1,650.00
Reserve - Misc. Gifts for Emergency				1,058.00
	326,002.58	239,074.64	272,406.91	227,158.00
EXPENSE:				
Salaries	206,787.66	148,097.33	175,001.80	145,850.00
Ofc. - Supplies & Postage	4,493.72	4,130.72	2,793.55	3,500.00
Publicity & Catalogue	2,176.85	5,058.06	3,077.40	4,000.00
Supplies - Bldgs. & Grounds	15,489.16	8,099.64	5,676.33	8,000.00
Wages - Bldgs.& Grounds	21,660.88	15,003.33	20,901.29	21,000.00
Insurance - Fire	3,666.12	1,572.40	3,164.60	3,250.00
Insurance - Group Life	2,959.00	3,288.10	2,299.38	2,100.00
Electricity	6,485.32	4,489.75	5,750.96	6,000.00
Water	2,761.63	1,900.14	1,443.31	1,850.00
Heating Plant Supplies	301.88	2,408.43	495.98	300.00
Heating Plant Wages	1,168.55	1,605.95	1,613.08	1,600.00
Heating Plant Fuel	10,129.56	4,261.51	7,320.15	7,500.00
Infirmary	2,532.46	.54	2,760.71	2,500.00
Scholarships & Remissions	8,473.18	5,200.00	-0-	-0-
R.O.T.C. Expense	791.45	732.51	994.25	900.00
Retiring Allowance	7,149.34	6,022.33	7,139.30	6,825.00
Travel - Officers & Faculty	920.02	675.28	855.70	800.00
Travel & Entertainment - Trus.	529.65	557.89	638.83	650.00
Truck Expense	759.64	404.32	1,008.65	800.00
Lecture Expense	472.05	334.78	268.15	300.00
Telephone & Telegraph	1,125.05	850.38	1,239.81	1,200.00
Commencement Expense	803.47	602.17	581.51	500.00
Appro. - Library	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Appro. - Town of Davidson	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Appro. - Pastor's Salary	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Appro. - Y.M.C.A.	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Pub. Rels. & Alumni Office	5,097.99	4,015.08	4,844.39	5,000.00
Music Department	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Athletics & Phy. Ed.	3,184.77	830.94	3,125.89	3,500.00
All Other #1	5,508.17	4,384.68	4,705.46	4,500.00
All Other #2	851.89	1,247.47	602.51	1,000.00
Capital Expenditures		1,900.14	3,859.83	3,500.00
"Y" Guest House - Excess Inc. over Expense	682.17	301.75	839.55	1,000.00
	324,611.63	235,125.62	270,152.37	245,075.00

Davidson College

DETAIL OF "ALL OTHER #1" AND "ALL OTHER #2" FOR 1944-45

All Other #1

Audit	$ 480.60	
Association Dues	357.50	
Flowers	103.31	
Bonds, Etc.	674.01	
Legal and Reports	210.32	
Tests and Orientation	11.77	
Books, Pictures, Etc.	171.55	
Workmen's Compensation	1,021.52	
Organ, Office Equipment	514.13	
License	5.00	
Physical Exams	12.30	
Safety Deposit Box	7.20	
Unclassified	12.00	
Annuities	492.50	
Diplomas	73.88	
Chapel & Church Services	557.87	$ 4,705.46

All Other #2

Science Building Dedication	65.39	
Loss on Artist Series	537.12	602.51

Where liberty has arisen
let learning be cherished

The Living Endowment

OF

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

MY ENDORSEMENT

I endorse heartily the "Living Endowment" plan for Davidson College. It is my purpose from year to year to make such contribution as my financial resources permit and inclination dictates.

(Signed) _____

Charter Member

For amount and purpose see other side.

My present intention is to pay Davidson College

annually _____% on $_____

I want this used for:

☐ General budget purposes as the Trustees, Faculty and Administration may designate.

☐ Grant in aid to be awarded to students on basis of need and merit.

☐ Scholarship awards for students making high scholastic records.

☐ Grants to worthy students who are good athletes.

☐ Grants to worthy students preparing for the ministry.

☐ Grants to worthy students interested in music.

I plan to make my payments in the (fall) (spring) of each year.

SIGNED:_____

ADDRESS_____

COPY OF

DAVIDSON COLLEGE LIVING ENDOWMENT LETTER DATED DECEMBER 1, 1939

BY

WALTER L. LINGLE
PRESIDENT

F. L. JACKSON
TREASURER

DAVIDSON, N. C.
December 1st, 1939.

Davidson College needs some money for operating expenses. We are broadcasting information of this kind for the first time in more than twenty-five years.

Notwithstanding the fact that the endowment of the College has grown several hundred thousand dollars in recent years, the income now is $9,000.00 less than it was nine years ago. The amount received from all supporting churches for the budget last year was $7,000.00 less than it was ten years ago. Alumni dues were discontinued two years ago. From this source the College had been receiving something like $3,000.00 a year. No new sources of revenue have been tapped to replace this shrinkage.

In the meantime, new expenses have arisen. New buildings call for enlarged maintenance costs. The coming of radios and the demand for better lights have increased the College's bill for electricity by $3,000.00. Yet folks say to the College's detriment that Davidson is a rich college.

What shall we do? Shall we increase tuition charges to the point where only sons of rich people can attend Davidson? Shall we begin spending capital funds for operating expenses, trusting blindly that some Santa Claus will come to our rescue at some time in the future? Shall we eliminate some courses and discharge some professors? Shall Davidson be operated at full efficiency or shackled in its ongoing program by a restricted budget? Shall Davidson, with other endowed colleges, go the way of six thousand private high schools, which have been forced out of existence in the past twenty-five years by competition with tax supported schools?

We believe we have found in the Living Endowment a way to prevent such happenings—a means whereby "small annual contributions are equivalent to adding millions to endowment." The Living Endowment, we think, will make its own appeal. This letter is going to everyone on our mailing list which includes 4,500 alumni, 2,500 Presbyterian ministers, and 2,000 others who have made contributions to or expressed interest in the College.

Did you enjoy reading the issue of the Alumni Journal which you received a few days ago? It cost the College $700.00. We want to continue printing the Journal three or four times a year Your subscription to the Living Endowment will enable us to do this and many more things the College should do. You, as a subscriber to the Living Endowment, can really have a part in the whole program of the College. Your gift, if you prefer, may be designated for any one phase of the College's work that you are interested in as indicated on the enclosed card.

The Living Endowment is a plan whereby the interest only is paid on some sum, such as 5% on $100.00. Instead of creating the endowment fund at the College to be invested, you merely pay the income on such endowment as you would like to create. Almost everyone, at some time, has had a desire to create a fund to help educate young men. Davidson College now proposes to open a ledger and to keep a separate page for each one who desires to share in the Living Endowment. We invite you to become a charter member. Possibly you have had in mind creating a professorship of $50,000.00. To pay 4% on such sum ($2,000.00 a year) would mean as much to the College as the increase in the endowment. Whether you pay $5.00 a year or $2,000.00, we invite you to become one of the charter members of our Living Endowment.

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In the first letter describing the Living Endowment plan for the support of the College, it was announced that one alumnus had started what he called the Century Club. He planned to give the College during the Centennial Movement $2,500.00, but could not find it convenient to write a check for that amount. He suggested that he would give 4% on that sum, or $100.00 a year. He thought it would not be difficult for the College to find one hundred friends who would join the Century Club by giving $100.00 each. No general solicitation has so far been made because our energies have been spent on getting new buildings. The mere mention of the Century Club, however, as a part of the Living Endowment has prompted twenty persons to say that they will pay annually 4% on $2,500.00 and be listed as members of the Century Club of the Living Endowment. Some of these days we hope the list will be large enough to publish. The response to the Century Club idea has indeed been generous. However, we are now concerned to get the 9,000 persons reading this letter to give their $5.00 or $10.00 a year. The larger gifts will take care of themselves.

This letter, as stated above, is going to approximately 9,000 persons. If everyone reading it would respond to the pressing needs of the College by joining the Living Endowment for 4% on $250.00 ($10.00 a year), the annual income to the College from this source would be $90,000.00. This is 4% on an endowment of $2,250,000.00. If even one-half of this number would be willing to pay 4% on a Living Endowment of $250.00, it would be the same as instantly increasing the endowment of Davidson College by more than $1,000,000.00. Is there a single person in this group who would not give $10.00 a year to the College if he knew that it would instantly bring the College an endowment of $2,000,000.00? When we think of the possibilities of the Living Endowment idea, we become hopefully expectant.

Remember, please, that this is a "Church" cause; that any donation to the College is a proper charge against one's tithe account or against funds set aside for Church and charitable purposes. Donations to the College, of course, are deductible from taxable income.

All who join the Living Endowment will be sent a handsomely lithographed membership certificate just as soon as the signed cards have been received. The certificate will be signed by Dr. R. A. Dunn, President of the Trustees, Dr. Walter L. Lingle, President of the College, and F. L. Jackson, Treasurer.

We ask that response to this unusual appeal be as general and as generous as circumstances will permit, for "small annual contributions are equivalent to adding millions to endowment." Here is a chance for Davidson's many friends to make the College financially independent, so far as the operating expenses are concerned, for years to come. In effect, the endowment of the College can be practically doubled immediately.

If you purpose sharing in this project, please sign your card now. Someone has said that procrastination is the principal doctrine of the Presbyterian Church.

☆

"Small annual contributions are equivalent to adding millions to endowment"

DAVIDSON COLLEGE LIVING ENDOWMENT
MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE
This Certifies That
is cooperating with other members of the Society of Davidson College
through the Louis D. Brown Memorial Gold Key
THE TRUSTEES OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE
PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEES
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE
TREASURER

Reproduction of Living Endowment Certificate
(Actual size 8 1/4 x 5 1/4)

Davidson is a good place for a boy;
a good place for an investment

MAR 1 - 1940

NC-151

THE LIVING ENDOWMENT
OF
DAVIDSON COLLEGE

DAVIDSON, N. C.

Our 103rd Year

TO DAVIDSON COLLEGE ALUMNI
AND FRIENDS:

February 14, 1940.

The testimony in favor of the Living Endowment has been so wonderfully fine that we are compelled to believe that there are many persons who plan to share in this who have not sent their cards in.

We do not want to seem to be importunate by urging the Living Endowment on you. At the same time if you are disposed to share in this undertaking that has such large possibilities of enriching the life and work of Davidson College, we do not want to let you overlook the matter.

An important reason for approaching you again at this time is the meeting of the Trustees of the College scheduled for February 21st. At that meeting plans for the college year 1940-41 will be laid. Tentative budget of income and expense will be submitted for the guidance of the Trustees. This budget will determine whether certain phases of college work will be curtailed, expanded, continued, or discontinued; whether many things that need to be done can be approved or disapproved; whether the College's progressive program can be continued or not. We are tabulating now every possible revenue for the next college year. A membership card from one hundred other persons would certainly be appreciated.

If you have a desire to join the Living Endowment and feel that you prefer making first payment next fall or during the spring of 1941, we shall be glad to list you now as a charter member and send you certificate of membership. We should like to have your name on our list before next year's budget is made up.

Two slogans have developed along with the Living Endowment idea. One is "small annual contributions are equivalent to adding millions to endowment". The other: "Davidson is a good place for a boy; a good place for an investment". They relate significantly to Davidson's future. We should like for you to let those slogans register permanently in your thinking.

All this is preliminary to extending you invitation once again to be one of five thousand to add the equivalent of a million dollars to Davidson's endowment. Please sign and return the enclosed card for 4% on $250.00 - $10.00 a year (more or less as you are able, or inclined).

Very truly yours,

H. L. Jackson
Treasurer.

Davidson is a good place for a boy; a good place for an investment

MAR - 8 1943

NC - 151

THE BRONZE TABLET

NO. 3 Published in the Interest of the Gymnasium Fund JANUARY 1, 1943

Gymnasium Fund Hits $200,000 Mark

$50,000 Still Needed To Claim Rockefeller Foundation Gift and Assure New Gymnasium for Davidson

A flood of subscriptions pouring in at the close of 1942 brought the gymnasium fund total to $200,000 from 16 alumni centers where the campaign had been launched. Many of the available memorials were taken and the total number of family names to be recorded on the Bronze Tablet reached 273. Very few of the districts have been able to complete their work and make a final report. With 20 alumni districts opening their campaign during January, Dr. Cunningham and the campaign committee feel quite confident that the General Education Board's $50,000 offer will be met.

Campus and Community Go Over the Top

Under the leadership of Prof. Ernest A. Beaty, '20, as chairman, the Davidson campus and community joined hands in doing their bit for the proposed new gymnasium. With an assigned quota of $10,000, a committee of 56 workers from the faculty, administrative staff, and townspeople was organized. Through personal contacts by this group everyone in the community was given an opportunity to contribute. In ten days the campaign closed with over $12,000 subscribed.

Over 250 town and gown folks attended the opening dinner and heard Dr. Cunningham tell what he thought of Davidson College. The motion picture in color was shown on the campus for the first time at this meeting. The film was an unusually delightful bit of entertainment because everyone in the picture was known to those present. This dinner party is recorded as one of the largest and most enthusiastic held thus far in the campaign.

Prof. F. L. Blythe, '07, of the language department, Myron W. McGill, '22, auditor of the college, and Mr. S. T. Stough, a non-alumnus and post-

(Continued on Page 4)

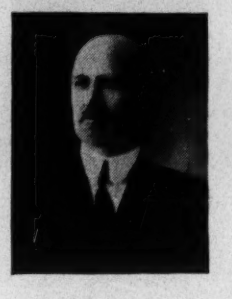
The Charlotte area, including the districts of Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Rock Hill, Gastonia, and Charlotte, with a combined quota of $100,000, has gone over the top. In the four South Carolina towns just mentioned many prospects are to be heard from, and it is anticipated that before the close of the campaign many thousand dollars will be added.

The districts of Greensboro, High Point, Lexington, Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville, Hendersonville, and Concord have already reported substantial sums and are rapidly completing their work.

Winston-Salem, Raleigh, New York

(Continued on Page 4)

Donor of Library Demised



James Parks Grey '85, donor of the beautiful library dedicated last May at Davidson, passed away on December 30 in the Charlotte home of his daughter.

Known to everyone as Capt. Grey, a rank he earned in the Spanish-American War, he was recognized as an outstanding textile industrialist of the South having his principal plant, The Grey Hosiery Mill, in Bristol, Va.

Following in the footsteps of his father he entered Davidson College and graduated in the class of '85, twenty-nine years after his father's commencement.

A burning desire to honor and perpetuate the name of his parents and a love for Davidson prompted Capt. Grey to place the new library on the campus as a memorial to his mother and father, Hugh A. and Jane Parks Grey.

Scheduled "Davidson Night" Dinners

Date	*Town*	*Chairman*	*Location*
January 14	N. Wilkesboro	R. G. Finley	The Wilkes Hotel
January 19	Goldsboro	Rev. L. R. Scott	Hotel Goldsboro
January 20	Tarboro	Rawls Howard	Community House
January 21	Greenville	Ralph C. Deal	Proctor Hotel
January 22	Washington	Todd Maxwell	Keys Hotel
January 26	Burlington	James H. McEwen	Hotel Alamance
January 28	Lenoir	Dr. A. A. McLean	Hotel Carlheim
January 29	Chapel Hill	R. A. Fetzer	Carolina Inn
January 29	Albemarle	P. B. Frye	Albemarle Hotel
February 1	Lumberton	B. F. McMillan, Jr.	Hotel Lorraine
February 2	Atlanta	George B. Hoyt	Atl. Athletic Club
February 2	Laurinburg	H. W. Malloy	Chetwynd Hotel
February 4	Wilmington	J. B. Huntington	Ch.of the Covenant
February 8	Tampa, Fla.	Dr. Marshall Woodson	Tampa Ter. Hotel
February 9	Fayetteville	W. M. Shaw	1st Presby Church
February 9	Miami, Fla.	Rev. W. C. Cumming	Columbus Hotel
February 11	Jacksonville, Fla.	M. G. Boswell	Geo. Wash. Hotel
February 16	Columbia, S. C.	C. L. Walker	Hotel Jefferson

DAVIDSON COLLEGE GYM

AT A TIME OF GREAT NATIONAL PERIL, THE F
AT LEAST EIGHT TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR WAR
EQUIVALENT TO DAVIDSON COLLEGE F

A

ABERNETHY, R. S., JR., '29
ADAMS, M. R., JR., '16
AIKEN, H. K.
AKERS, C. S., '34
AKERS, JOHN M., '20
AKERS, DR. W. W. (HON.)
ALEXANDER, E. A.
ANDERSON, R. C.
APPLEBY, REV. J. M., '26
ARMFIELD, E. M., '37

B

BAILEY, PROF. J. C., JR., '22
BARNES, E. L., '84
BARNES, MISS FLORENCE
BARNHARDT, JOHN J., '12
BARNHARDT, JOHN J., JR., '42
BATTE, G. A., JR., '27
BEAM, REV. C. C., '09
BEATY, PROF. E. A., '21
BELK, W. H. (HON.)
BISANAR, DR. & MRS. GEO. E.
BLACK, WM. M., '26
BLAIR, DR. M. P., '90
BLYTHE, PROF. F. L., '07
BOYD, JOHN C., '13
BRADFORD, DR. W. Z., '24
BROWN, DR. J. S., '89
BROWN, PROF. C. K., '21
BROWNING, PAUL, '17
BUMBARGER, PAUL W.

C

CARROLL, JOHN M., '19
CARROLL, M. L., '27
CARSON, T. R., '30
CASSELL, J. ERIS, '21
CHARLOTTE ENGRAVING CO.
CLARK, JULIAN J., '27
CLINE, ROBT. E.
COAN, GEO. W., JR., '11
COCHRAN, COL. & MRS. F. M.
COLE, MRS. E. M.
CORRELL, L. J.
CRANSHAW, H. W.
CRAWFORD, DR. R. H., '10
CRAYTON, J. T., '17
CROOK, EMMETT
CROUCH, G. S., '18
CUNNINGHAM, DR. J. R. (HON.)
CUNNINGHAM, MRS. J. R.

D

DAVIDSON, MRS. BAXTER
DAVIDSON, MR. & MRS. G. D.
DAVIS, J. M., '01
DAVIS, W. STANLEY
DOTSON, J. L., '21
DOUGLAS, CAPT. JNO. M., '35
DOUGLAS, DR. J. M., '93
DUNN, DR. R. A.

E

EFIRD, PAUL H., JR.
ERNEST ELLISON, INC.
ERWIN, DR. E. J., '06
ERWIN, JOHN C.
EVERETT, H. H.

F

FAISON, DR. E. S., '24
FALLS, RALPH H., '26
FAUL & CRYMES, INC.
FITZGERALD, DR. J. H., '34
FLANAGAN, REV. E. L., '07
FLINN, EMERY, '19
FOIL, M. B., '23

G

GAITHER, W. C., '21
GARRISON, W. B., '20
GARTH, C. V., '18
GAUL, DR. J. S.
GILCHRIST, PETER S.
GOODMAN, REV. W. H., '02
GORDON, R. A., '23
GRAHAM, I. P., '08
GREY, CHARLES L., '92
GREY, HUGH M., '18
GRIER, R. D., '10
GRIMES, MALCOM L., JR.
GUILLE, W. GETTYS, '23
GUTHRIE, R. W., '14

H

HAGOOD, BEN F., '17
HAJOCA CORP.
HALL, F. P., JR., '20
HALL, R. D., '19
HARDING, DR. C. R., '80
HARRISON, E. H., '97
HARRISON, LOUIS J., '34
HARRY, C. F.
HARTNESS, DR. & MRS. J. F.
HAWKINS, NEAL
HISS, MRS. GEO. B.
HOBART, MR. & MRS. F. D.
HODGES, W. B., '23
HOGAN, W. L.
HOLT, R. E. L., JR., '30
HOOD, DR. FRAZER
HOOD, MRS. FRAZER
HORTON, MR. & MRS. H. L.
HORTON, MR. & MRS. L. T., '22
HOVIS, DR. L. W.
HUGHS, MR. & MRS. R. B. & FAMILY
HURLEY, J. F., SR. (In Memoriam)

J

JACKSON, EDW. W., '41
JACKSON, F. L., '06
JOHNSON, CURTIS B.
JOHNSTON, C. P., '25
JONES, D. M.
JULIAN, W. A., '17

K

KIMBRELL, DAVID G., '31

L

LaFAR, D. R., JR., '22
LAFFERTY, ROBT. H., '99
LASSITER, J. HANES
LEE, A. C.
LEE, MARTIN
LEONARD, DR. J. C., JR., '24
LILLY, PROF. HENRY T., '18
LINGLE, DR. W. L., '92
LITTLE, CHAS. H., JR., '33
LOFTIN, W. E., '41
LOGAN, DR. F. W. H.
LOGAN, DR. THOMAS S.
LORE, J. V.
LOVE, SPENCER

NASIUM BUILDING FUND

OLLOWING ALUMNI AND FRIENDS PURCHASED BONDS AND CONTRIBUTED THEM OR THEIR OR THE ERECTION OF THIS GYMNASIUM

M

McALISTER, I. L., '20
McANDREW, COL. & MRS. J. A.
McCAIN, DR. W. K., '22
McCRARY, C. W., '24
McCRARY, J. F., '28
McCUTCHEN, JAMES, '23
McDONALD, J. CALDWELL, '15
McDONALD, JOHN C., '06
McELWEE, ROSS S., '41
McEVER, COACH GENE
McGEACHY, R. W.
McGILL, M. W., '22
McKAY, DR. HAMILTON W., '06
McLEAN, J. L., '07
MacMILLAN, HUGH F., '31
McPHEETERS, T. S.
MACK, CAPT. EDWARD J., '37
MARSH, CAPT. E. E., '30
MARSHALL, E. C.
MARTIN, W. J., '88
MAULDEN, KERRY ARNOLD
MAULDEN, DR. P. R., '28
MEBANE & McALISTER, INC.
MEBANE, PROF. W. N., JR., '18
MELVIN, A. J.
MILLIS, J. E.
MOORE, DR. OREN, '08
MORGAN, DR. E. B., '27
MORRIS, W. J.
MORRISON, JULIAN K., '16
MOUNTCASTLE, GEORGE W.
MULLISS, W. F., '33
MUNROE, DR. H. S., '99

N

NEISLER, MRS. C. E.
NEISLER, C. E., JR., '16
NEISLER, H. R., '28
NEISLER, HUGH (In Memoriam)
NEISLER, JOSEPH, '22
NEISLER, P. M., '19
NISBET, W. O., JR., '28
NISBET, MRS. W. O., SR.

O

OELAND, R. W., '25
ORR, DR. C. C., JR., '95 (In Memoriam)
OSBORNE, COL. THOS. D., '01
OVENS, DAVID

P

PATTERSON, E. L.
PATTERSON, W. H., '91
PATTERSON, REV. W. S., '03
PAYNE, J. L., '15
PFOHL, PROF. J. C.
PHARR, N. Y., '19
PHARR, W. J., '20
PORTER, PROF. W. L.
POTTS, CLOYD A., '10
PREYER, W. Y., JR., '39
PRESTON, DR. J. Z., '30
PRICE, I. J., '09
PRITCHARD PAINT & GLASS CO.

Q

QUEEN CITY COACH CO.
QUERY, HUGH A., '09
QUERY, REV. L. H., '94

R

RAMSEUR, DR. W. L., '22
RANKIN, DR. W. S., '01
RAWSON, H. S., '26
RAYNAL, JOHN SCOTT, '39
REESE, DR. A. B., '17
REID, JAMES
RICE, A. W., '34
RICHARDS, DR. C. M., '92
RICHARDSON, L., '14
ROBINSON, A. S., '26
ROBINSON, COIT M., '10
ROBINSON, COIT M., '42
ROBINSON, COIT M., JR.
ROBINSON, MRS. J. LEE
ROBINSON, R. W., '19
ROBINSON, RALPH S., '23
ROBINSON, S. A., '99
ROBINSON, S. A., JR., '33
ROBINSON, W. L.
RODDEY, JOHN T., '29
ROSS, CHARLES B., JR., '37

S

SAMPLE, G. D., '20
SAMPLE, DR. R. C., '11
SAPPENFIELD, N. E., '27
SCHACHT, MR. & MRS. HENRY
SCOFIELD, MISS MINNIE
SCOFIELD, MISS SADIE
SCOTT, EDGAR E.
SCOTT, GORDON P., '19
SCOTT, JOHN A., '11
SCOTT, NEAL A., '40 (In Memoriam)
SEVIER, J. L., '32
SHELTON, JOSEPH G., '41
SHEPARD, COACH NORMAN, '23
SHERRILL, FRED W., '08
SHUFORD, ARCHIE W., '36
SHUFORD MILL CO., A. A.
SIMMONS, F. M.
SMATHERS, J. H., JR., '35
SMITH, F. B., JR., '30
SMITH, JOHN I., '24
SMITH, MR. & MRS. LEWIS R.
SMITH, ROBERT, JR., '42
SMYRE MFG. CO., A. M.
SMYRE, F. L., JR., '34
SMYRE, MRS. FRED L.
SPARROW, DR. T. D., '16
SPARROW, W. R., '27
SPEIR, M. B., JR., '26
SPEIR, N. G., '32
SPENCER, SAM, '40
SPENCER, W. T., '26
SPRATT, ZACH
STARNES, O. A.
STORY, S. D., '22
STOWE, C. T., '28
SUGG, CHAP. WALTON G., JR., '31

T

TAYLOR, ARCH B., '11
TAYLOR, ARCH B., JR., '42
TEMPLETON, DR. J. Y., '09
THOMPSON, F. N., '21
THOMPSON, REV. W. T., '05
THOMPSON, W. T., JR., '34
THOMSON, WARDLAW P.
TODD, DR. L. C.
TUCKER-KIRBY CO.

V

VOSBURGH, DAVID, '42

W

WALKER, T. E., '39
WHITE, L. Y., '23
WHITTON, EARLE
WILEY, REV. S. S., '32
WILKINSON, DR. G. R., '12
WILLIAMS, MISS LILLIAN
WILLIAMS, MRS. T. J.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS B.
WILLIFORD, QUAY, '12
WILLINGHAM, FRANK M.
WILSON, G. E., JR., '10
WOOD, PROF. W. W.
WOODS, DR. J. B., JR.

Gymnasium Fund Hits $200,000 Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

City and the Metropolitan area have initiated their work but to date have made no report.

To the alumni who have not contributed thus far the $50,000 still needed should prove to be a greater challenge than heretofore because any gifts made now will determine whether or not we collect the full $50,000 offered by the General Education Board.

Campus and Community Go Over the Top

(Continued from Page 1)

master of Davidson, served as associate chairmen under Mr. Beaty, and each enlisted his full complement of workers who did the soliciting. Dr. C. R. Harding, '80, the oldest active member of the faculty, served on the committee, and did some very effective and enthusiastic work.

Mooresville, Huntersville and Cornelius were included in the Davidson area. Mr. L. T. Horton, '22, of Mooresville led a very successful solicitation which brought $1500 from a relatively small number of prospects.

CITED FOR LOYALTY

(Continued from Last Issue)

Hajoca Corp.; Hall, F. P., Jr., '20; Hall, W. T., Jr., '35; Hamilton, Mrs. C. H.; Hamilton, Rev. H. C., '20; Hampton, Mr. & Mrs. J. K.; Hamrick, Mr. & Mrs. C. L.; Hanks, W. W.; Harding, Dr. C. R., '80; Harper, C. Albert, Jr., '36; Harry, C. F.; Hartness, Dr. & Mrs. J. F.; Hawkins, Neal; Helper, Miss Essie; Herald Press, Inc.; Hiss, Mrs. Geo. B.; Hobart, Mr. & Mrs. F. D.; Hobbs, Mrs. A. L.; Hogan, W. L.; Hood, Dr. Frazer; Hood, Mrs. Frazer; Hood, Miss Kalista; Horton, Mr. & Mrs. H. L.; Hovis, Dr. L. W.; Hovis, W. N.; Howie, J. R., '37; Hughs, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. & Family; Hunter, R. M., '26.

Isenhour, W. L.

Jackson, F. L., '06; Jackson, Frank, Jr.; Jackson, Miss Susie; James, Miss Grace; James, John, '09; Jetton, Miss Essie; Jetton, J. B., '00; Jetton, Miss Rebecca; Johnston, C. P., '25; Johnston, Miss Julia; Johnston, R. L., '31; Jones, D. M., Julian, W. A., '17.

Ketchie, A. A., '19; Kimbrell, David G., '31; King, Miss Annie L.; King, Dr. P. M., '97; Klutz, Lex, '15; LaFar, D. R., Jr., '22; Lafferty, Robt. H., '99; Lassiter, J. Hanes; Lee, A. C.; Lee, Martin; LeGrand, R. T., Jr., '37; Leventis, James; Lilly, Prof. Henry T., '18; Lineberger, H. Price; Lingle, Dr. W. L., '92; Lingle, Mrs. Walter L.; Little, Chas. H., Jr., '33; Little, Julian H.; Loftin, Charles I., Jr.; Loftin, W. E., '41; Logan, Dr. Thomas S.; Lore, J. V.

MacConnell, Dr. J. Wilson, '02; McAndrew, Col. & Mrs. J. A.; McAuley, B. W., '28; McConnell, Miss Naomi; McCormick, Carr; McCrary, J. F., '28; McCutchen, James, '23; McDonald, J. Caldwell, '15; McDonald, John C., '06; McDonald, S. H., '24; McEver, Coach Gene; McGavock, Prof. W. G., '30; McGill, M. W., '22; McInnis, John F., '30; McKay, Dr. Hamilton W., '06; McKay, Dr. Robt. W., '17; McLaughlin, H. D., '38; McLaughlin, S. B., '06; McLean, J. L., '07; McMillan, J. A., '26.

Martin, Dr. W. J., '88; Marus, J. R.; Mason, W. A., '31; Matthews, B. F.; Matthews, Eugene R., '36; Matthews, H. E., '12;

(Continued Next Issue)

BUY WAR BONDS

GIVE THEM TO DAVIDSON

O. P. A. Up-Sets Time Schedule

The strict and stringent ruling on driving automobiles upset the plan to close the gymnasium campaign on February 15. Since many alumni and friends will not drive a distance to attend Davidson Night dinners and meetings, it has been found necessary for the campaign committee to hold many small meetings at points convenient to the alumni. This takes considerable time, and has made necessary the postponing of the closing date of the campaign.

Volunteers Bring Funds And Good Will

Several hundred alumni and friends have attended the Davidson "Nite" Dinners held in alumni districts throughout the country. In most places the parties have been made co-ed permitting the wives and lady friends of Davidson men to enjoy the fellowship, movies and inspiring addresses.

Many alumni are volunteering their services to solicit funds for the gymnasium. The result of this volunteer work and these visitations of alumni with alumni will be far reaching. It will mean a great deal more to Davidson College over the years than the money obtained. Many friends whose interest had waned have had their interest revived, and are thinking and talking about Davidson as they did in years gone by.

The "Davidson Night" Dinner Roster

Space will not permit a detailed account of each "Davidson Night" banquet, therefore we will summarize these pleasant events naming the chairman, the place of meeting, and the speaker.

Town	*Chairman*	*Place*	*Speaker*
Anderson, S. C.	Rev. Jas. M. Appleby, '26	First Presb'y Kirk	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Asheville, N. C.	Rev. C. Greer Davis, '27	Battery Park Hotel	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Charlotte, N. C.	Neal Y. Pharr, '19	Hotel Charlotte	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Concord, N. C.	Rev. R. Arrowwood, '13	Concord Hotel	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Davidson, N. C.	Prof. Ernest A. Beaty, '20	Chambers Building	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Gastonia, N. C.	D. R. LaFar, Jr., '22	Gaston Country Club	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Greensboro, N. C.	Edward M. Armfield, '37	O'Henry Hotel	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Greenville, S. C.	John I. Smith, '24	Poinsett Hotel	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Hendersonville, N. C.	C. L. Grey, '92	Skyland Hotel	Frank L. Jackson, '06
Hickory, N. C.	A. T. Cashion, '17	Hickory Hotel	Prof. E. A. Beaty, '20
High Point, N. C.	Cameron Deans, '35	Sheraton Hotel	Prof. E. A. Beaty, '20
Lexington, N. C.	Woodrow McKay, '15	Methodist Hut	Prof. E. A. Beaty, '20
New York, N. Y.	Osborne Bethea, '22	The Advertising Club	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
N. Wilkesboro, N. C.	R. G. Finley, '16	Wilkes Hotel	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Raleigh, N. C.	Rev. John Grey, '23	Sir Wal. Raleigh Hotel	Dr. Jas. A. Jones, '31
Rock Hill, S. C.	John T. Roddy, '29	Andrew Jackson Hotel	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Salisbury, N. C.	Louis J. Harrison, '34	Yadkin Hotel	Prof. E. A. Beaty, '20
Spartanburg, S. C.	Jas. McCutchen, '23	Cleveland Hotel	Dr. J. R. Cunningham
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Dr. George Mauze, '23	Robt. E. Lee Hotel	Prof. E. A. Beaty, '20

YOUR NAME ON THE BRONZE TABLET $5.00 PER MONTH, 30 MONTHS

BATTING THE BALL FOR DAVIDSON

It is not mere sentiment that leads us to want our names on the Bronze Tablet in the new gym. It is rather an endorsement of our sincere desire to help Davidson become not only the "good" college that she is, but the "great" college that she is to be.

FAITH AT WORK

"I'll trust the Lord and double my subscription," is reliably reported to be a guiding principle of giving in Davidson. It's a mighty good motto Professor Beaty has given us.

NC-151

Davidson College Raises $360,000; More on the Way

"Let your light shine before men that they may see the good you do," is the philosophy of Dr. John R. Cunningham, when it comes to presenting the needs of Davidson College of which he is president. Unanimously supported by his trustees and prompted by the belief that now is the time to get money for Davidson College, he entered upon a campaign to raise the necessary funds to build a new gymnasium; one of the three pressing needs of the college.

All-Out Objective Announced

This involved an objective of $250,000. Hardly had the work been started when Dr. Cunningham, with his trustee committee, decided to go "all out" in a campaign for all three needs—a new church, additional endowment, and the new gymnasium. This made a total objective of a half-million dollars, and the college labeled the appeal as "The Next Step Forward" program.

Opening the intensive phase of their campaign during the summer months, the program under the direction of Marts and Lundy has rolled along with gratifying success, and in February the report totalled $360,000. Of this, $210,000 has been subscribed toward the gymnasium fund, and the endowment of the college increased by $150,000.

At a recent meeting of the trustees it was decided that they should forge ahead in an effort to culminate their half-million dollar program at the 107th annual commencement exercises in June. This means that an appeal will be launched immediately to raise funds with which to build a church. The gymnasium program, lacking but $40,000 of its objective, is scheduled to be successfully concluded by April. Thus, in one year's time a forward-looking, far-seeing college president and board of trustees have taken advantage of these good times to raise money, and thereby unquestionably increase the assets of their college by one-half million dollars or more.

When the war is won and non-defense building once again is permitted, this president will be ready to give his campus its two most pressing needs in the way of physical equipment—a grand new church and an adequate gymnasium.

"Can't Build Now" No Barrier

In discussing the problem of asking money for buildings which cannot be erected until after the war, Dr. Cunningham said, "This has proven no barrier in our effort to raise funds. Our alumni and friends know that we cannot build with subscriptions, but we build with the money which is paid on subscriptions. When the clash of arms has subsided we will have the plans ready and the funds available to contribute $350,000 worth of building construction to the post-war period. I believe that it is the responsibility of everyone, in a position to do so, to plan and be prepared to help in that period of transition from war to peace. Through this campaign I feel that we at Davidson College are taking a step in the right direction."

$280,000 Paid In

The treasurer, Frank L. Jackson, in discussing the campaign to date, expressed his pleasure with the fine record he is making in subscription collections. He said, "The pledges are payable over a thirty-month period, and the collections to date are splendid. In fact, we are happy to announce that already we have in hand $130,000 of the $210,000 pledged for the gymnasium, and have increased our endowment assets by $150,000."

Good Will Inestimable

Dr. Oren Moore, a leading Charlotte physician and the general chairman of the alumni campaign for the gymnasium, said that while the financial returns are indeed great and gratifying, the good will, revived interest and enthusiasm among the alumni and friends of the college are indeed more valuable than the money obtained. "It has been just a grand experience for all of us. We are happy for having followed the advice of Marts and Lundy and the wisdom of our president in going forth at 'such a time as this' to ask our alumni and friends for financial support."

PLAN AVAILABLE TO ASSIST COLLEGES

(Continued from Page 1)

to keep them free and to restore them to usefulness. They must not die, for they are vital to democracy in this country."

The Canton (Ohio) Repository editorialized as follows:

"The colleges are equipped to be useful and they want to do their part. But they must be helped, not alone for their sake but for the sake of a nation that has much to gain from their continued existence. While there seems to be no disagreement on the score that something should be done, it is a question whether whatever is to be done will be subject to the epitaph on so many failures of these last few years—Too little and too late."

Marts and Lundy are of the belief that our private colleges can survive the financial hardships created by the draft and can come through the war emergency stronger than ever and in a position even more adequately to serve their constituencies. To do this, however, a college must present its need in a very clear and complete way.

Through a new plan worked out by Marts and Lundy and already in successful operation, a college can finance itself throughout the war and for a year after the war without incurring debt and without using its endowment. Marts and Lundy will be glad to discuss this plan with the officials of any college and describe it to them in detail. Inquiry is welcomed.

Baptist Schools and Colleges Make Progress On Promotion of New Development Program

The progress of the New Development Program of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention was reported recently to the presidents of the 64 Academies, Junior Colleges, Colleges, Theological Seminaries and Training Schools who are participating in the national campaign.

Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, early in January, 1943—one year after the program was inaugurated—Mr. L. W. Robey, of Marts and Lundy, director of the program, announced the success to date and outlined the general procedures along which the national public relations and fund-raising campaign will continue.

Dr. Luther W. Smith

Although the New Development Program got under way in January, 1942, the various schools are restricted from any active solicitation within the denomination until May 1, 1943. Thus, the first part of the program has been one of preparation and general readiness. Fund-raising surveys have been made of many of the individual institutions and an extensive program of publicity and general education has been carried on in the denomination and in the general press.

On May 1, 1943, however, many of the institutions will begin the active promotion of the program recommended in the fund-raising surveys. The survey recommendations for many of the institutions have provided plans for the meeting of current budget situations, of strengthening and increasing student recruitment plans, for the organization and promotion of general public relations programs as well as the answers to needs for capital funds.

Dr. Luther Wesley Smith, executive secretary of the Baptist Board of Education, has provided brilliant leadership for the program in its many phases.

Bucknell Program For $285,000 Hits $115,000 Thus Far

The success to date of the campaign of Bucknell University to raise $285,000 for the liquidation of long outstanding capital indebtedness has highlighted three conditions which are of the utmost importance to all philanthropies.

Inaugurated last fall by officials of the University, the program had in February raised $115,000 with only the first section of the general alumni appeal completed.

The three important facts which have emenated from the program are:

one—that, properly approached, the alumni and friends of an institution are willing to give time to it even in these days with tremendous demands on the free time by government and defense activities. Alumni leaders point out that in spite of the limitation of travel and additional civic responsibility due to the war, the alumni meetings are the largest which Bucknell has ever had.

two—that people will give, and are giving, generously to worthwhile philanthropic appeals. In the Western Pennsylvania area, where the debit liquidation program was started, the alumni went over the top on their goal of $20,450.

three—that large gifts can be secured. Officials of the Bucknell program point out that to date out of the $115,000 raised, $75,000 has come from 5 gifts of $5,000 or over.

Edgar A. Snyder

It was announced, too, that there has been no decrease in the size of the individual gifts. The average contribution, exclusive of gifts of $5,000 or over, is averaging slightly above $102.00 per person.

In some campaigns prior to United States entry in the war, the average gift was exactly $102.00 per person.

The Trustees of Bucknell University inaugurated the campaign after mature deliberation, in the belief both that it was a "must" project and that it was a feasible project during the war.

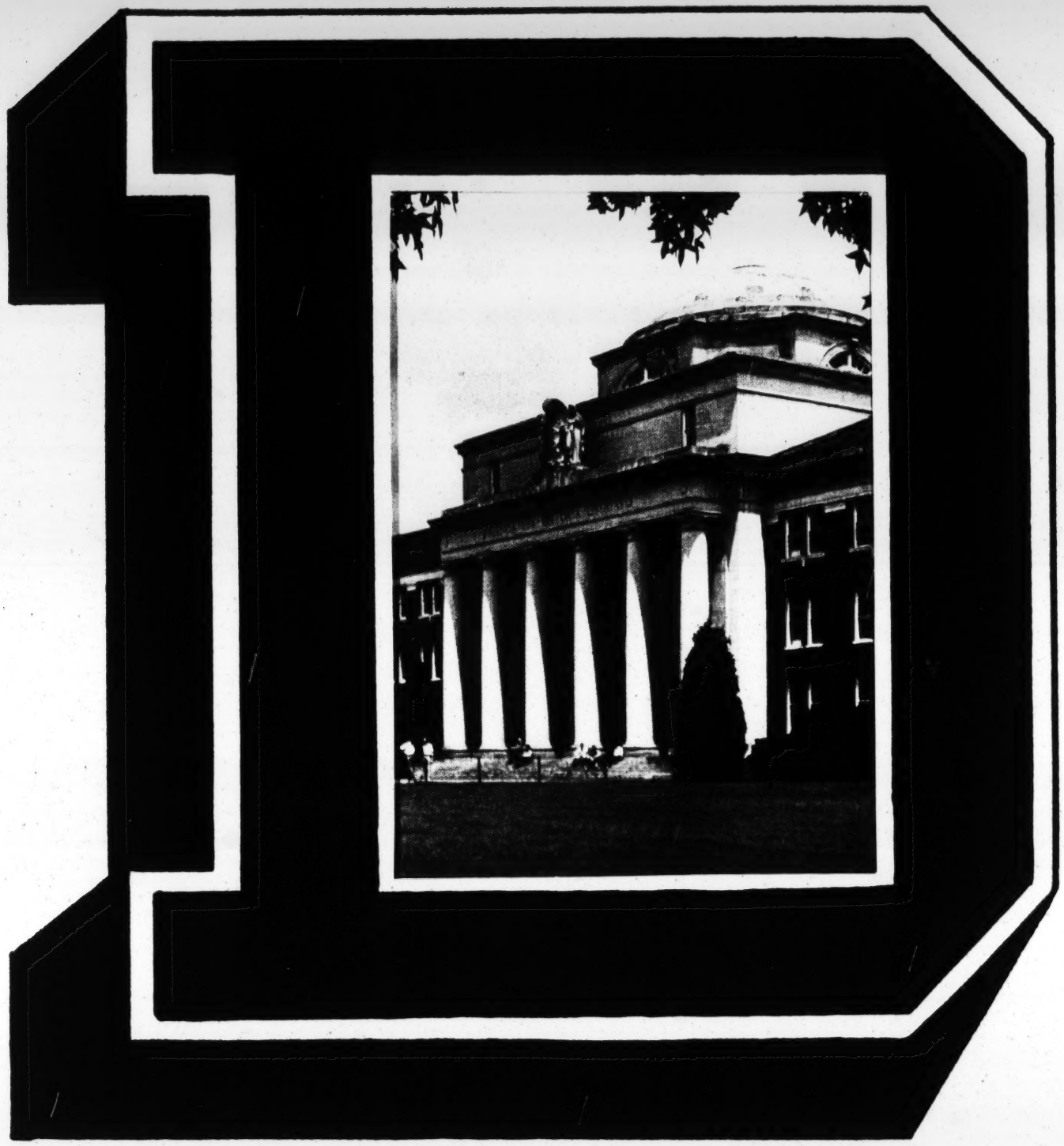
They have pointed out that colleges must make their case as having an essential responsibility in helping to win the war and, most certainly to win the peace in the post-war, world-reconstruction years.

This point of view has been sustained by Bucknell alumni leaders generally who have enlisted almost unanimously when asked to assume positions of campaign leadership in the 30 districts.

General Campaign Chairman for the $285,000 fund is Mr. Roy G. Bostwick, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

National Alumni Chairman is Mr. Edgar A. Snyder, of New York.

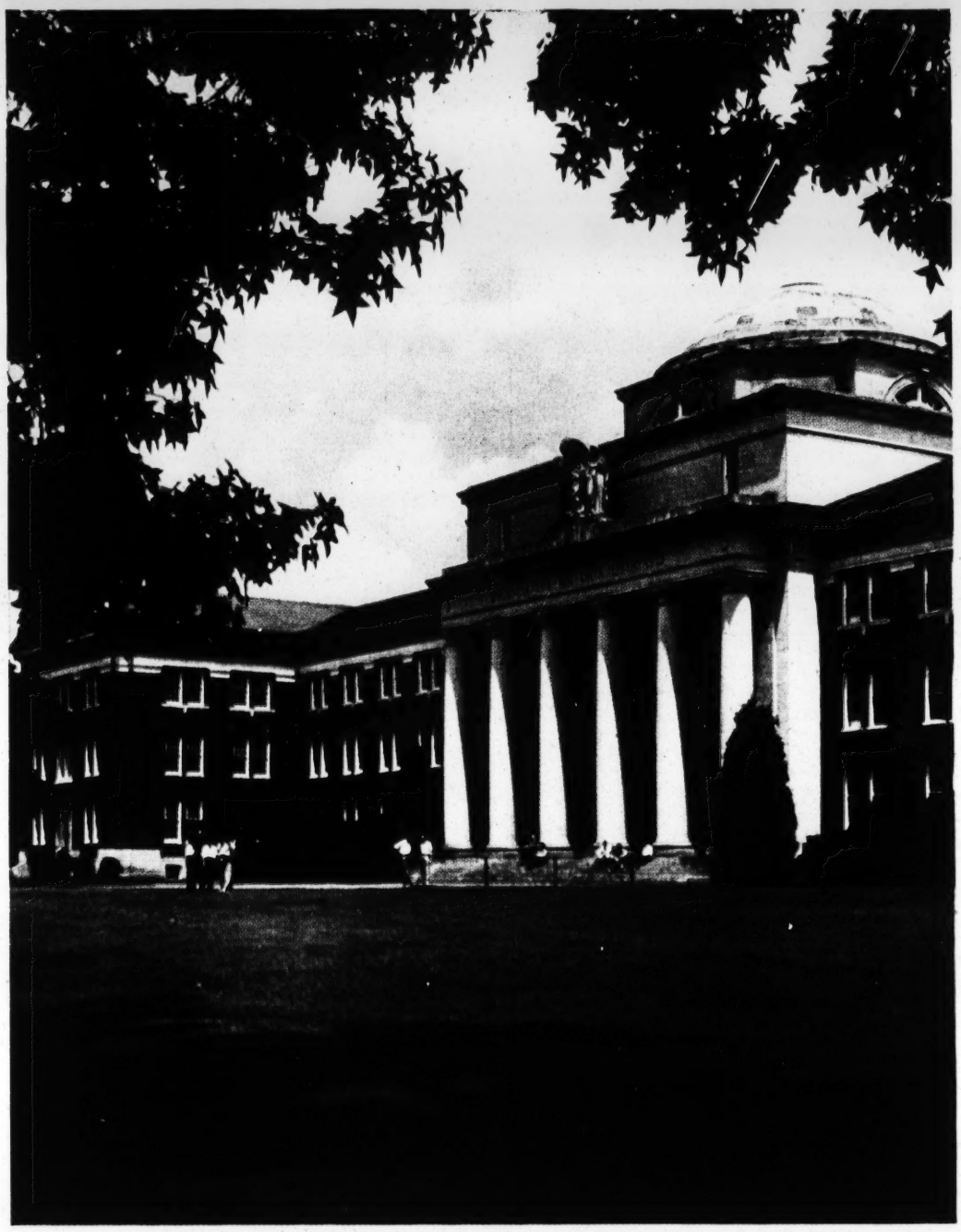
Chairman for Western Pennsylvania is Mr. Wesley A. Wolfe. Mrs. William V. Mahaffey is Co-chairman.



Davidson College

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

A FOUR YEAR LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE FOR MEN • CHARTERED IN 1837



ALENDA LUX UBI ORTA LIBERTAS

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Davidson is nonsectarian in its teachings. The original charter, which was granted in 1838, stated that the purpose of the college was "to educate youth of all classes without any regard to the distinction of religious denominations, and thereby to promote the more general diffusion of knowledge and virtue."

The leader of the movement to found a college was Rev. Robert Hall Morrison, pastor of Sugaw Creek Church, near Charlotte, N. C. He and Rev. P. J. Sparrow of Salisbury, N. C., raised thirty thousand dollars for the proposed college in an incredibly short time. The new institution was named Davidson College as a tribute to the memory of Gen. William Lee Davidson, a Presbyterian Revolutionary hero, who was killed opposing Lord Cornwallis at Cowan's Ford, only a few miles from Davidson. The land on which the college stands was secured from Gen. Davidson's son and namesake, who, in turn, became a large contributor to the support of the institution.

The corner stone of the chapel was laid on April 7, 1836. The original buildings were erected on the four sides of a small quadrangle on the front of the present campus. Five of these structures are still standing and are serving useful purposes.

On March 1, 1837, Davidson College began its career as an educational institution, with three professors and sixty-five students. Robert Hall Morrison was the first president. He served for four years. Following him have been Samuel Williamson, Drury Lacy, John Lycan Kirkpatrick, George Wilson McPhail, John Rennie Blake (Chairman of the Faculty), Andrew Dox Hepburn, Luther McKinnon, John Bunyan Shearer, Henry Louis Smith, William Joseph Martin, and Walter Lee Lingle. President John Rood Cunningham assumed office in 1941.

During the first twenty years of its existence the young college had a prolonged financial struggle. There was a

HISTORICAL SKETCH ☆

Davidson College was founded in 1837 by the descendants of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had settled in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas as early as 1750. In March, 1835, Concord Presbytery, which then covered the whole western half of North Carolina, passed a resolution approving the founding of a college, since there was none in that section. A few months later Bethel Presbytery, embracing the upper and western part of South Carolina, joined the movement. After a few years all the Presbyteries in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida had united in the ownership and control of the college. More recently the Presbyterians of South Carolina and Georgia have withdrawn to build their own institutions.

good faculty and the student enrollment was satisfactory, but no endowment and no adequate income for current expenses had been provided.

A sudden turn came in the affairs of the college when in 1856 it received nearly a quarter of a million dollars through the bequest of Maxwell Chambers of Salisbury, N. C. A new quadrangle east of the old campus was begun with the erection of the Maxwell Chambers Building in 1857-1859 at a cost of approximately ninety thousand dollars. It contained class rooms, an auditorium, and dormitory rooms.

The Maxwell Chambers' bequest also gave the college a substantial endowment, which greatly relieved the financial distress.

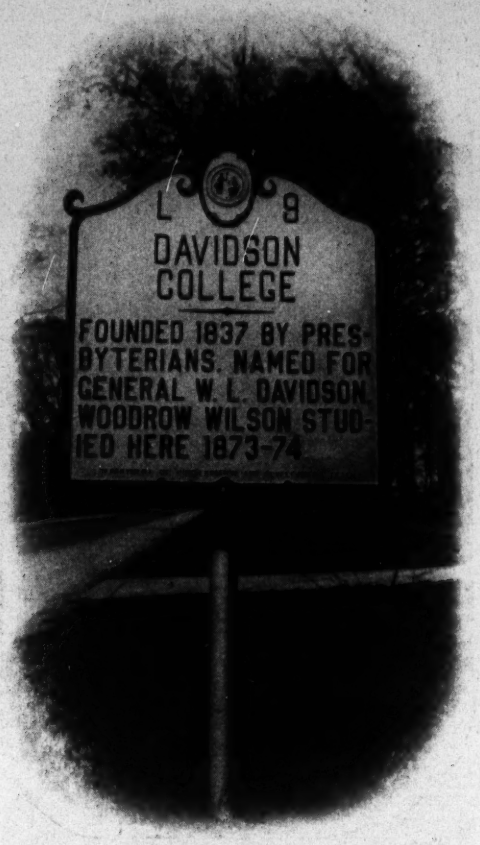
During the Civil War era the student attendance was greatly decreased and the greater part of the endowment was lost. Practically all the students and alumni who were physically qualified enlisted in the army. Many of them lost their lives. After the war there followed the reconstruction period with all of its demoralization, but in spite of this the college moved to build an even stronger faculty. There was, however, no large increase in the number of students, or in the endowment, between 1870 and the close of the century.

With the beginning of the twentieth century the college entered upon a period of expansion. Student attendance grew materially. The endowment was heavily increased. New dormitories and other buildings were erected. The faculty was again enlarged. In the campaigns for increased endowments the General Education Board in New York made a number of contributions which assured their success.

On November 28, 1921, the Old Chambers Building was burned. This, at first, seemed a mortal blow. But more than six hundred thousand dollars was quickly raised for the erection of a new Chambers. This building was completed in 1929 and dedicated at

Where a Good Past Encourages a Better Future

Welcome to Davidson And New Horizons



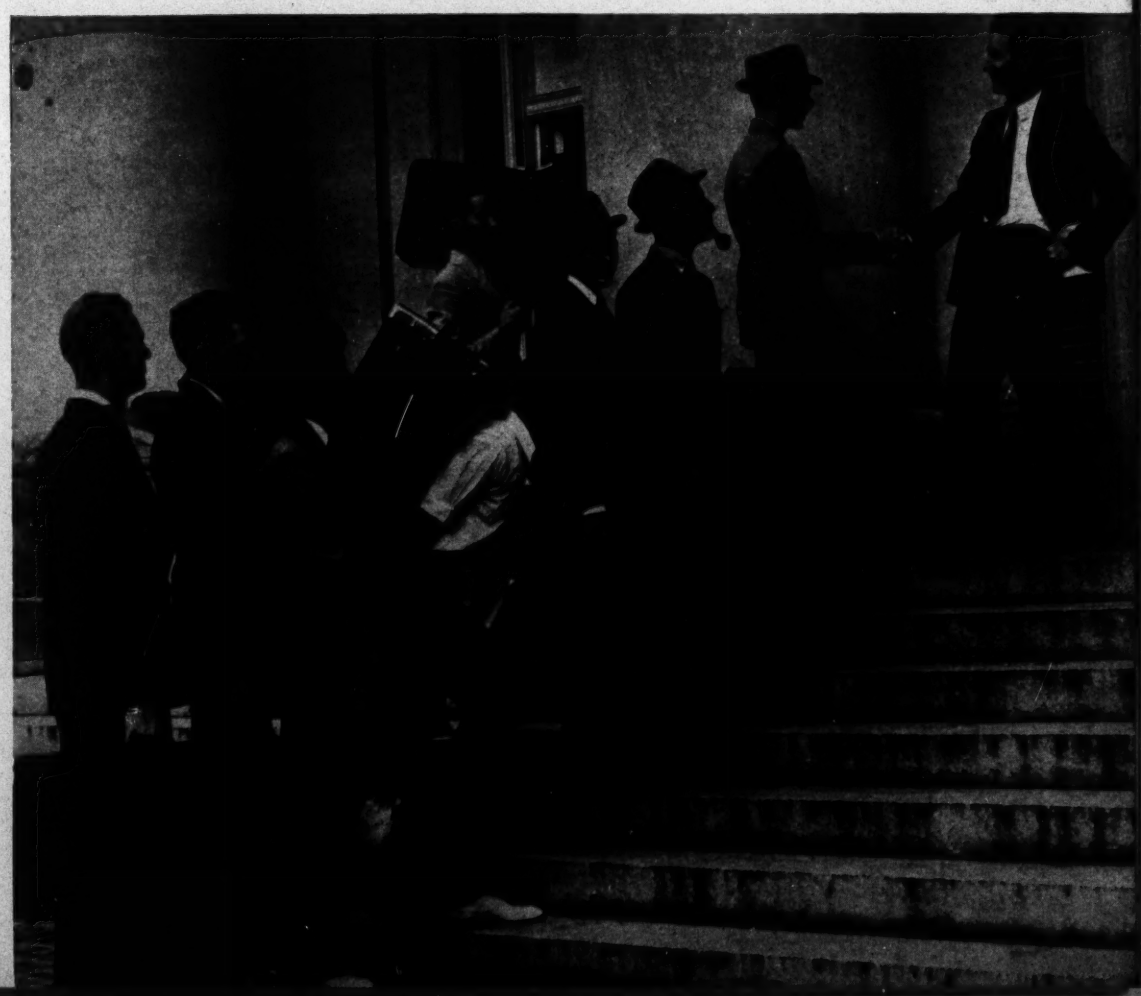
New Angles

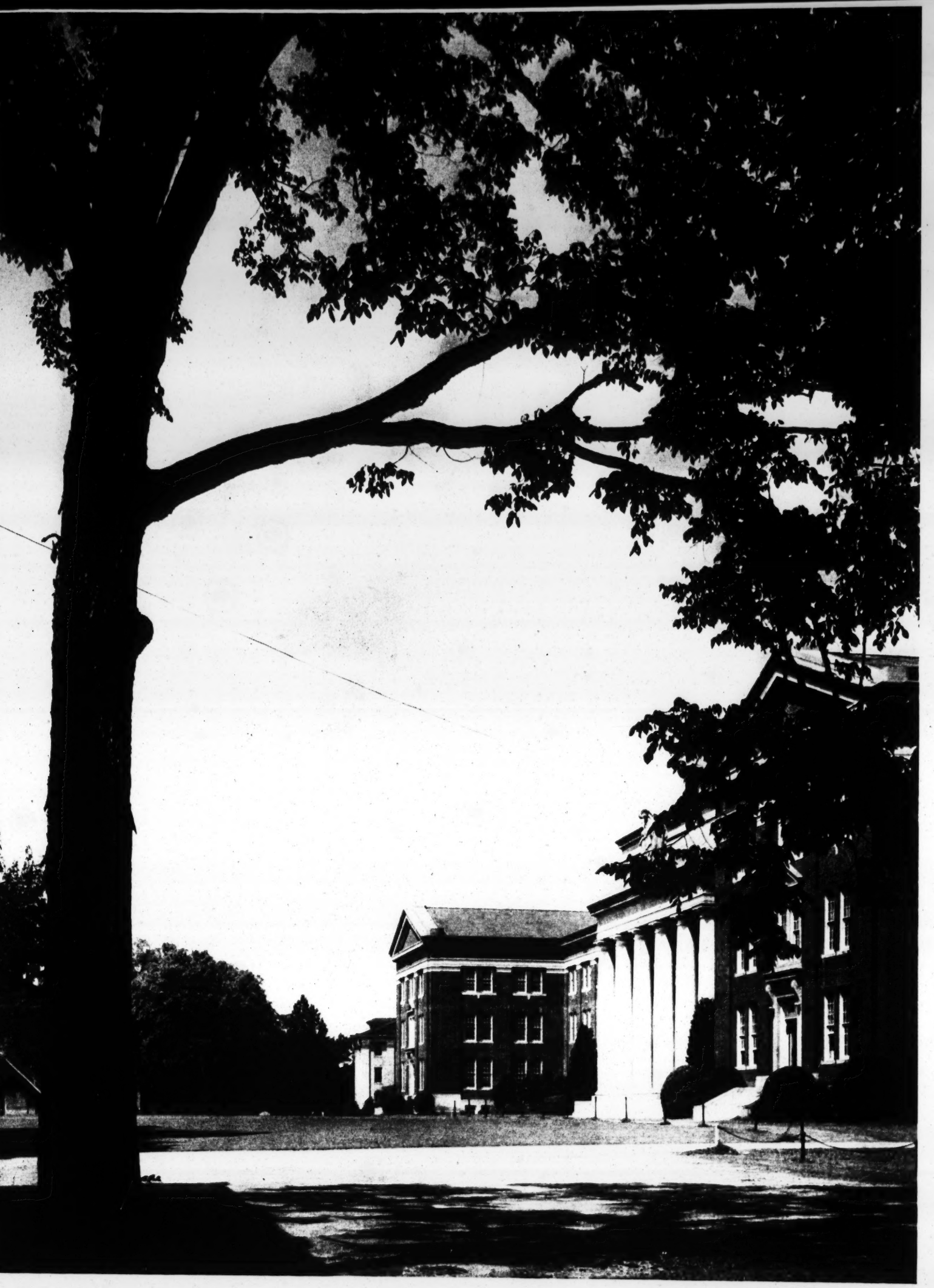
the 1930 Commencement. Again the General Education Board and many loyal alumni contributed generously.

Nineteen hundred twenty-six marks the beginning of another era of expansion. In that year the college began to receive the percentage of the income of "The Duke Endowment." This added support has very substantially increased the annual income, permitting a further enlargement of the faculty and a greater increase in student enrollment. The infant institution of 1837 has grown into a strong college with an able faculty of more than fifty and a student body of approximately six hundred and seventy.

World War II brought radical changes to the campus. Civilian enrollment was reduced to three hundred by withdrawals to military service and to accommodate the 24th College Training Detachment, Army Air Forces.

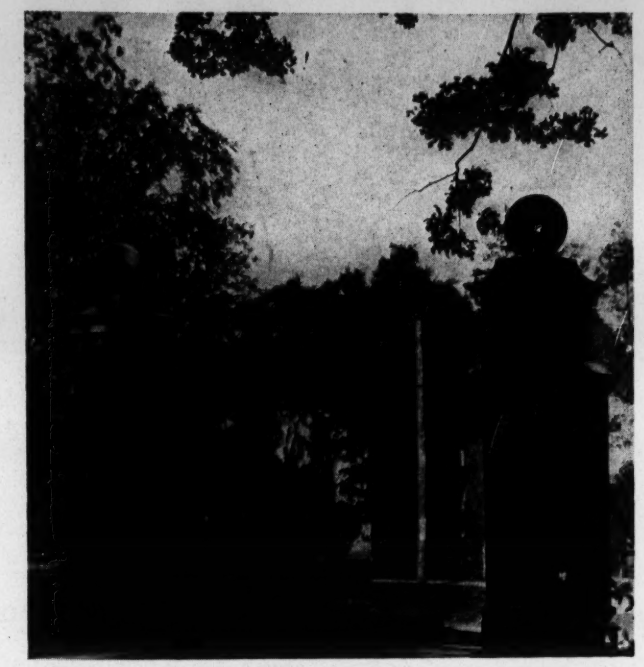
Guidance at the Start

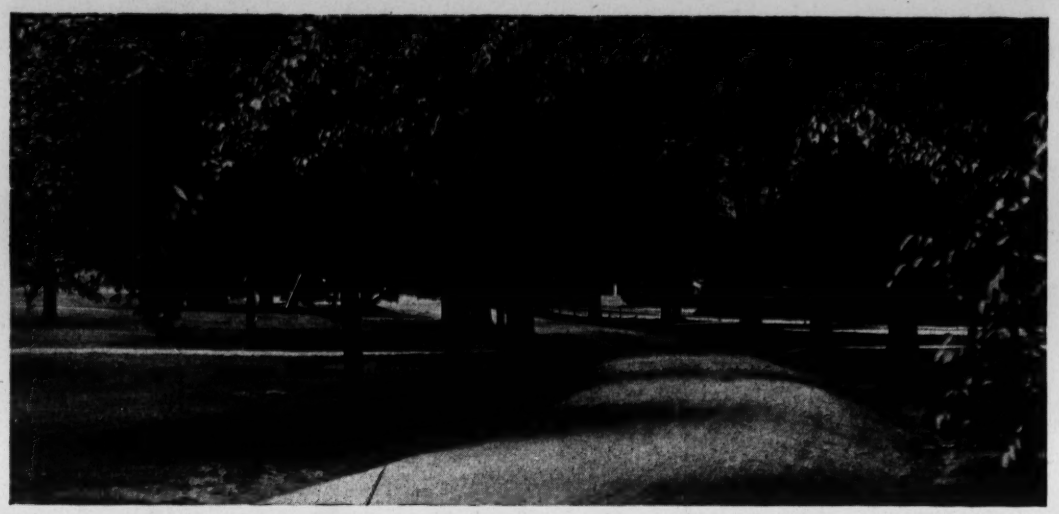




The Chambers Building—Center of College Activity

The President's Home Through Campus Gates



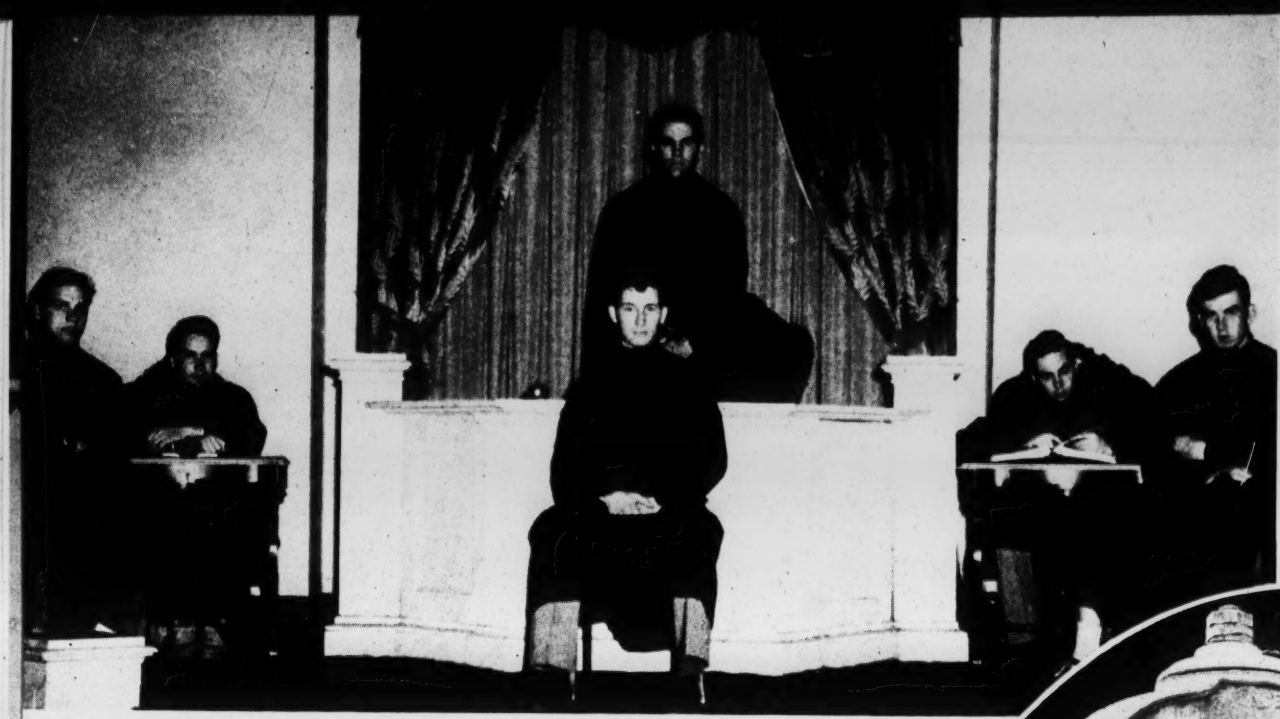


Around the D

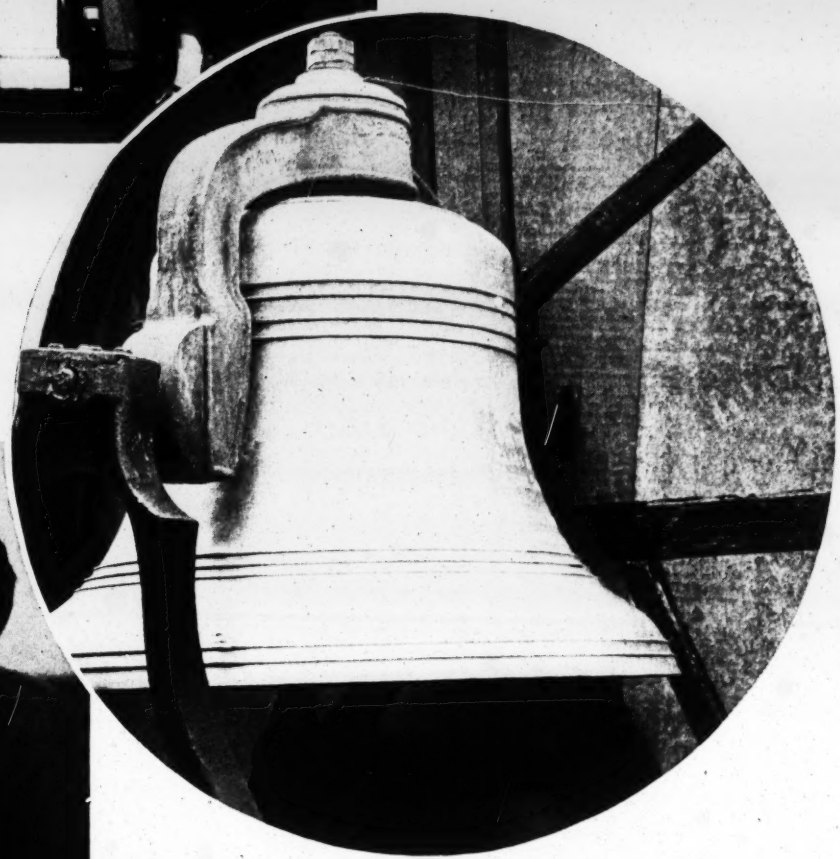
Davidson College is a member of the Association of American Colleges, of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, of the Southern University Conference, of the National Conference of Church-related Colleges, of the Presbyterian Education Association of the South, and is on the list of Colleges Approved by the Association of American Universities. Davidson also has a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa and of Omicron Delta Kappa.

President John Rood Cunningham

VENTURES IN COOPERATION



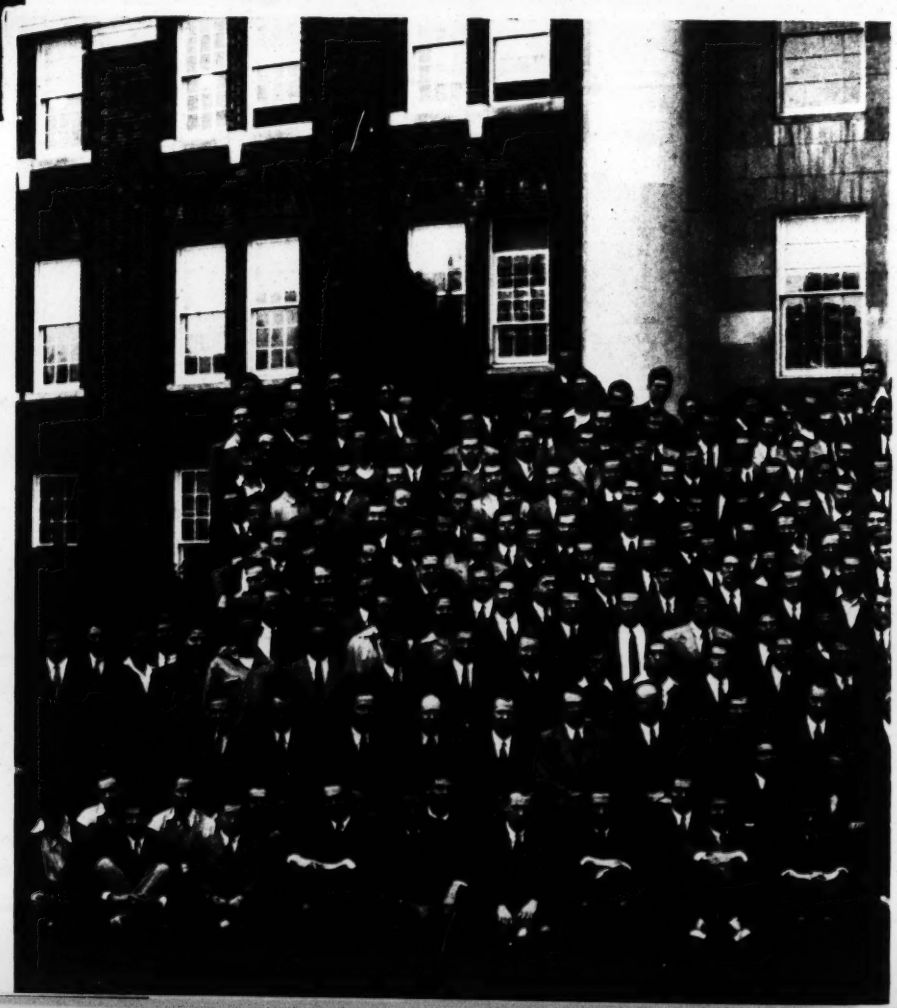
Student Government at Work

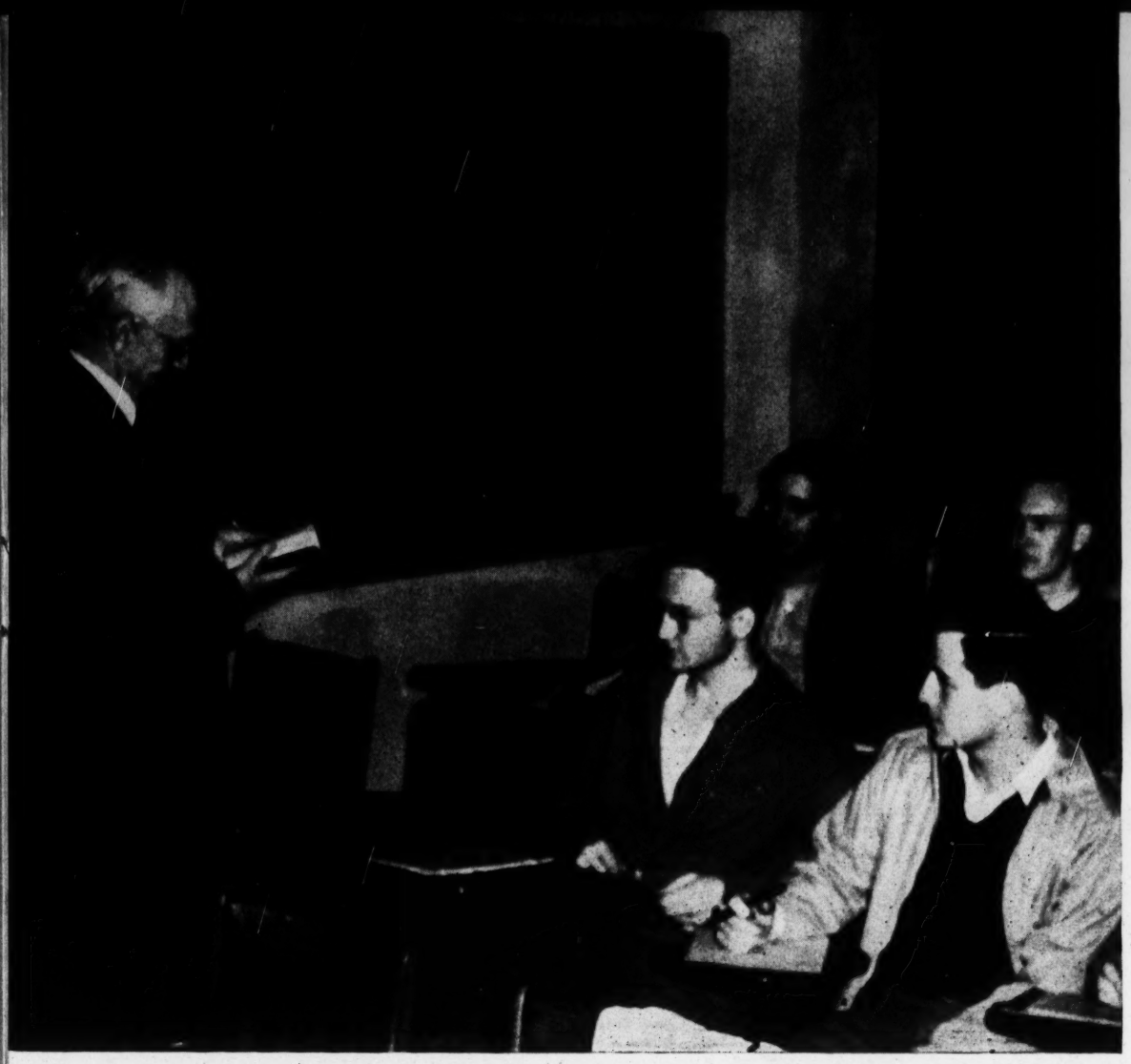


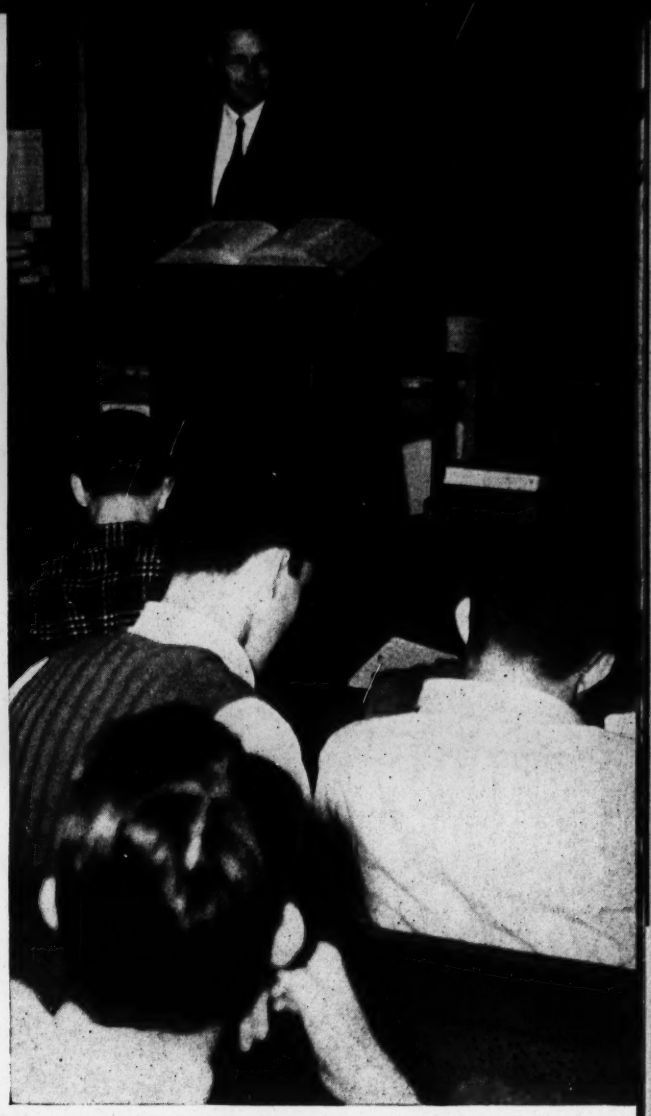
College Bell

The President Counsels

Honorary Fraternities



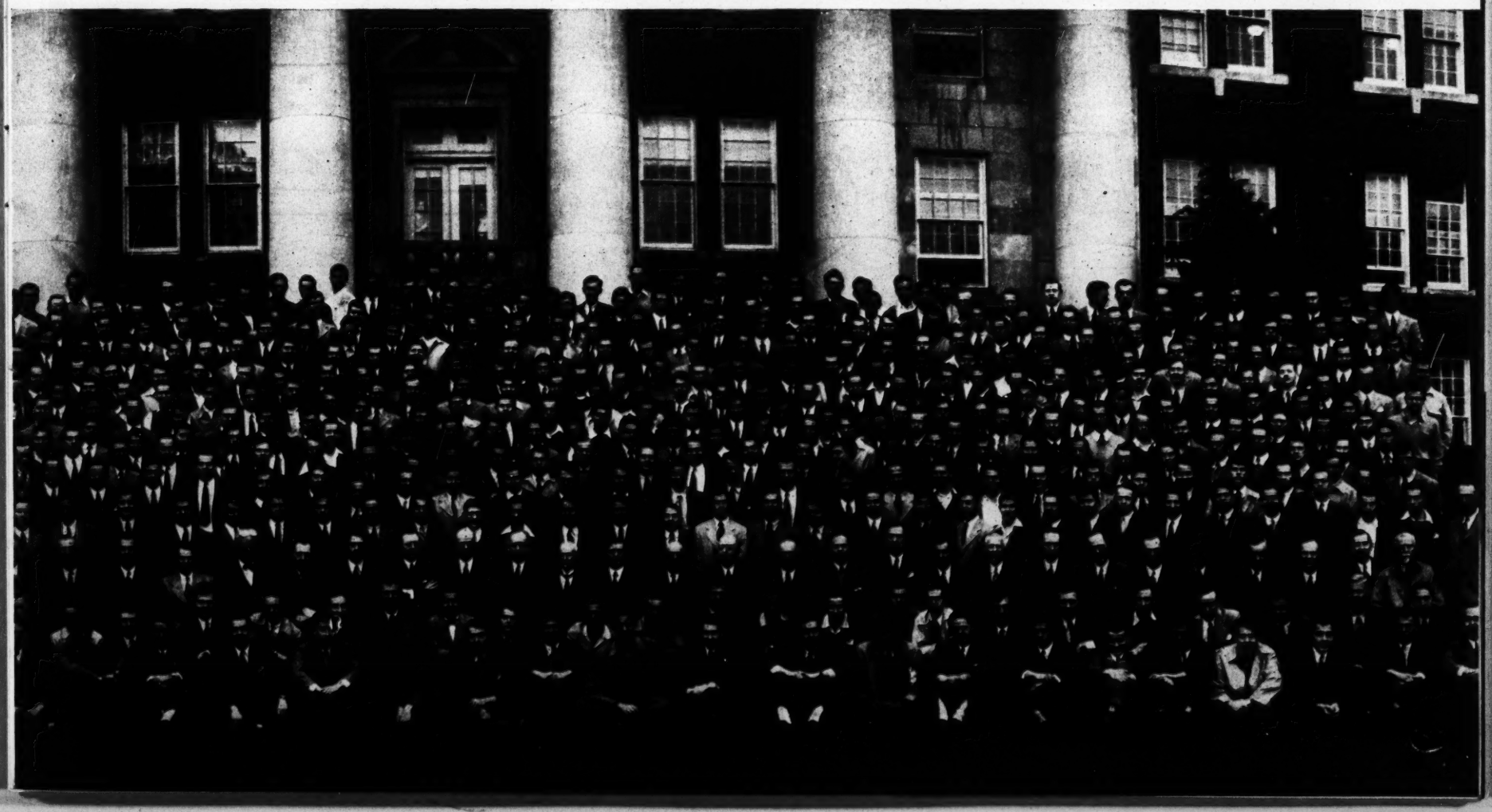




Small Classes — Personal Supervision

ENDURING KNOWLEDGE — LASTING FRIENDSHIPS

Student Body, Faculty, and Administration



Student Body Meeting, Following Daily Devotional

Freshmen Carry the Laundry

A Davidson Tradition

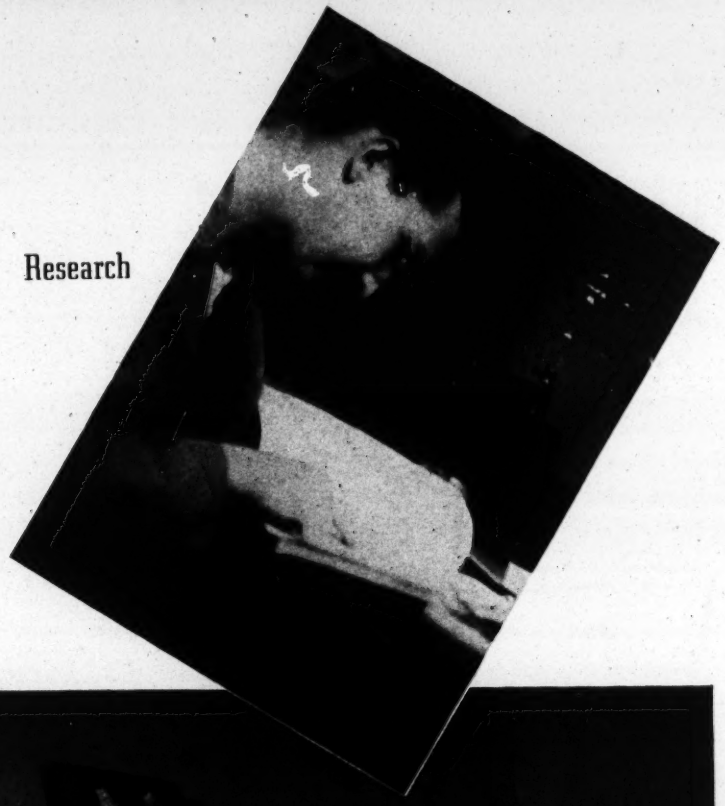
DORMITORY ROW—

Students' Home for Four Years

The Science Building

CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY DEPARTMENTS

Applied Mathematics



Research

LABORATORIES

Biology

Chemistry

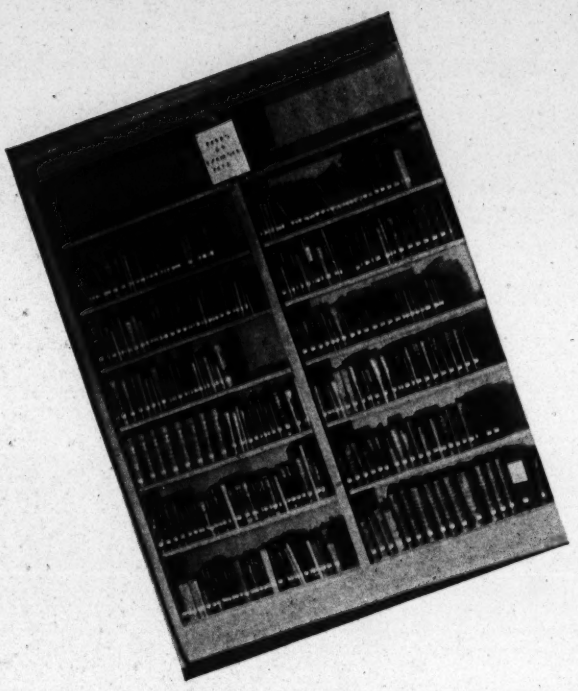
Museum Specimens

COLLEGE WORKSHOP

The Hugh A. and Jane Parks Grey Memorial Library

Donor James Parks Grey

Receiving Book of Appreciation



Section of Books by Faculty and Alumni

Select Collection of Books for Liberal Arts

Reading Room

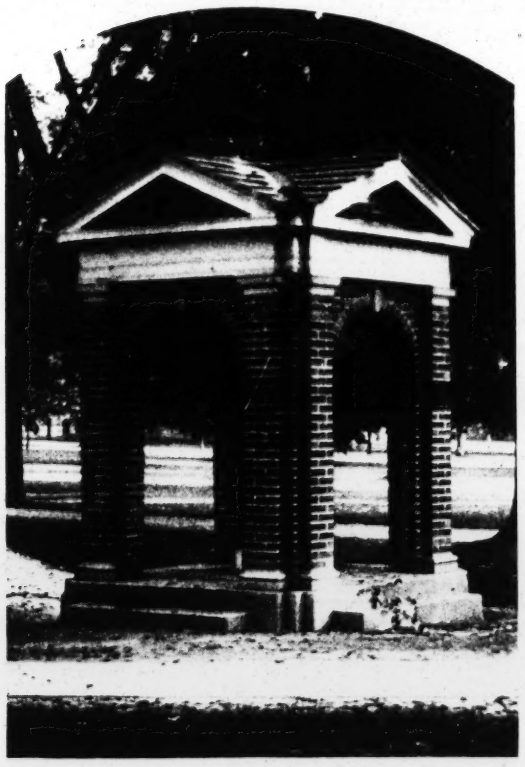
Students and Faculty—

Moving Books from the Old Library to the New

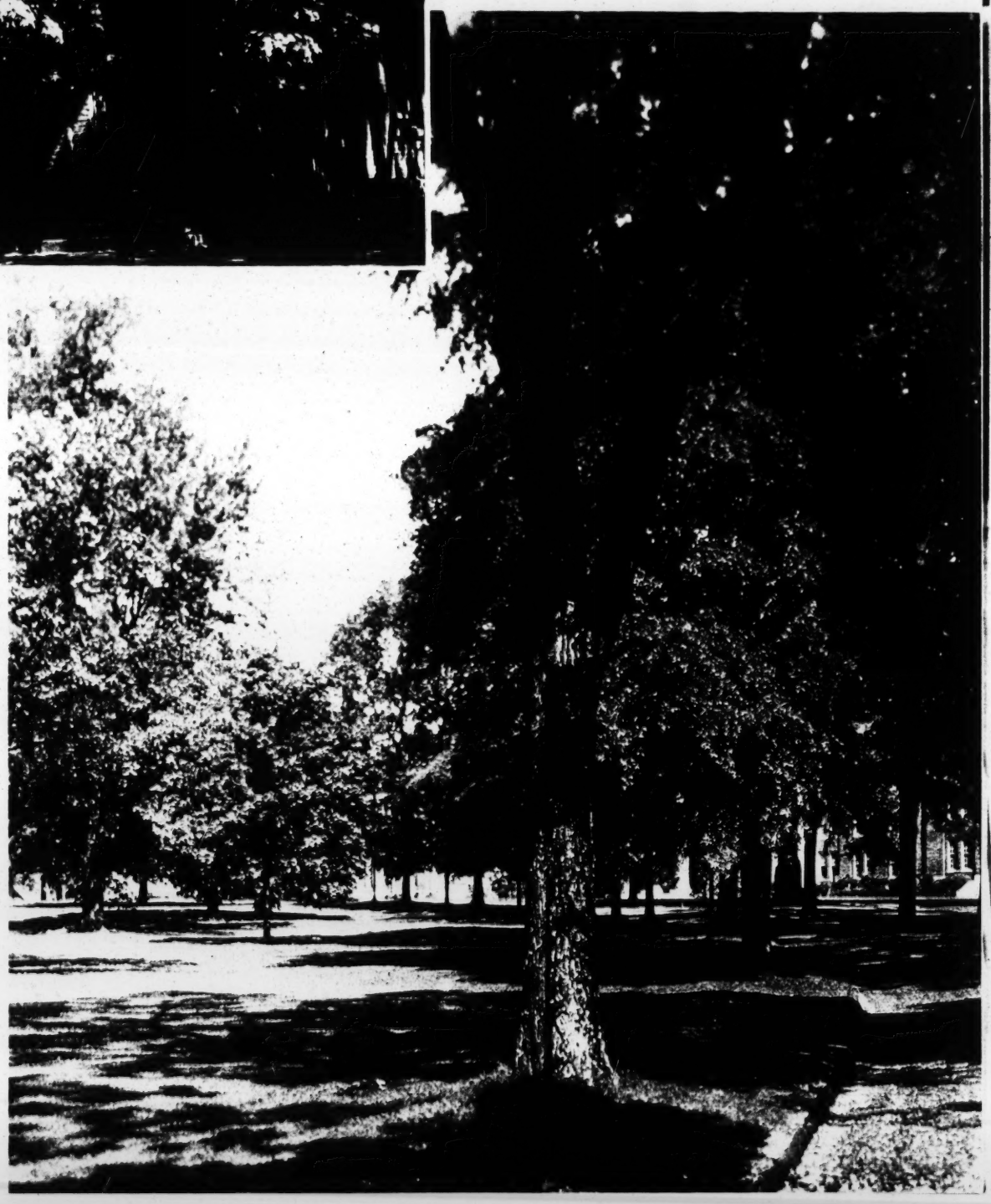
'Come, Let Us Worship'

Winter Scene

Campus Trees



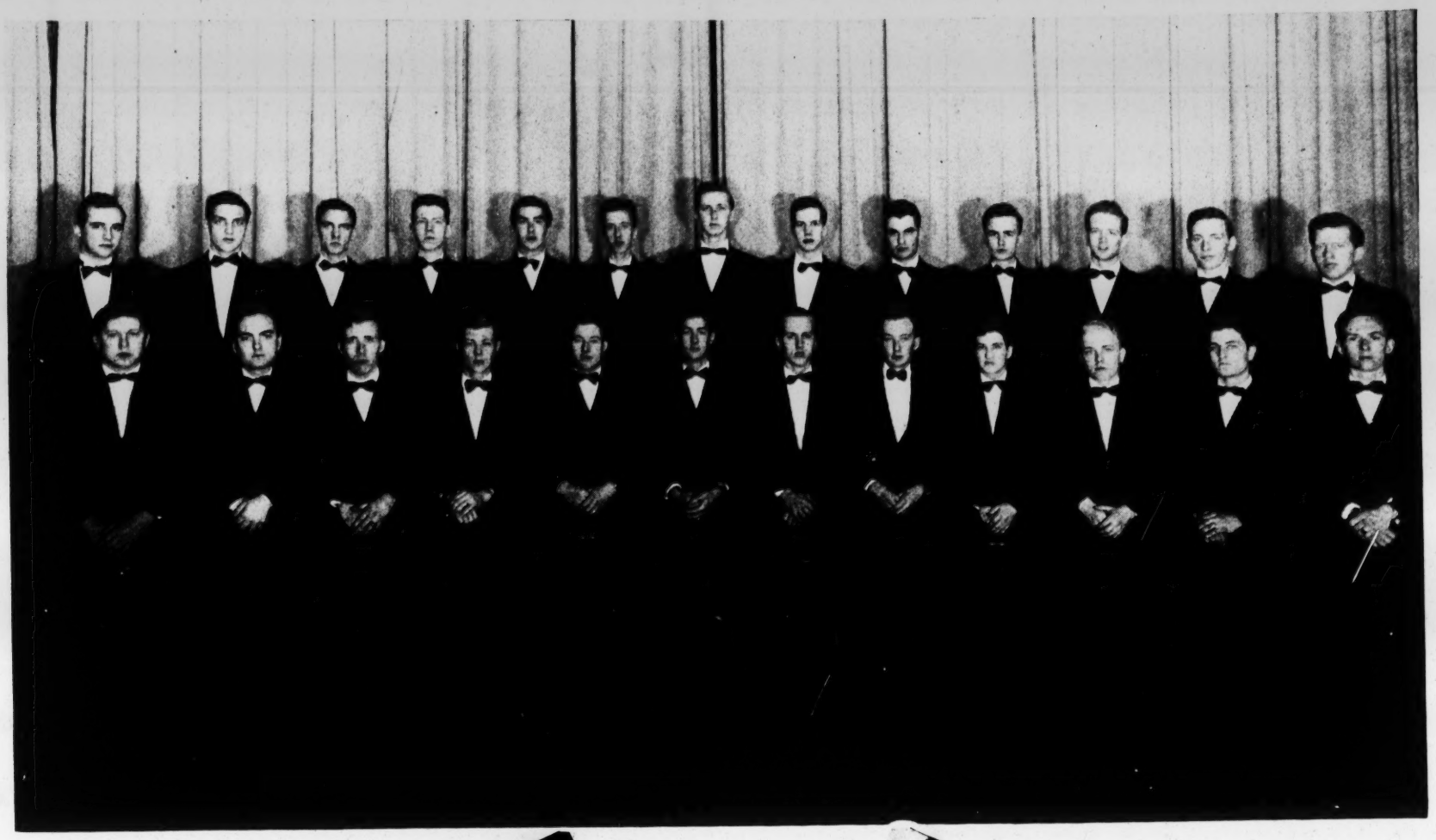
The College Well



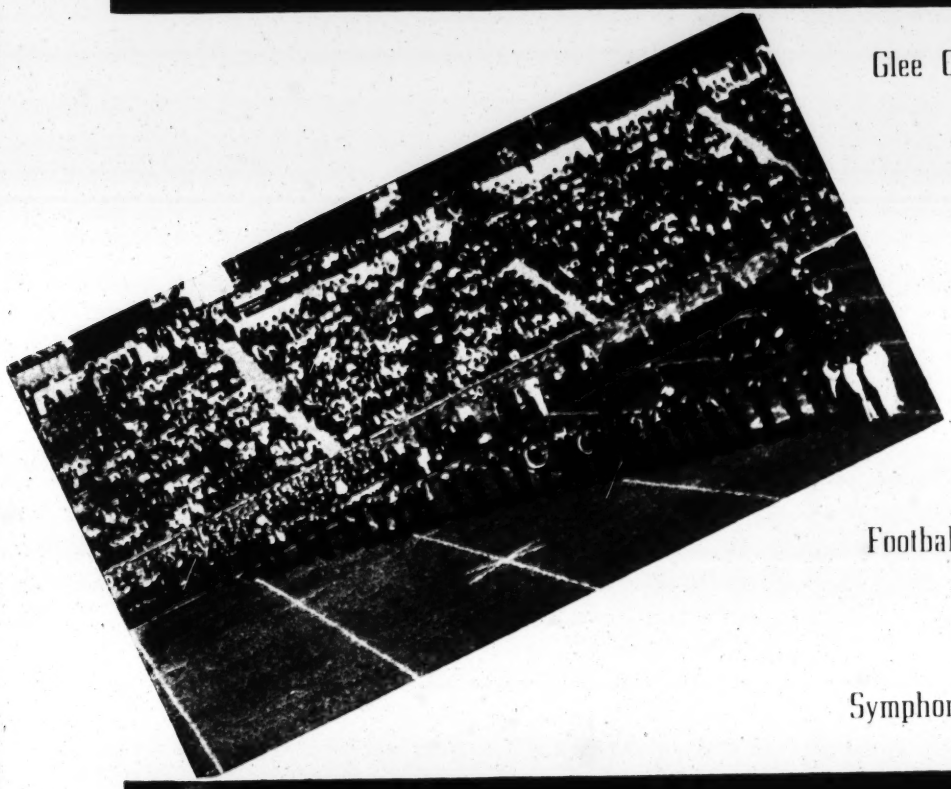
MUSIC—PART OF A LIBERAL CULTURE

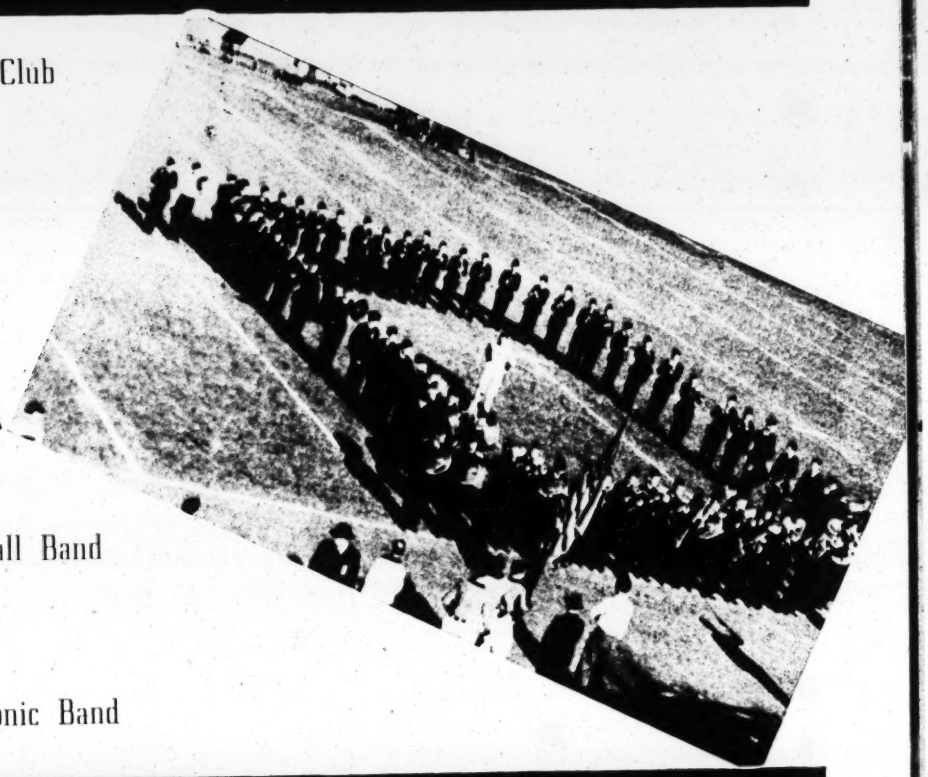
Little Symphony Orchestra

Individual Instruction



Glee Club





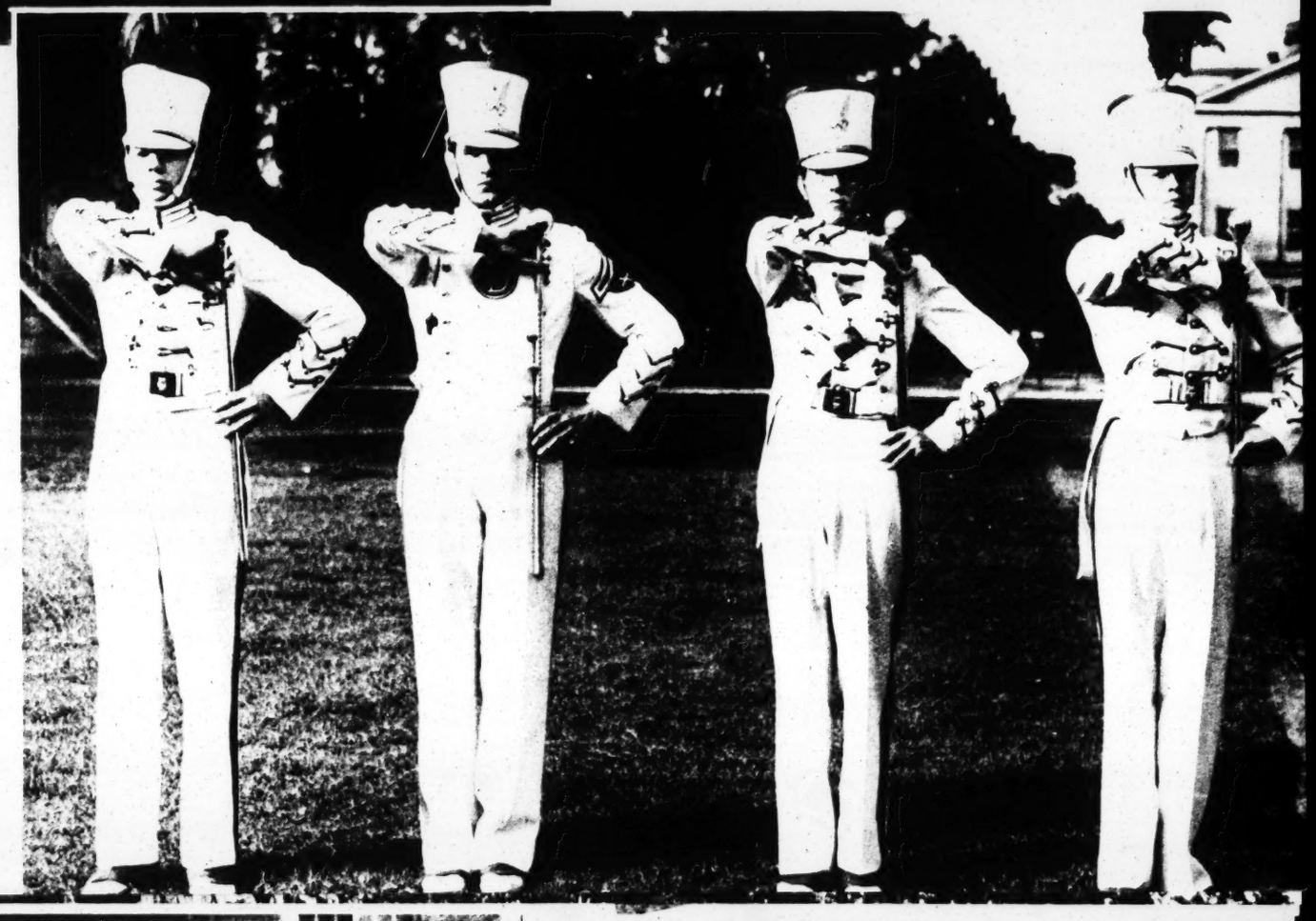
Football Band

Symphonic Band

DRAMATICS—

THE RED AND BLACK MASQUERS

Student-Faculty Project



DRUM MAJORS

For Eighty Piece Band

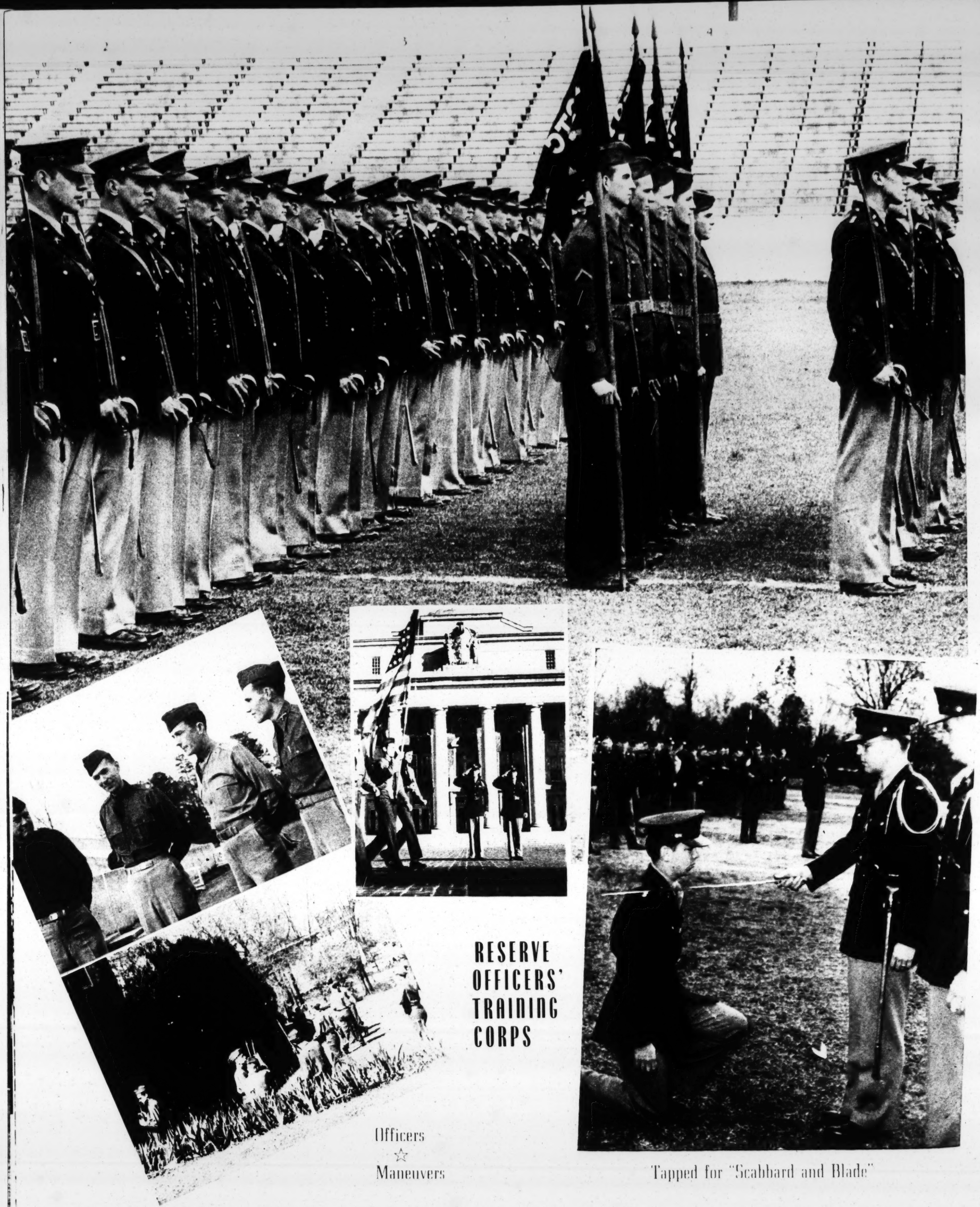
Annual Mothers' Day

Interest in Athletics Begins at an Early Age

Dormitory Row, Looking West

View in Fraternity Court

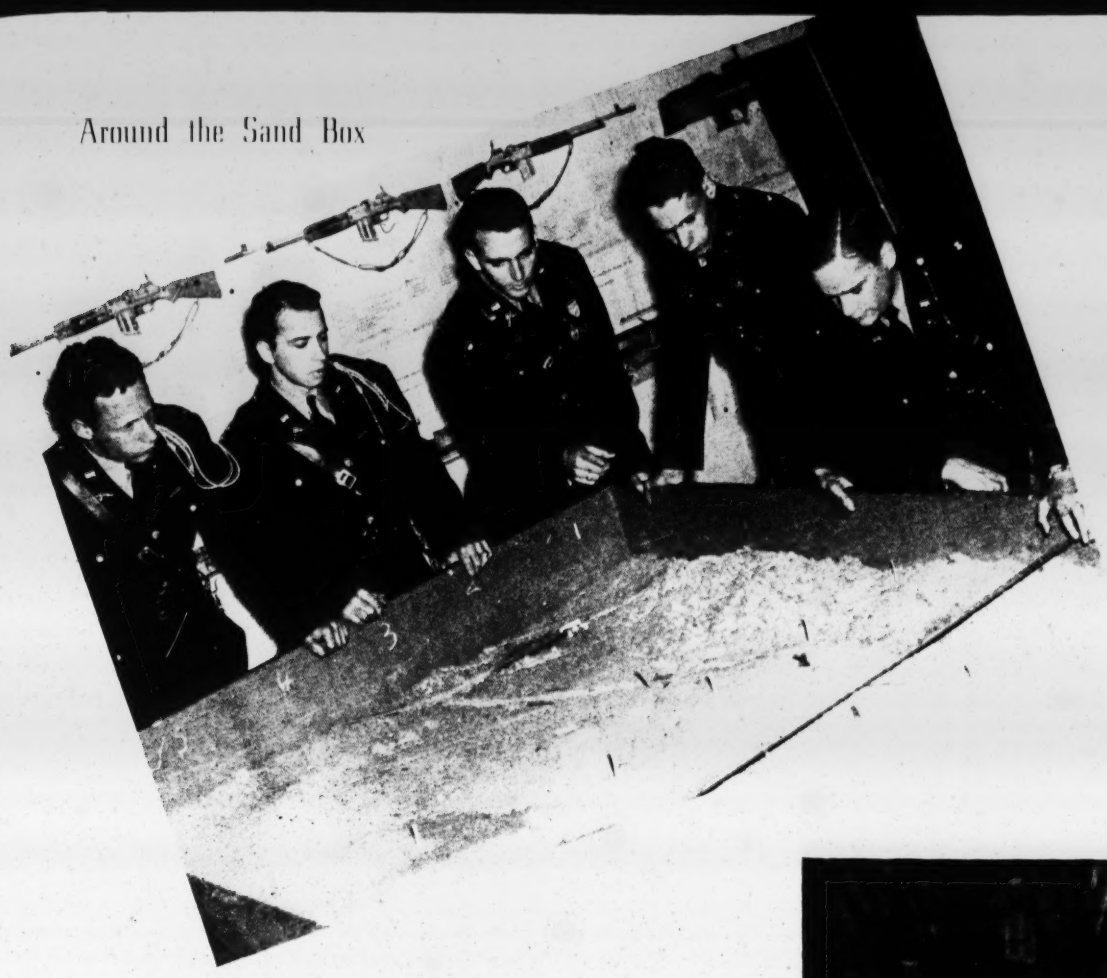
Out for Friendly Competition



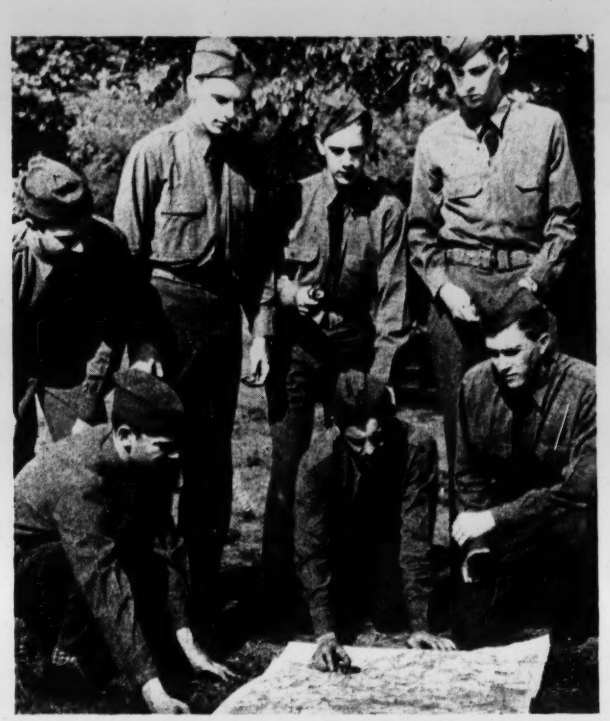
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

Officers
☆
Maneuvers

Tapped for "Scabbard and Blade"



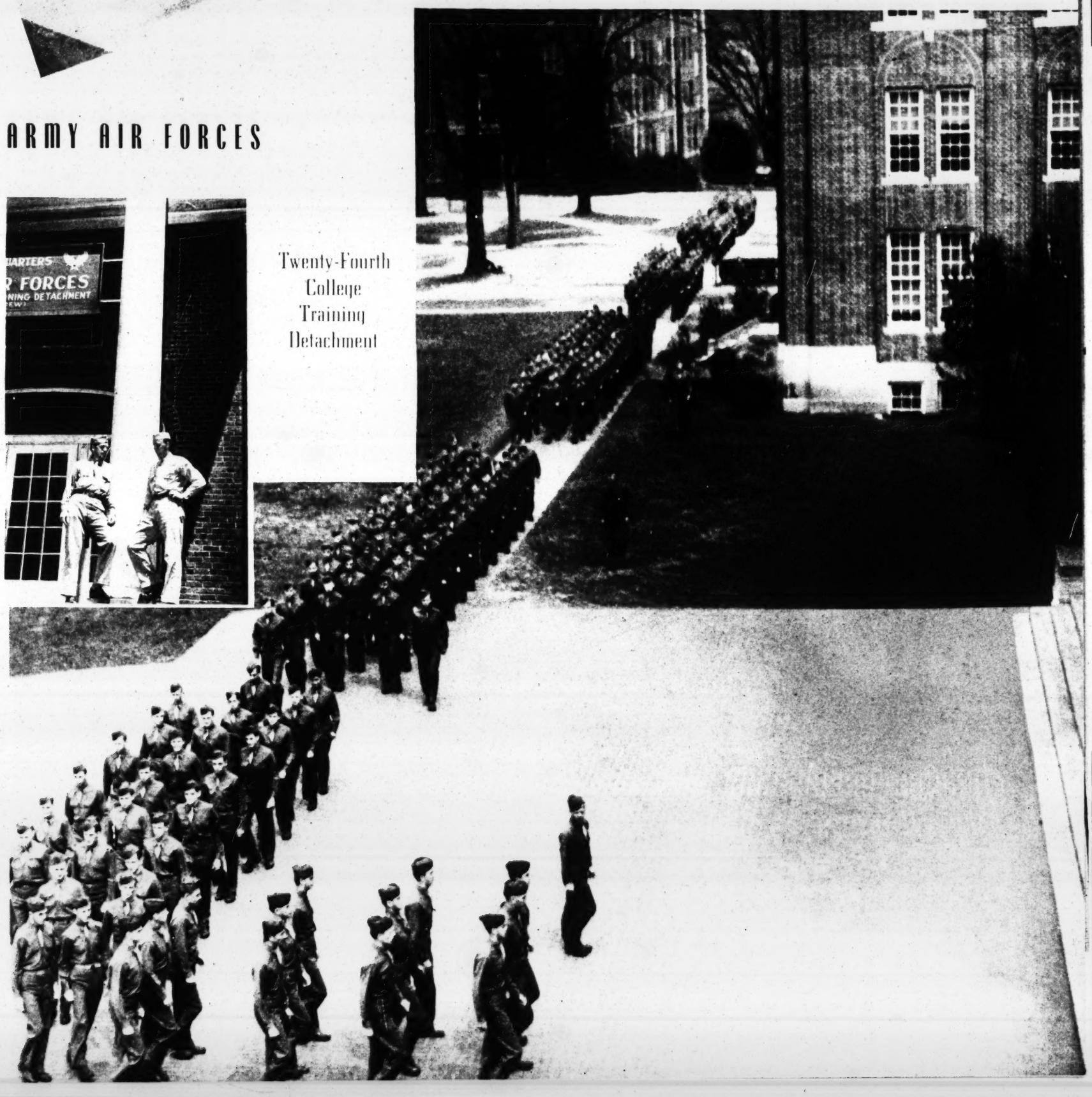
Around the Sand Box



Map Reading

ARMY AIR FORCES

Twenty-Fourth College Training Detachment



CENTURY OLD LITERARY SOCIETY HALLS

Eumanean

Ancient Ivy-clad Walls

Symbols of Inherited Traditions

Philanthropic

November, 1

My dear President Martin:

Your letter of October thirtieth
has been a the greatest pleasure. I value
your friendship and approval most highly, and
am glad, also, to get such a note of sympathy
and support from the college to which I look
back with so much pleasure and affection.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Pres. William J. Martin,
Davis College,
Davidson, North Carolina.

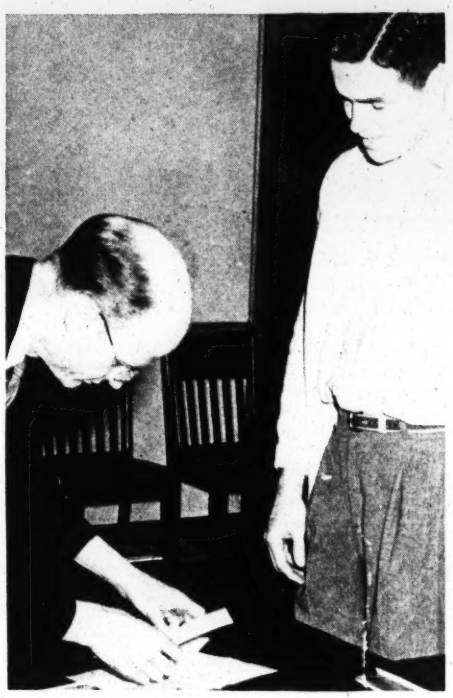
From One Generation To Another

Queens-Davidson Concert

Horseshoes

QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP AND PERSONALITY FROM STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Student Store



Dean of Students

Student-Faculty Day

Student Elections—

Counting the Votes

HEALTH PROTECTION

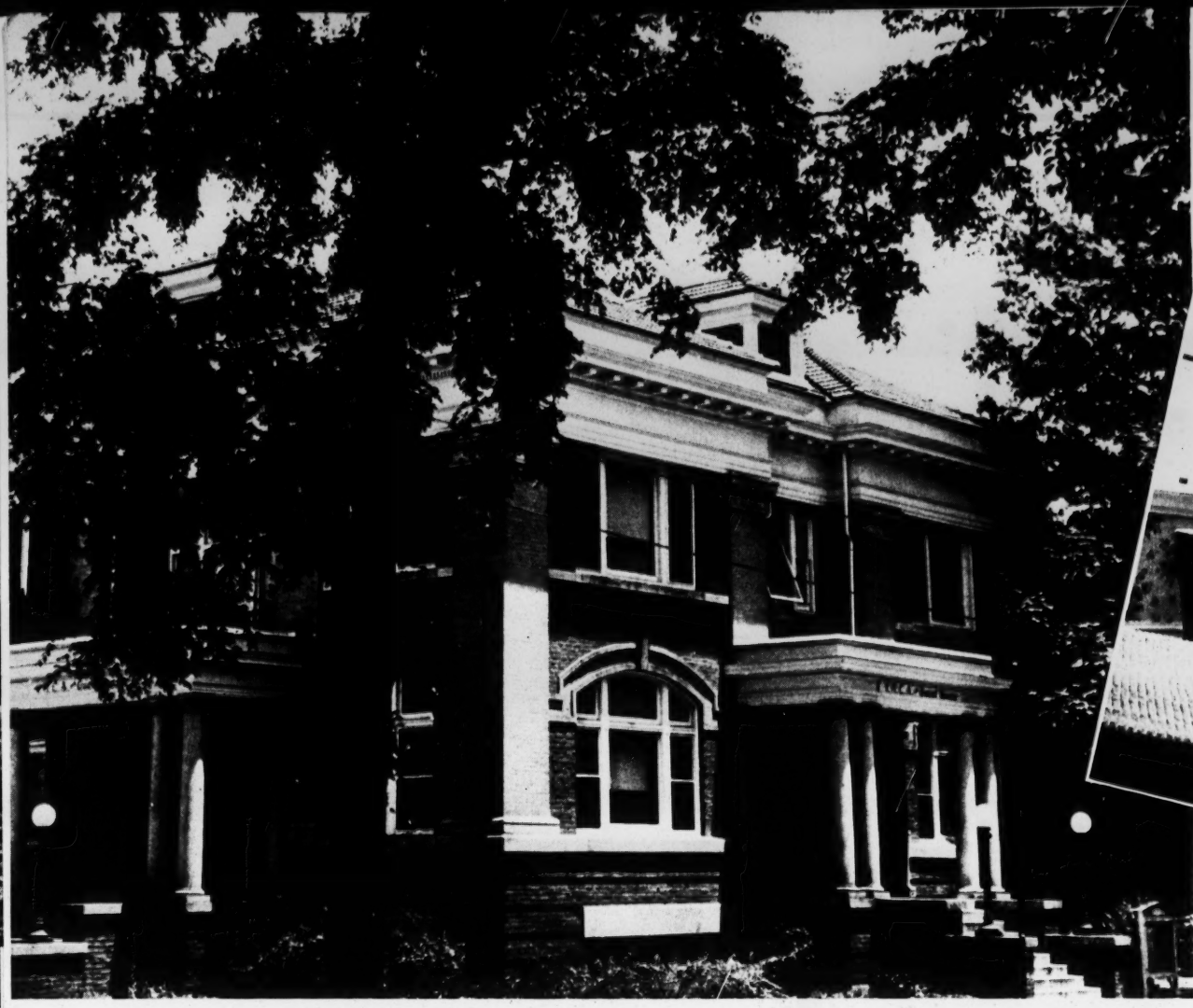
William Y. Preyer Infirmary

First Aid — Following a Blood Donation

Rumple — the Oldest

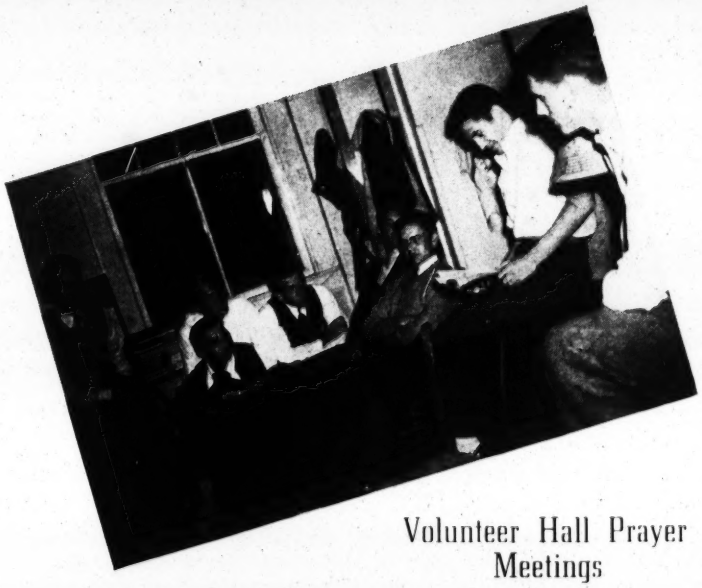
DORMITORIES

Duke — the Newest



Young Men's Christian Association and Guest House

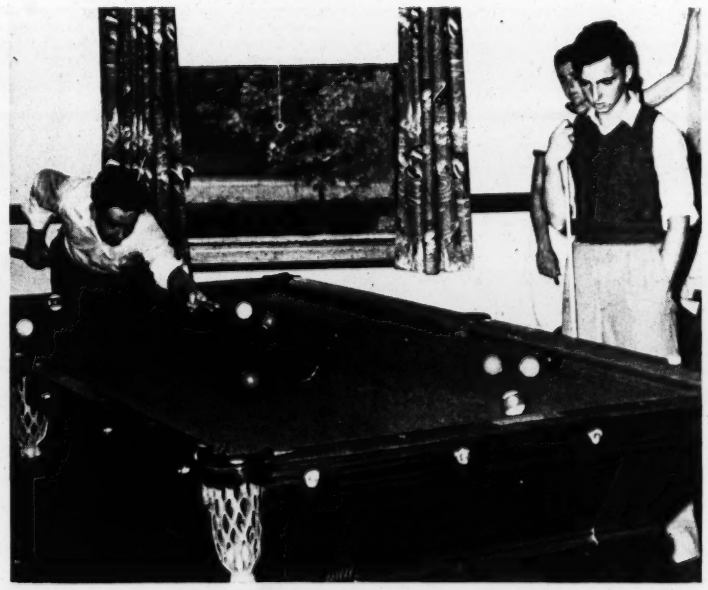
Typical Guest Room



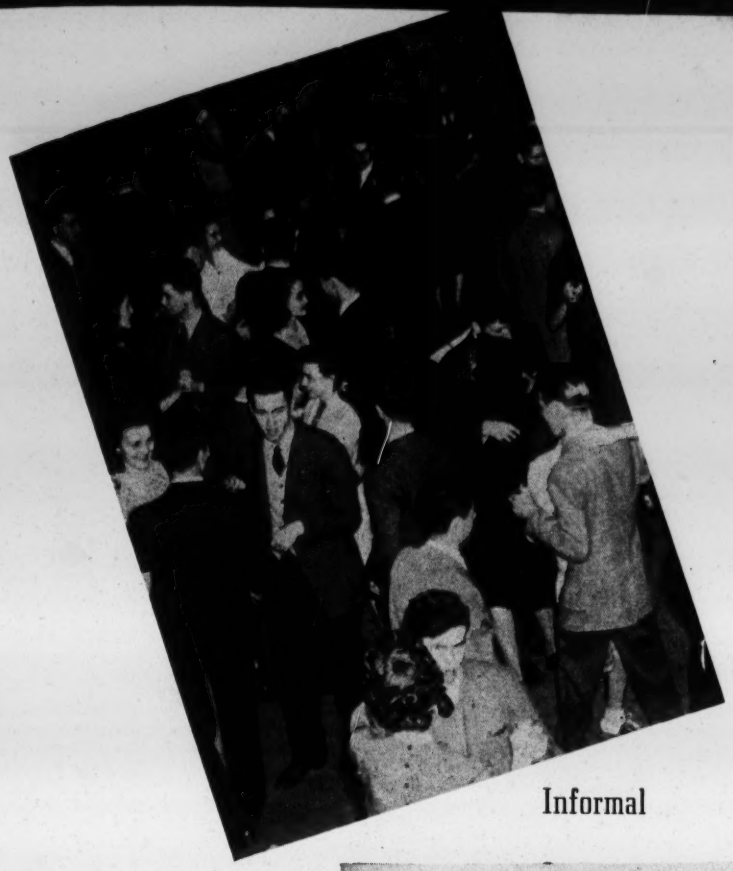
Volunteer Hall Prayer Meetings

Christmas Campaign

Deputation Team for a Country Church Service



Game Room



Informal

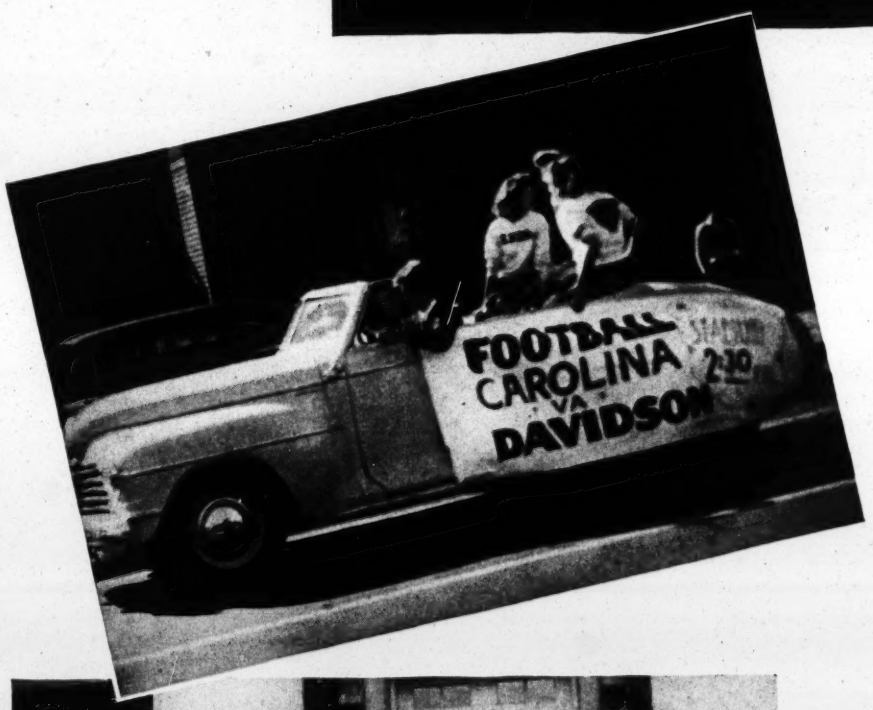
Midwinters

SOCIAL LIFE

Queens Week-End

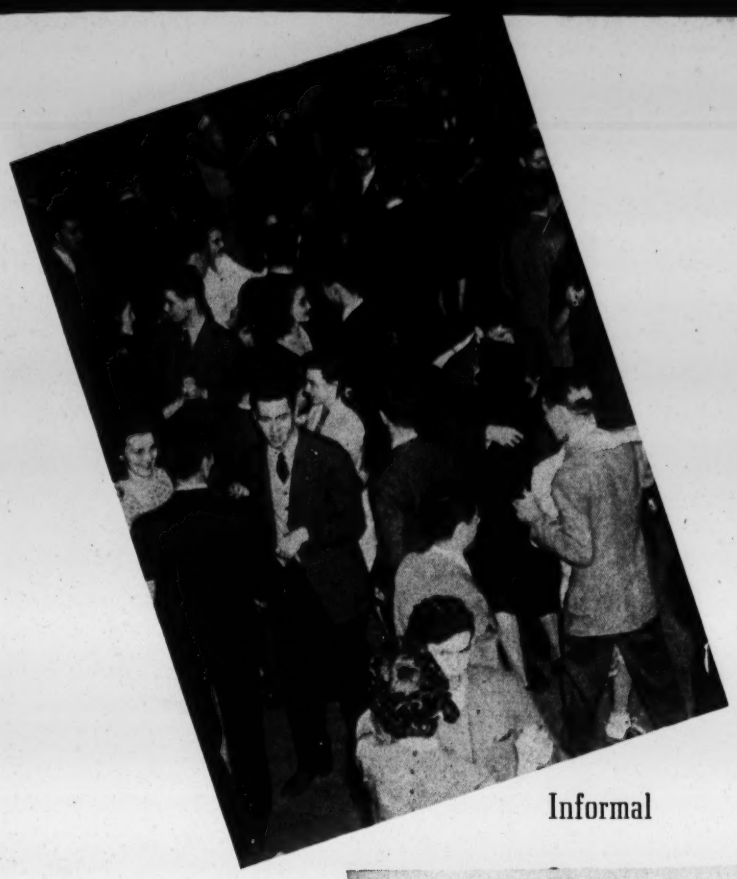
In Charlotte

"The Man Who Came to Dinner"



Distinguished Visitors

Salem Day

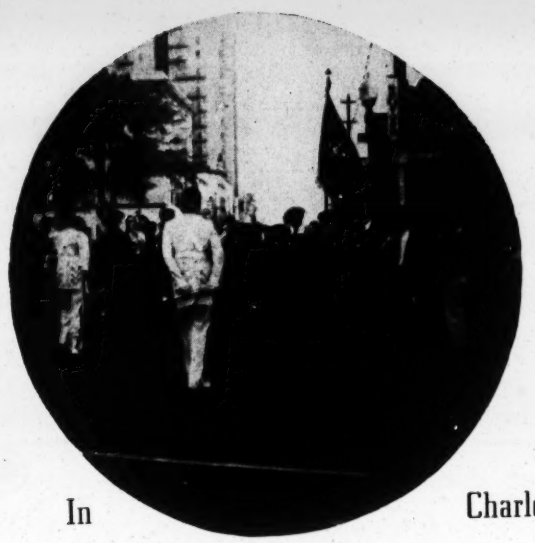


Informal

Midwinters

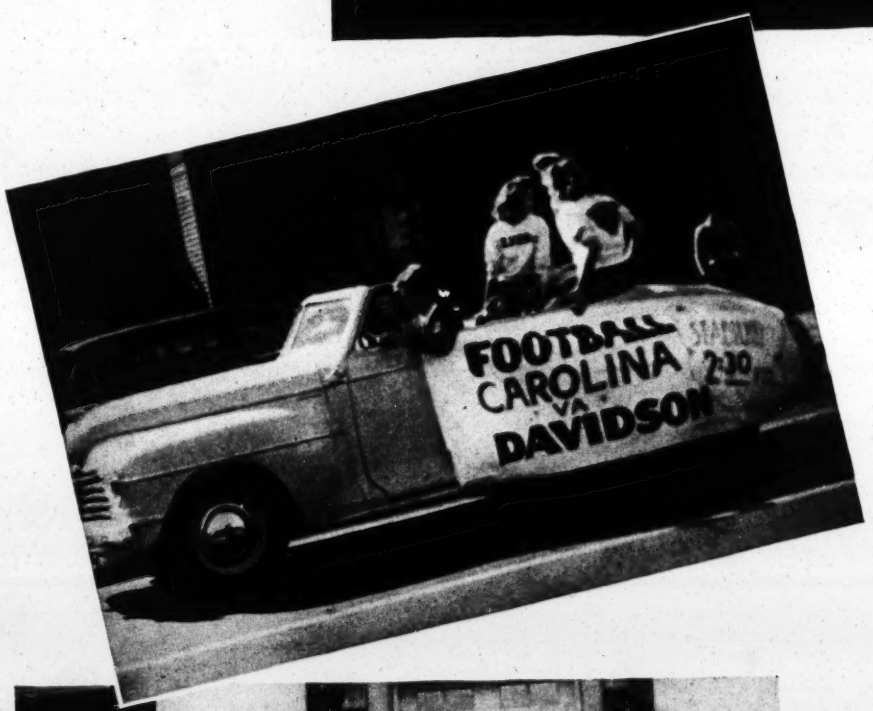
SOCIAL LIFE

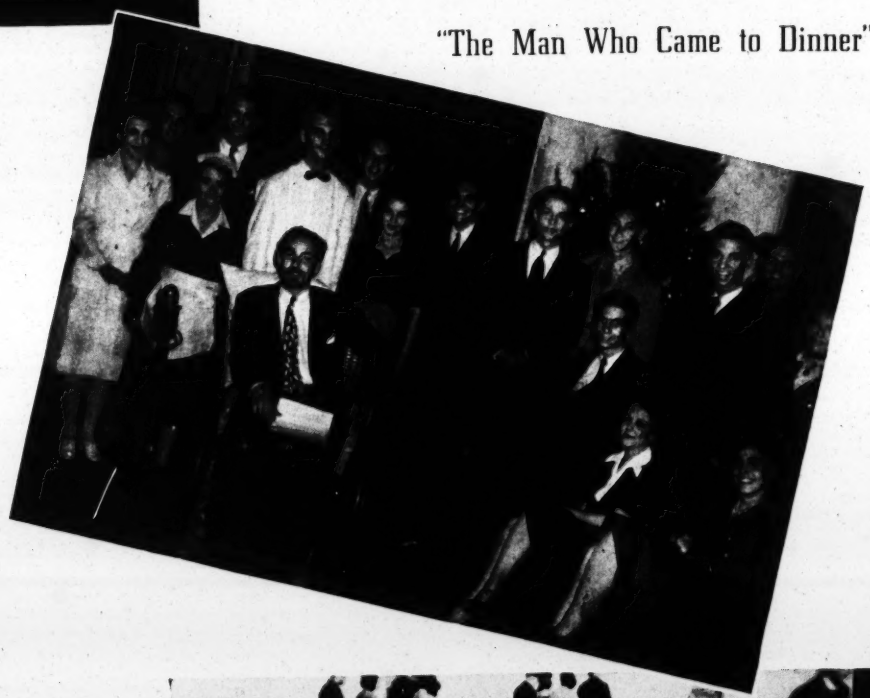
Queens Week-End



In Charlotte

"The Man Who Came to Dinner"





Distinguished Visitors

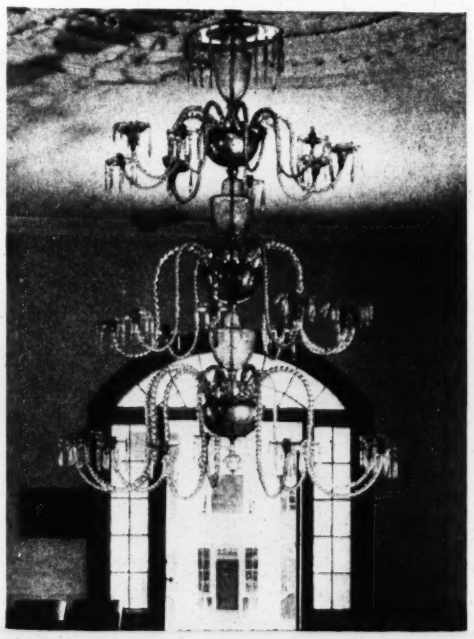
Salem Day

THE FIRST CAMPUS A CENTURY AGO

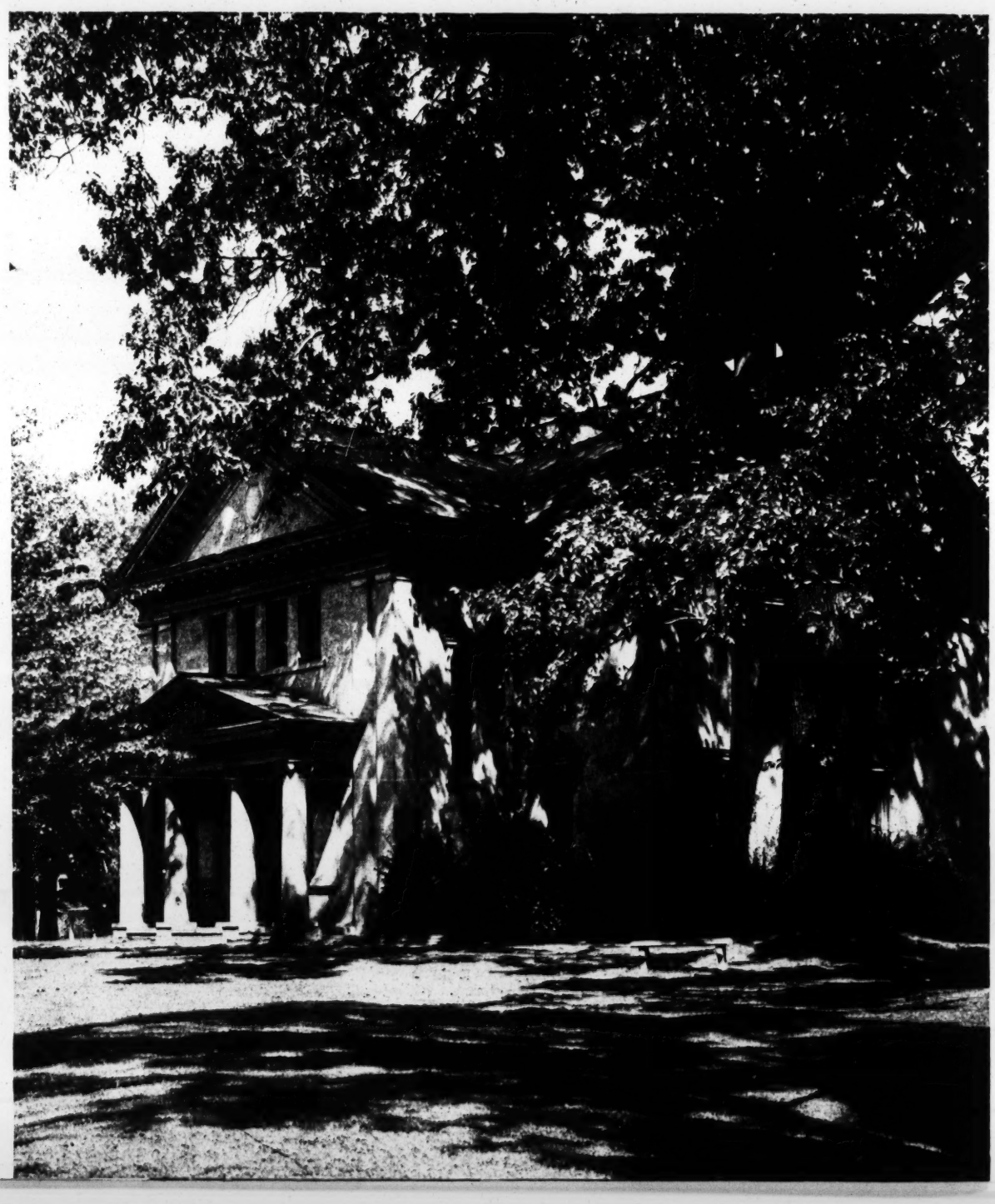
Mural in the Library — Gift of the Class of 1941

Relics of Peter Stuart Ney

Replica of Napoleonic Chandelier

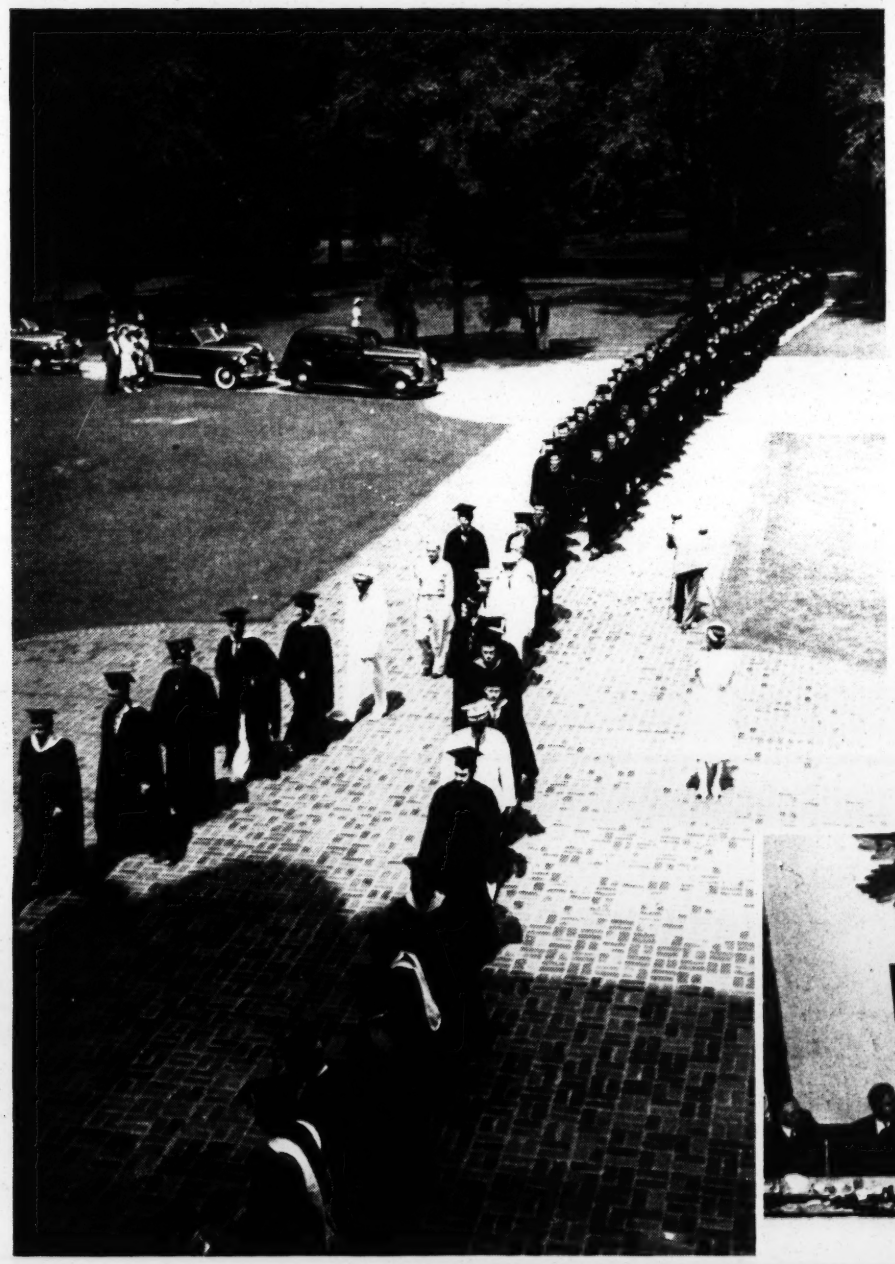


Shearer Hall — Department of Music



Inauguration Reception for Davidson's Twelfth President

Commencement



Academic Procession

Four Davidson College Presidents

"College Ties Can Ne'er Be Broken"

Alumni Banquet

LONG MAY THEY WAVE

All Hail! O Davidson!

All hail! O Davidson our dear old Alma Mater
Our Fathers loved thee, gave their best to thee,
And still today their loyal sons undaunted,
Follow them on and pledge their loyalty.

All hail! O Davidson, thy classic halls are standing,
Type of the faith of those who founded thee;
Casting their spell upon thy sons enchanted,
Holding them still, in faith and loyalty.

All hail! O Davidson, one hundred years behind thee,
Still pressing on to glories yet to be
Thy stalwart sons in serried ranks behind thee
Our voices raise in hymns of loyalty.

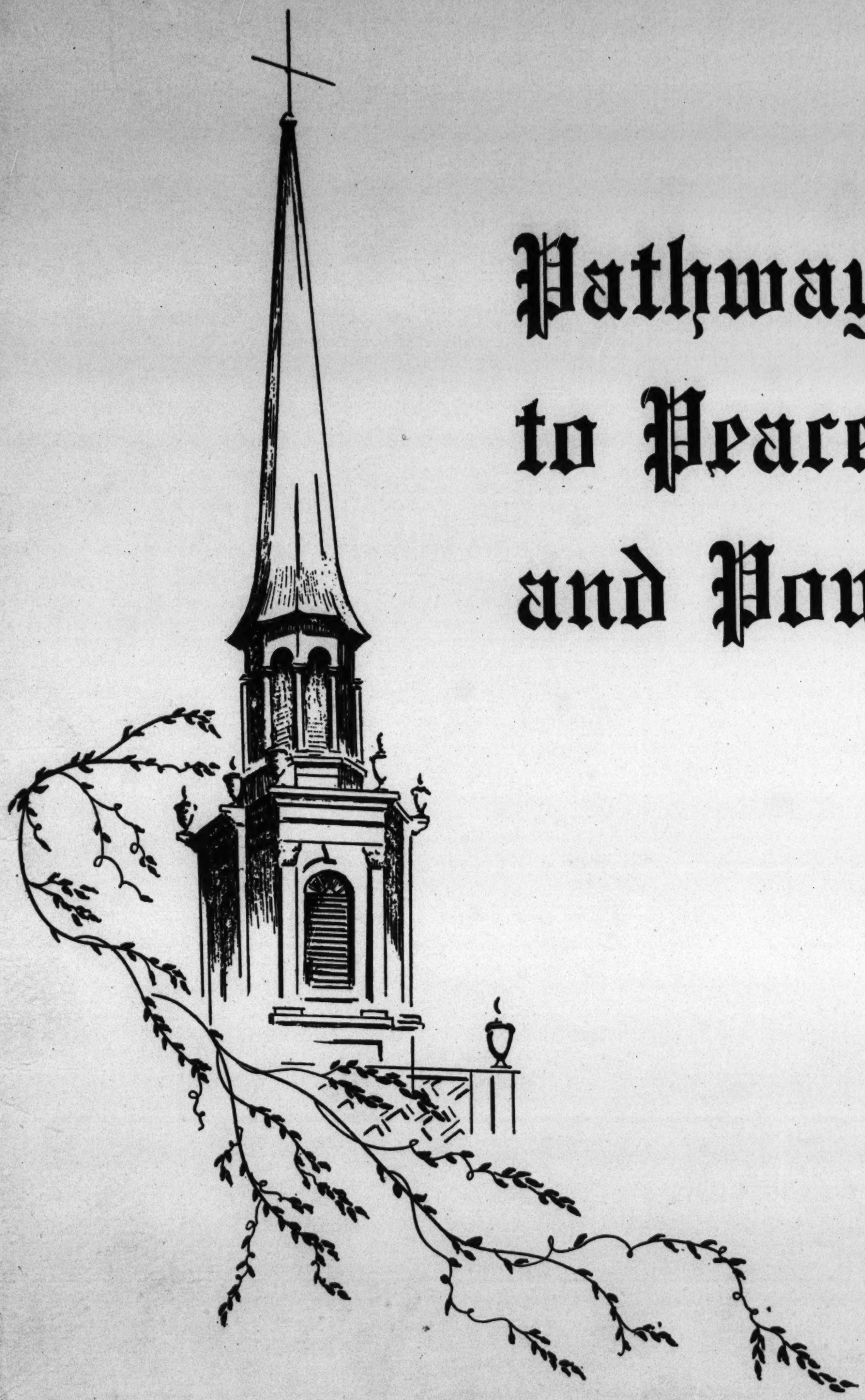
DAVIDSON COLLEGE

A Safe Place for Youth

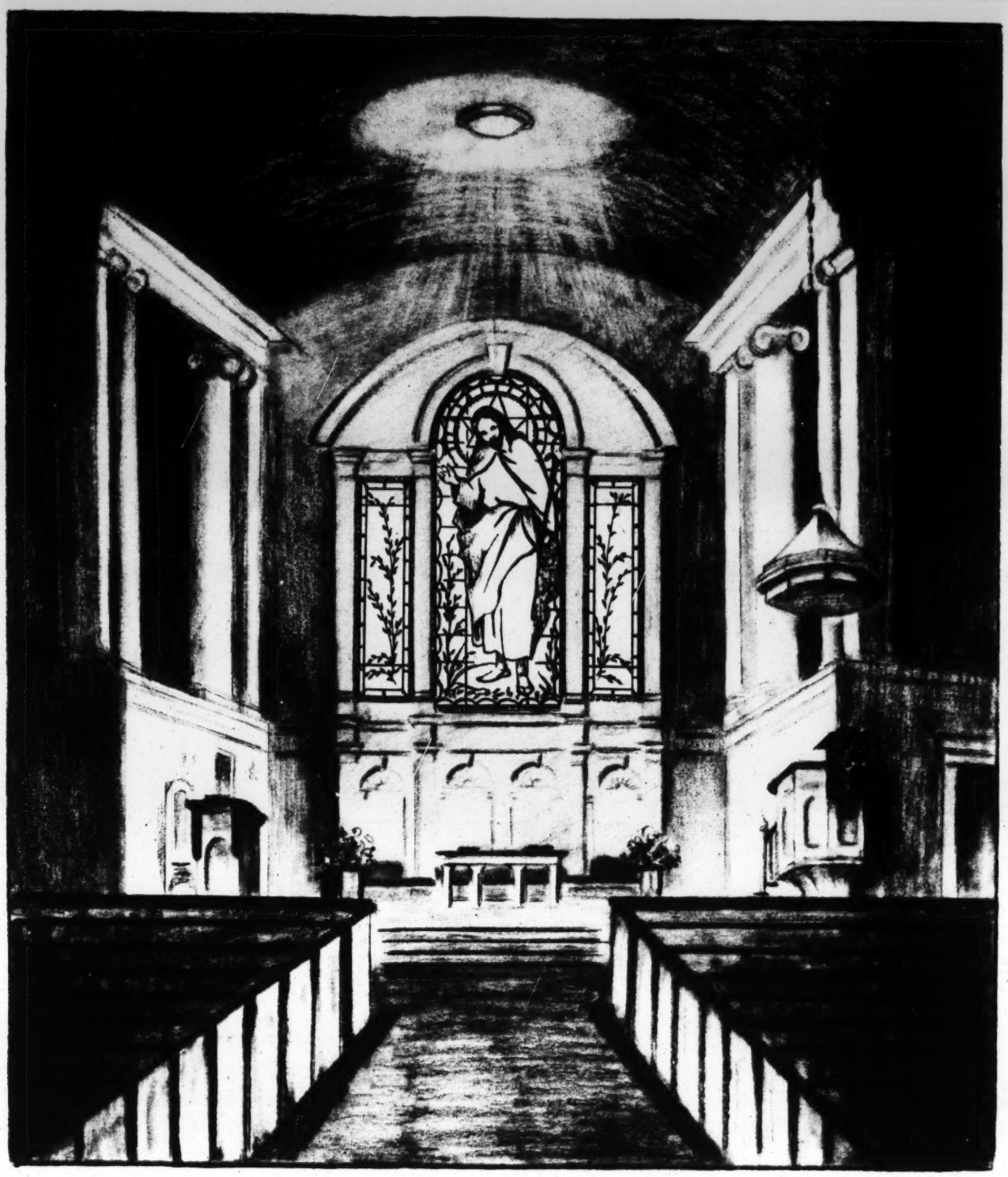
AN EXCELLENT CHOICE FOR AN ENDURING INVESTMENT

Davidson College's Seal

The Davidson College seal has been called a masterpiece of symbolism. A translation of the Latin phrase is: "Let learning be cherished where liberty has arisen." The seal was designed in 1840 by Peter Stuart Ney, a Frenchman who came to this country after the Napoleonic wars. Ney is believed to have been Marshal Ney, Napoleon's most famous general, and to have escaped from a firing squad to safety in America. He taught school in South Carolina and at several places near Davidson College. His body now lies in the cemetery of Third Creek Church at Cleveland, Rowan County, North Carolina.



Pathway to Peace and Power



IN 1835 it was written of the Davidson College that was still two years in the future: "The great and leading object shall be the education of young men for the gospel ministry and the extending of the means of education more generally among all classes of the community." That still is its chief purpose after more than a century of service to the community—to find and develop Christian leadership. It is the keystone of the arch of its educational structure. Yet for this, its fundamental purpose, Davidson lacks an essential factor, an adequate campus church.

And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.

Out of his knowledge of the entire higher educational field in the South, Dr. Donald W. Richardson, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, made this comment early in the fall of 1943:

"I do not know of any more urgent need today in connection with the entire educational work of our church than of having a new, worshipful, and spiritually appealing church building at Davidson. My experience there as a student, my observation since student days, and my conversations with others, all combine to convince me that the church at Davidson has a unique opportunity and privilege. The impression which it makes upon the minds of the young men who worship in it is lasting, and determines in no small degree their whole attitude toward the life and work of the church as they go out into their various callings and activities. The normal student body at Davidson represents every Synod in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and the men who go out from that institution take places of influence and leadership throughout the whole of our territory. One of the finest things that the college can do for these men is to send them out with a deep respect and reverence for the church as the institution of supreme importance for the individual and for the community.

"The present church building at Davidson is not in harmony with the traditions of the college, nor with the ideals and values for which our church stands. We need there a place of worship to which students will look back with loving memories and which will quicken in them a greater and more lasting loyalty to the church and those things for which the church stands. At such a place as Davidson the church ought to be the central thing of beauty, appealing to the worshipful spirit in the hearts and minds of those who go into it and come out from it. If we are to convince our young men that the church and the worship of God are things of supreme importance in the world today, then we must make His place of worship one that appeals to their highest emotions and impulses.

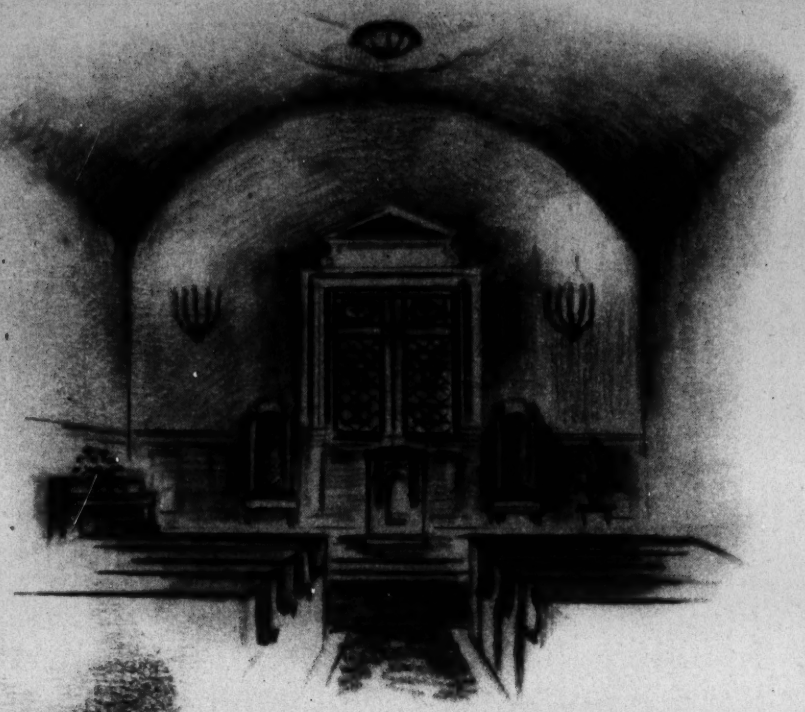
"A new church building at Davidson is the college's most imperative present need."

To this judgment of Dr. Richardson the faculty, the administration and the student body give a hearty assent.

A new campus church is needed as a laboratory for students preparing for the ministry. It is needed as a symbol to the community. It is needed for the self-respect of an institution that professes to put the things of God before all else.

The campus church is also the community church. Their voice weighs heavily in the choice of leadership. It is imposing an unjust strain on any minister of the caliber that can properly serve a college congregation, to ask him to work with the old and insufficient facilities which are all that are now afforded him.

Concerning these facilities, Carl R. Pritchett, present pastor of the Davidson College Presbyterian Church, as the campus church is officially designated, has this to say:

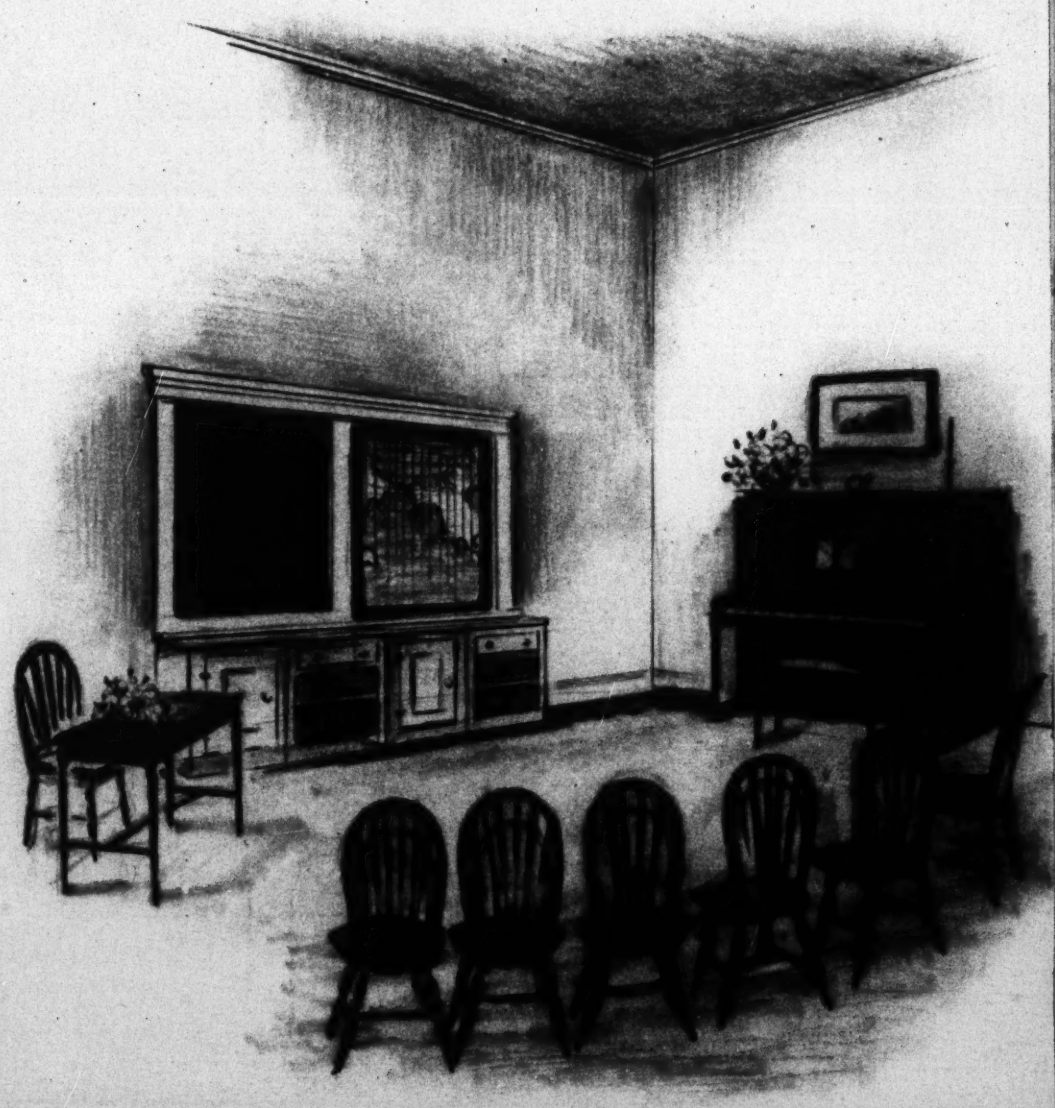


It is the king's chapel.

"One of the most serious elements in our situation is the lack of adequate facilities for the Christian education of our children. We do not even have room for our relatively small Sunday school in our present plant. We utilize two of the oldest college buildings for a part of our Sunday School which is scattered all over the campus. It is not too much to say that our church is one of the most poorly equipped institutions in the community. It will occasion no surprise, then, that one of our chief interests in a new church is the acquisition of a modern and well equipped religious education plant. The religious life of our children is suffering because we cannot give them the physical advantages which they need.

"A beautiful and well equipped church would naturally be more attractive to the students and also enable our congregation to extend its service to them. Because of our strategic position and our natural interest in the students we are eager to serve their spiritual interests in the fullest possible way. Perhaps the chief contribution our church can make to Davidson College is to provide a vital church life for the members of the faculty and administration together with their families.

"These exert a daily influence over the students which is direct and enduring. If that influence is not thoroughly Christian then the chief purpose of Davidson College is defeated. The characters which would radiate a stimulating Christian influence are inspired and nourished in a spiritually minded and well organized church. A new building will not, of itself, create such a church. Yet it is certain that it can be one of the means of grace. A new church which will enable us to utilize all

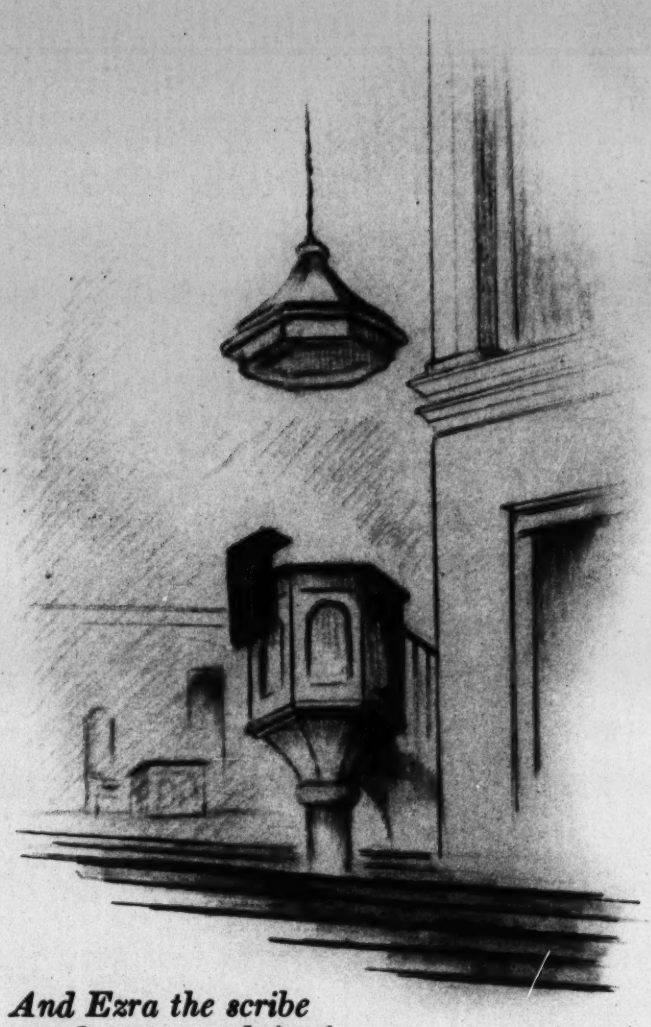


Blessed art thou, O Lord, teach me thy statutes.

of our potential capacity for spiritual growth and service will bring joy to our congregation and will greatly enrich the life of the college."

Davidson further serves the church, and is expected to serve it, not alone in supplying candidates for the ministry, but in sending back into the several communities lay members trained and fitted for the various offices of the church as well as Christian men to serve in the learned professions and in business. With an inadequate campus church these results fall short of what they should be and what it is the purpose of Davidson to have them be.

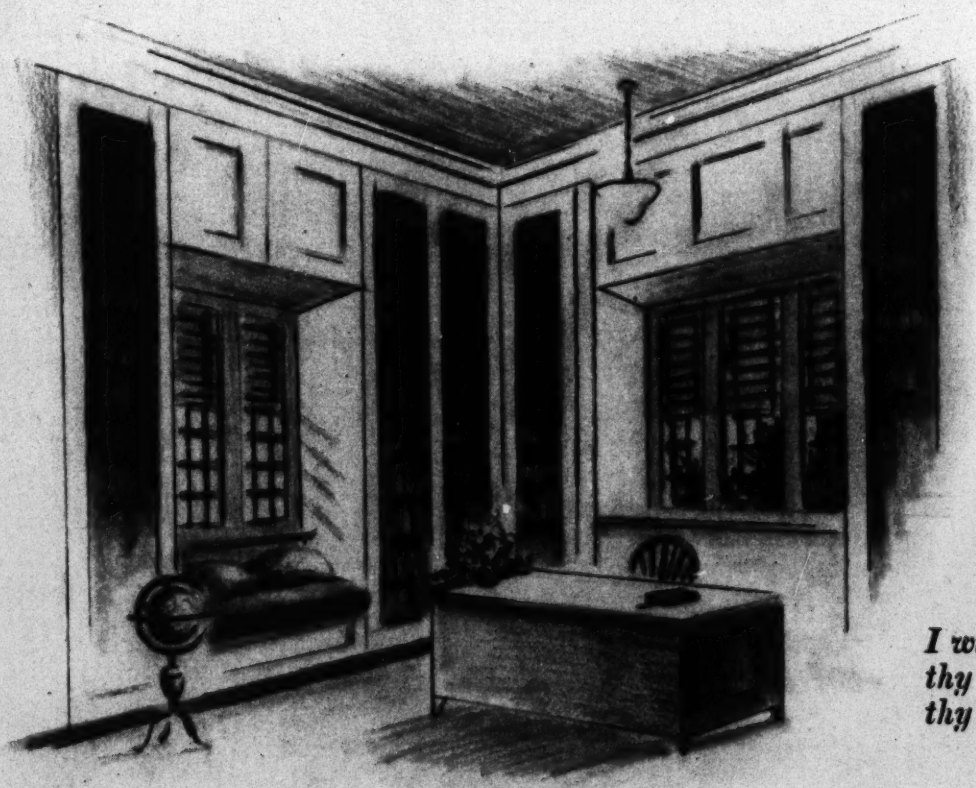
There are in America all manner of churches, large and small, fine and not so fine, well appointed and meanly appointed. Almost without exception, however, they are as good or better than the homes of those who worship in them. In the hills of the Ozark country are unpainted wooden structures through the walls of which light and wind freely enter, where a dry-goods box serves as a pulpit, yet devout sons and daughters of the soil meet there in worship of God. But these folks also live in rude and unpainted houses which they sometimes share with the cattle of the field. But out of the little that they have they give for an edifice dedicated to divine service.



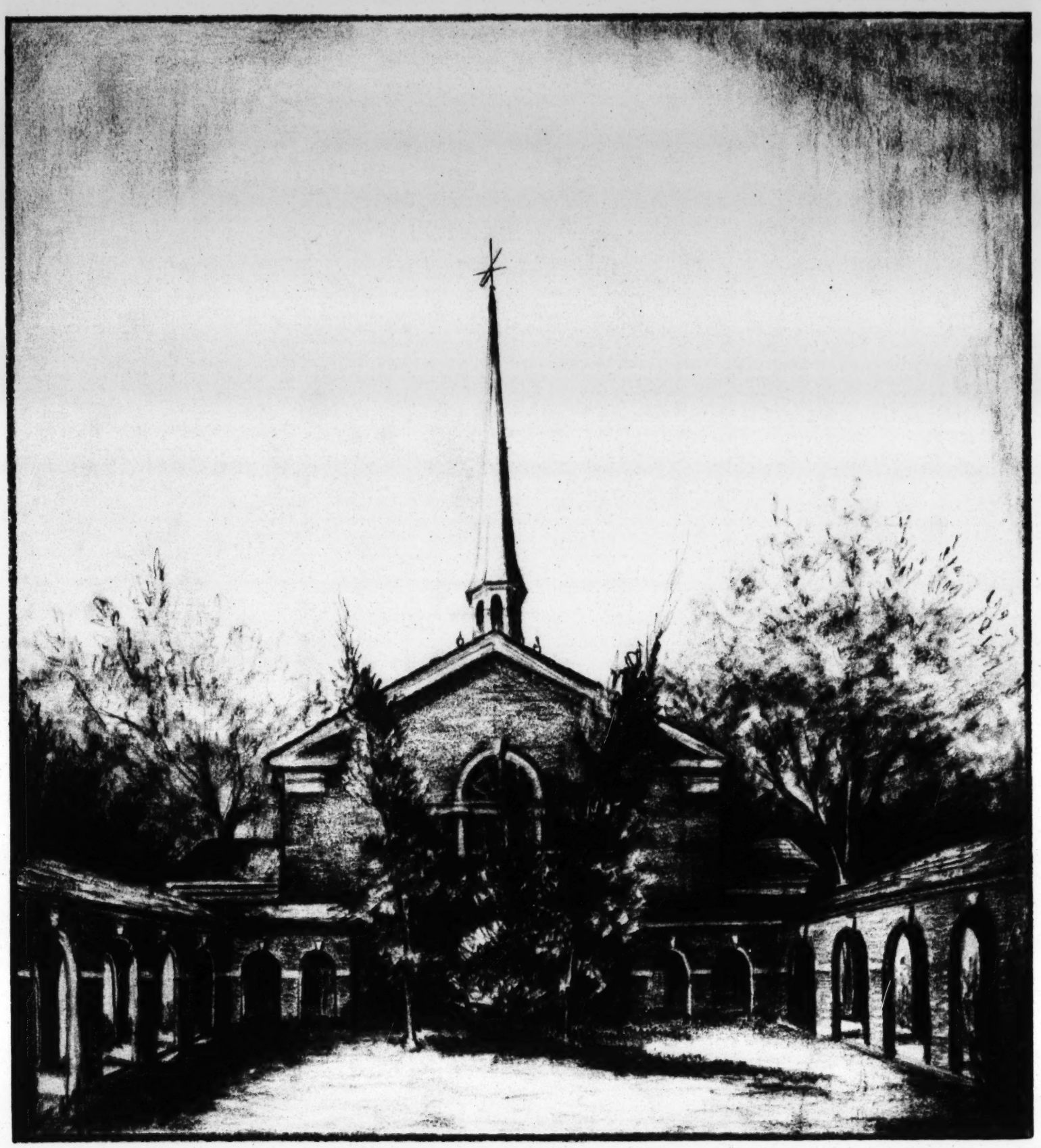
And Ezra the scribe stood upon a pulpit of wood, which they had made for the purpose.

Marble and bronze and panneled oak are built into a few large churches of metropolitan centers. These have been made possible by the men and women who achieved wealth and have accustomed themselves to luxury. But they also express their reverence for the Eternal in terms that are more splendid than those of their everyday life. This, indeed, is the history of sacred structures in all lands and in all ages.

The pulpit chair of John Calvin today is an object of interest and veneration as it reposes in its place of honor at Geneva,



I will meditate also of all thy work, and talk of thy doings.



And they heard the voice of the Lord God,
walking in the garden in the cool of the day.

Switzerland. It is a beautiful chair. Presbyterians can wish that their church furniture should be characterized by the same grace and beauty.

When Solomon built the Temple, he not only used the best he had, he sent into far countries for that beauty that was associated with holiness. Gold and ivory, cedar and olive wood, whatever connoted beauty and was precious, that was lavished on the Temple.

Religious work does not stand still. Methods and manners of another generation no longer suffice. The church faces a real challenge and is meeting it. As the arms of today are not the arms of the last war, so the armament of the church is not the armament of another era. Laboratories were unknown in colleges 150 years ago. So were Sunday schools in churches. Now both are recognized as essential.

With Davidson Sunday school classes meeting all over the campus, the best results simply cannot be achieved. By devotion and sacrifice much is accomplished; but those who, themselves, give most are most conscious of the need.

The community has social needs that are served by the church, but there are no adequate social rooms available. These, too, a new structure must provide.

The crowning need, of course, is the sanctuary. More and more worshipers are experiencing the exaltation of beauty in their houses of worship; the devout sentiments that spring from the influences of the truly beautiful in sacred architecture. Davidson College is determined that its student body shall have such influences. An auditorium used for a variety of lay programs cannot have such influence.

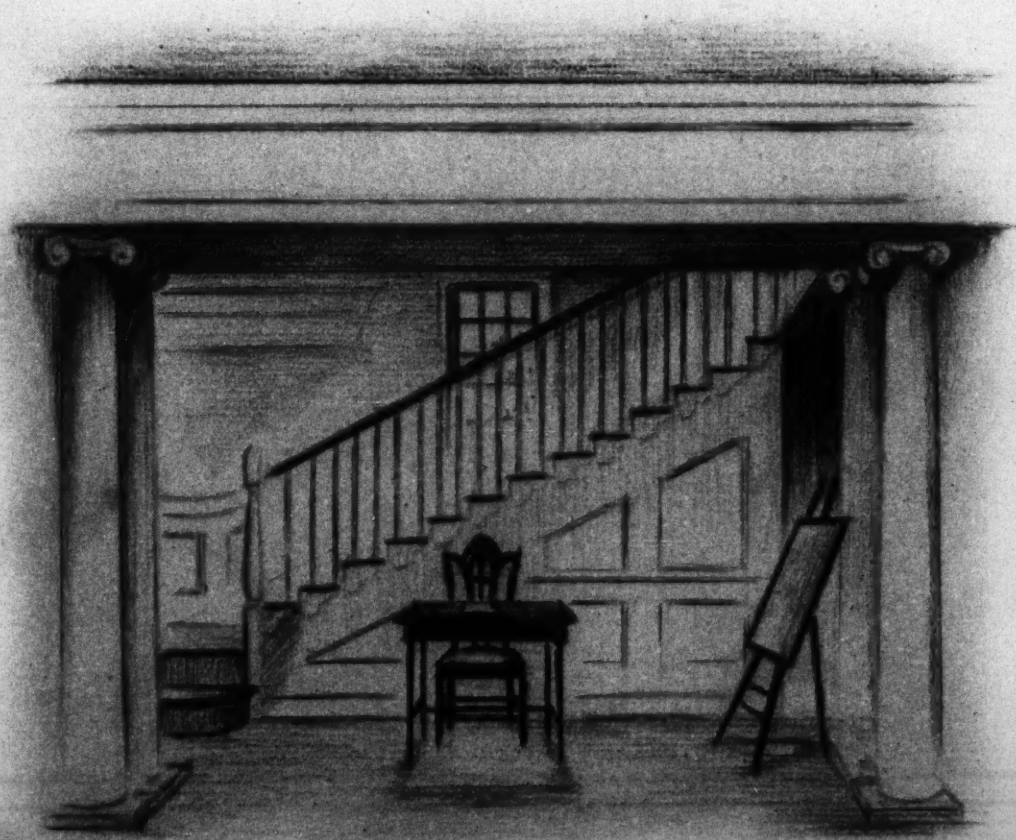
Required Sabbath attendance is at Chambers Auditorium, where all other large group meetings are held, because there is no other place to hold them.

The quest for beauty is a cry from the soul. Prisoners in war camps have sacrificed from their wretched possessions that they might have some shred of beauty in the barren halls permitted to them for worship purposes.

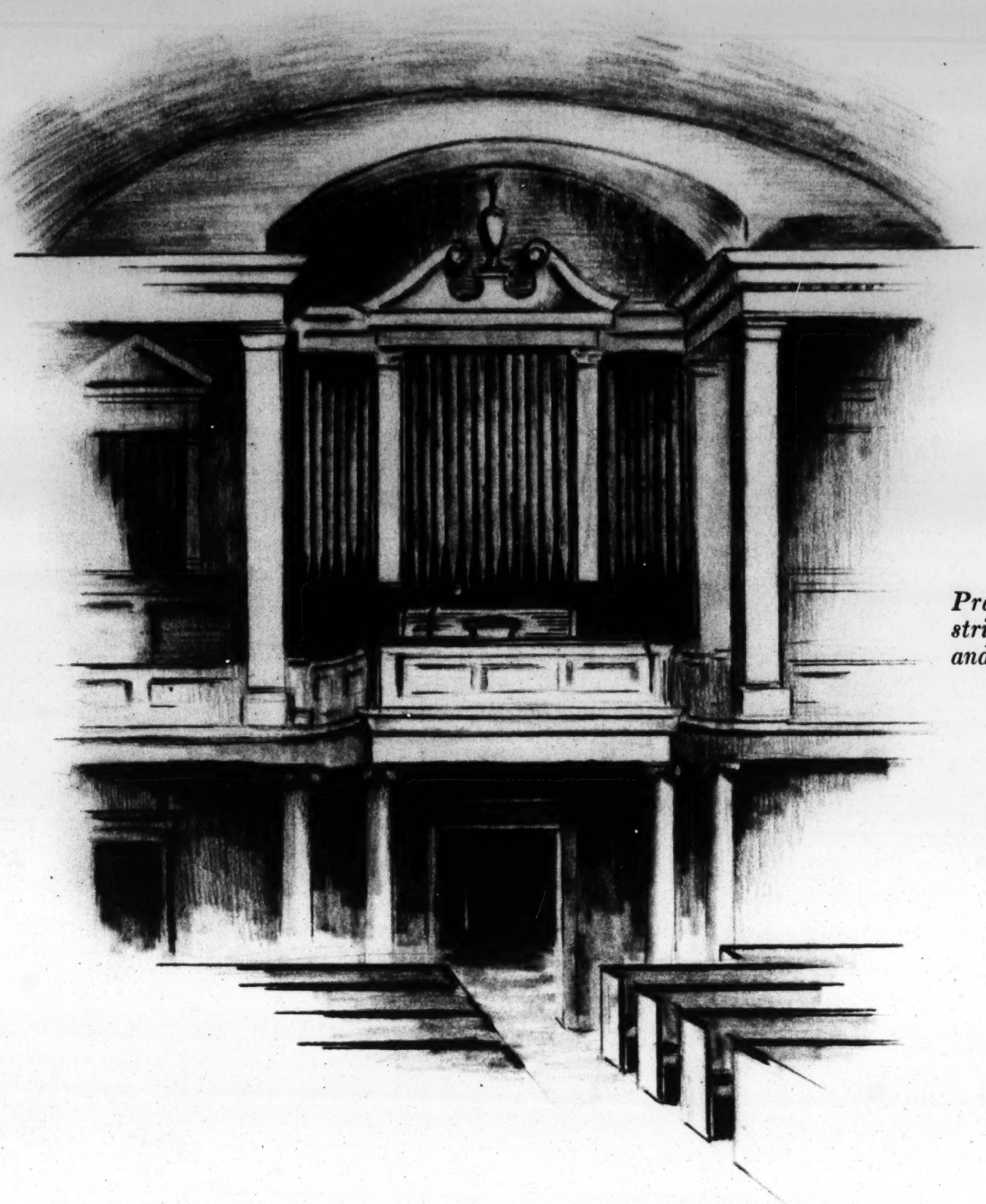
For its greatest service any church should have strength, beauty, permanence, dignity, convenience and such grace and symmetry as set it apart from other and surrounding structures.

Davidson College feels that it must express these things on its campus in the degree that its friends make possible. Davidson has not dignified its house of worship with the same worth, the same beauty, the same elevation of thought that have gone into its library, its classrooms and its residence halls.

When the college moved for a new and much needed gymnasium, success, both as to time and amount few dared to hope, crowned the efforts. A substantial sum also has been added to the endowment. Blessings to Davidson have come in generous measure, pressed down and running over.



Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise.

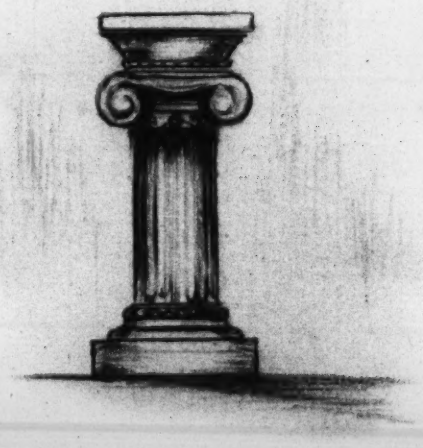


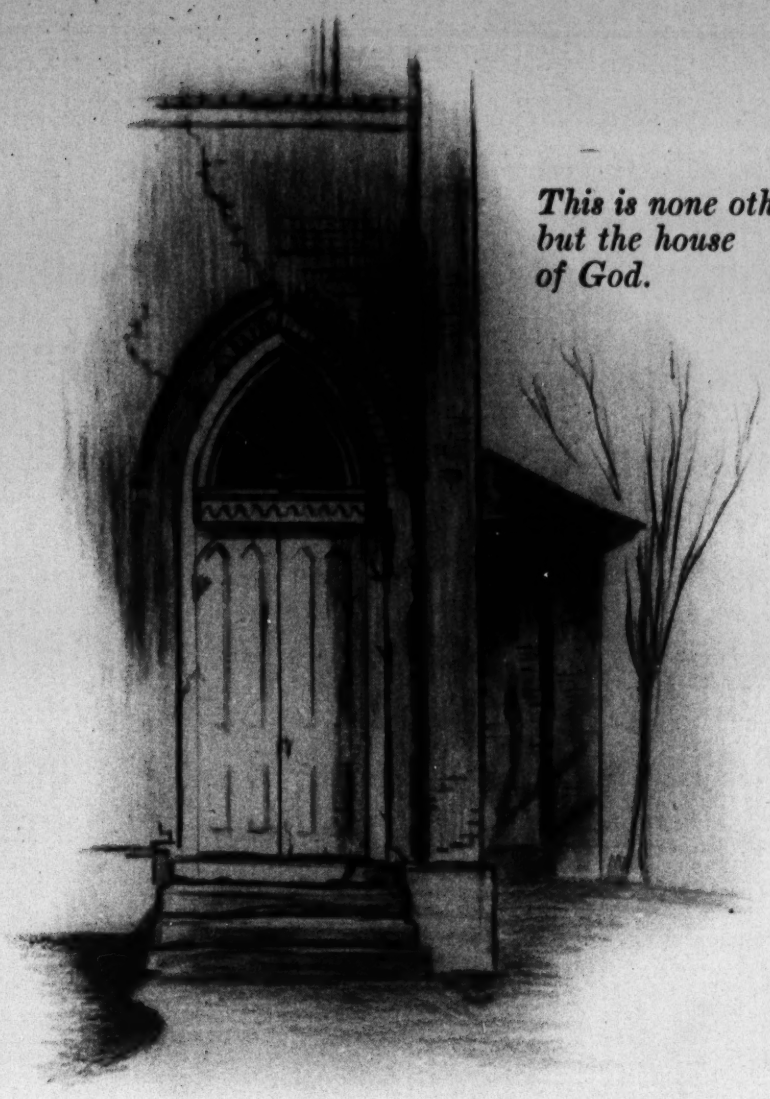
Praise him with stringed instruments and organs

But, in sad and silent reproach, the walls of an old and insufficient church still stand on the Davidson campus, offering the only community house of worship and the nearest approach to a church home open to students. No one thinks it is adequate. No one believes it could be made adequate. The New Chambers building, the new Grey Memorial Library, the new science building, the new guest house, the new Duke dormitory, the new Preyer infirmary are a reproach to this venerable structure, which antedates all of them.

Or, is this venerable structure possibly a reproach to the Davidson constituency that so generously has made all these other

John truly baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost.





This is none other but the house of God.

things possible, and has left so long this project of rearing to the glory of God a structure that should at least be the equal of the best the campus affords? May it be said of them: "These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone."

Long years of longing have served to bring into definite relief the form which some of the more important features of a future campus church should take. A combination of beauty and utility in full harmony with a sense of reverence for the House of God is the ideal held by all.

Davidson hopes to have a structure of beauty and usefulness, of grace and symmetry, a place of inspiration and aspiration, a sanctuary where the attentive soul may hope to draw nearer to the Most High.

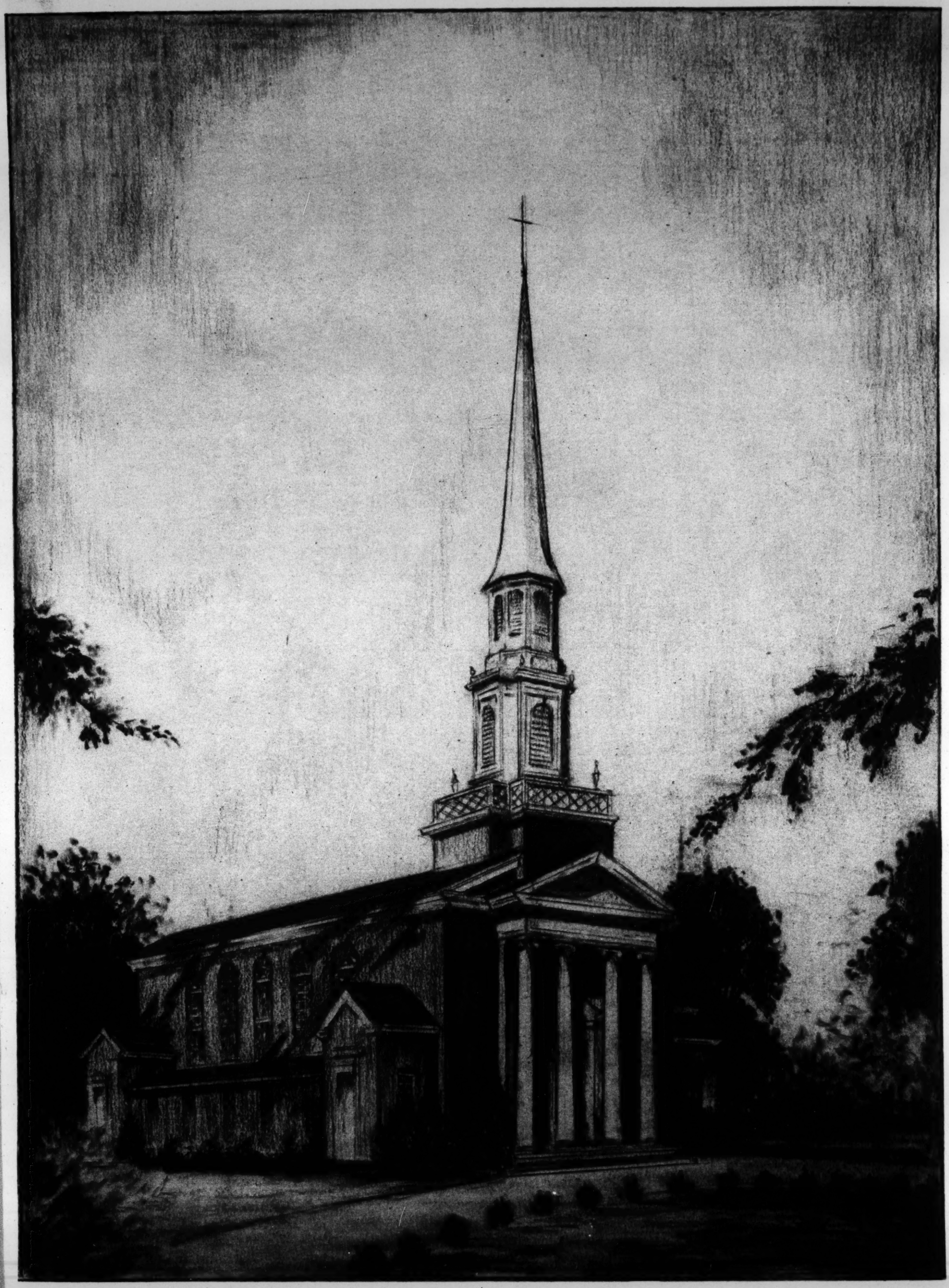
It has been estimated that such a building will cost about $250,000. After the gymnasium was an assured fact a new gift, from an unexpected source, offered $50,000 if the college should raise another $200,000. Such a challenge could not be passed.

Federal law also has operated to urge forward friends of Davidson. For the first time in history, men and women of property indicated to the Government how much money they expected to give to benevolences. It is known that this aggregates the largest sum ever in prospect for worthy causes in the history of the nation. Having told the Government that they would give it, having claimed tax exemption on that basis, many find themselves with the pleasant task of making a satisfactory allocation of their promised gifts.

Davidson College hopes to have a place on many of these lists of givings. The progress of events has made Davidson's need startlingly clear. The excuses for delay seem to have been providentially removed. By implication these events indicate the present as a proper time to realize this long standing aspiration of the college.

There is today a great general awakening of the public in the matter of religion. This is not confined to the churches. The secular press everywhere attests it. "Democracy and western civilization are rooted in Him," to quote an eminent New York divine. "All that is wrong about them is a denial of His Spirit. Why is it that when we've tried everything we

The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.



The clothes to do service in the holy place, and the holy garments for Aaron the priest.

know, and have brought up, where we always do bring up, then everybody once more turns to Him again as they are doing now,—with the first glimmer of hope that has shone in their eyes since they left Him."

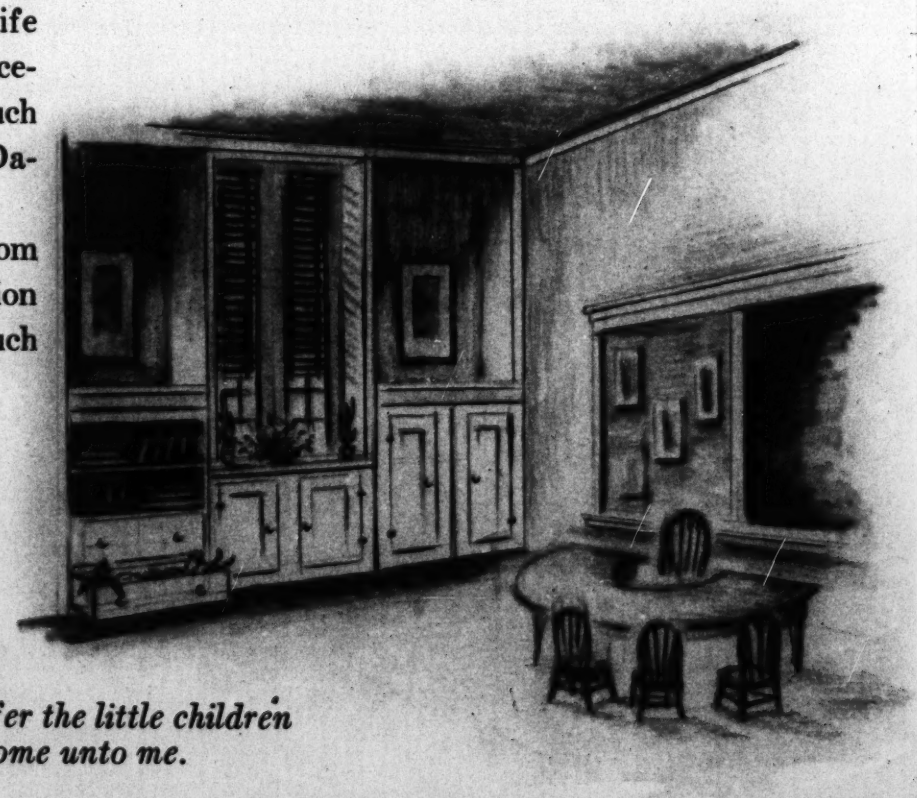
The far flung battle lines in Italy, Africa, Asia and the islands of the tropic and arctic seas bring testimony to this. Men in the armed forces write that their religious experiences at college contribute the sustaining force that enables them to carry on and to endure the gruelling life which confronts soldiers of today. Scarcely a pastor in the country but has such letters. There are many in the files at Davidson.

If, then, there are these fruits from such devotion as men have paid to religion in the past quarter of a century, how much more is to be expected from the reawakened conscience and the renewed zeal of this day. It is in such a time as this that Davidson comes to its friends.

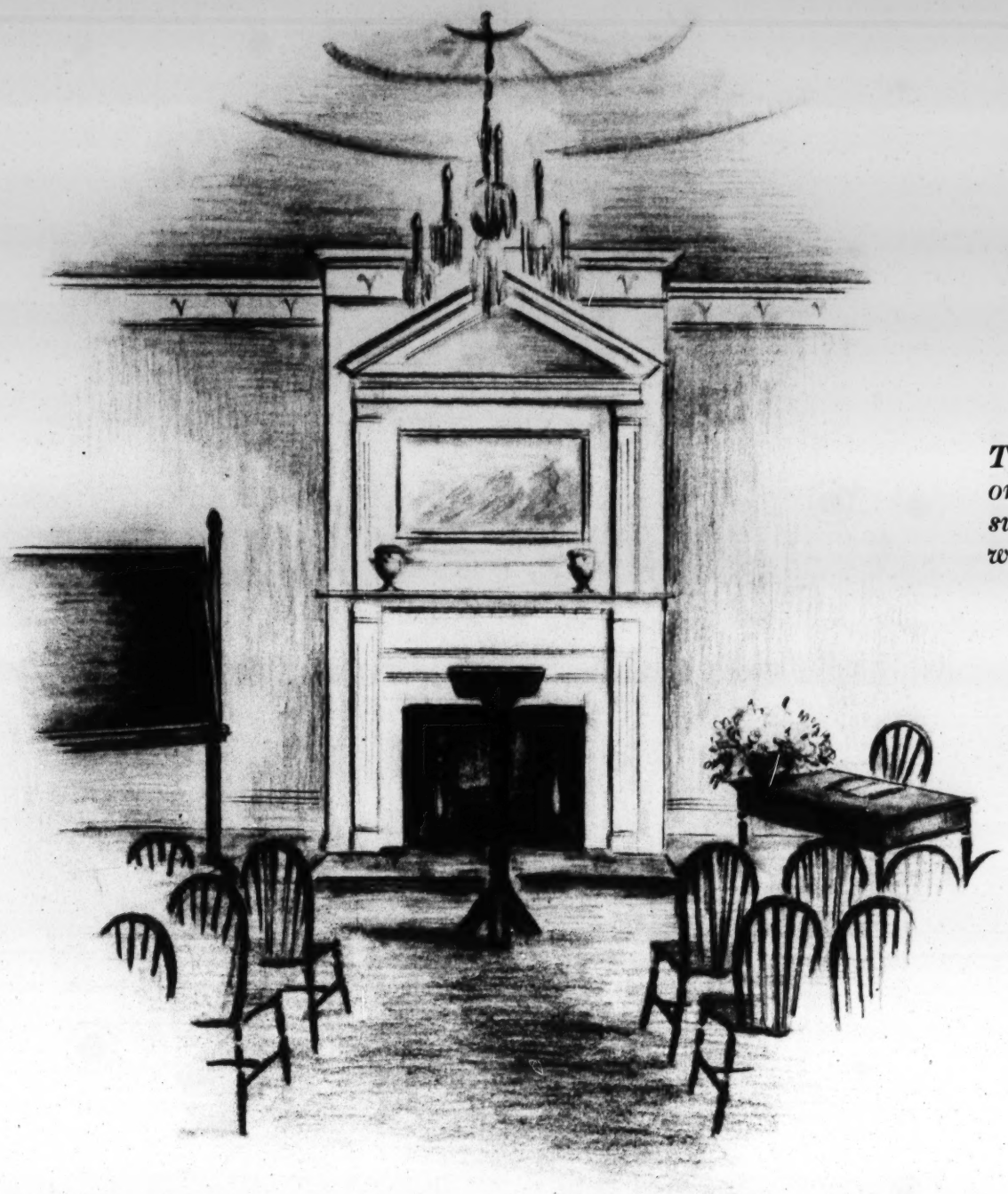
For it is only through its friends that this ideal may become a fact. Davidson has no other means to make such advance except as these fine souled men and women to whom faith in a living God and His Christ is an abiding influence, come to her assistance.

The new Davidson College campus church will be an ideal investment for all who are interested in the well-being of young men, for all who are interested in Christian education, for those who are moved by devotion to the cause of Christ, and a desire to do something for the glory of God and His Kingdom. They may gird themselves with the courage and faith of Nehemiah of old: "The God of Heaven, He will prosper us, therefore we His servants will arise and build."

"A church building is a great symbol," says a well known Southern writer. "It speaks without words. It stands in a community for the eternal fact of the unseen God. It symbolizes men's age-long hunger



Suffer the little children to come unto me.



These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication with the women and his brethren.

for something besides things. It recalls men to the principles which alone have made this nation great. A church should be recognizably distinct from every other kind of building."

And when this campus church with its appropriate sanctuary has become a fact upon the campus of Davidson College, this host of friends may share the sentiments so nobly expressed by Dean Charles Atwood Campbell in dedicating the campus church given to Rollins College:

"Here beyond the striving and the confusion of the world is a happy pathway to peace and power where departed visions may be regained and wearied faith renewed.

"Within these stately walls through quiet meditation and communion may be found the soul of all beauty the source of all good and the eternal spirit resident in all true sanctuaries whose name is God by whose grace men live and love and serve."

FACTS FOUND BY SYNOD

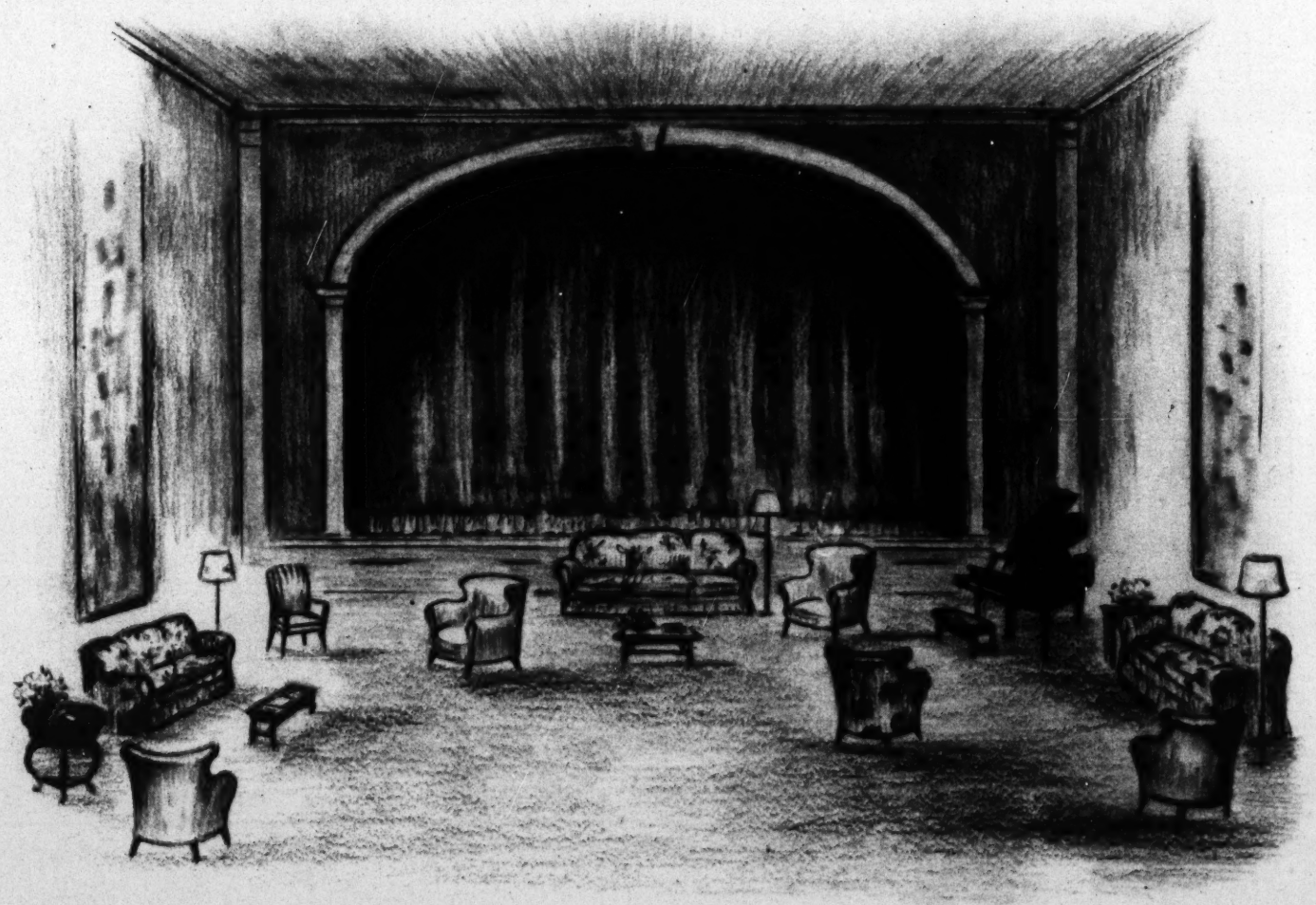
Pertinent Today As They Were When Recorded Fourteen Years Ago

How ripe is the need of Davidson College for a new campus church is attested by a report made to synod, adopted and spread on the record, where it may still be found after fourteen years, Pages 298-299, Vol. for 1930-34. Two paragraphs are so pertinent that they might have been written yesterday.

The Synod of North Carolina, in session at Rocky Mount, in October, 1929, brought in a report, which after the preamble goes on to recite:

"Investigations confirmed the impressions and reports, generally current, of the inadequacy, and unsuitableness of the present building. It has at least four major practical defects. It cannot seat the congregation, it cannot be adequately ventilated, it cannot be evenly heated, and these conditions constitute a menace to health. The worshipers can neither see, hear or breathe in it with comfort. In its original form it was poorly designed and constructed and the various additions, patches and reconstruction have accentuated its initial faults. It is in no possible sense a church-like or attractive building and that any sort of worship should have been possible in it is proof of the hardiness of the Presbyterian character, rather than evidence of Presbyterian reverence for the Lord.

"Attendance of the students upon church services is compulsory but impos-

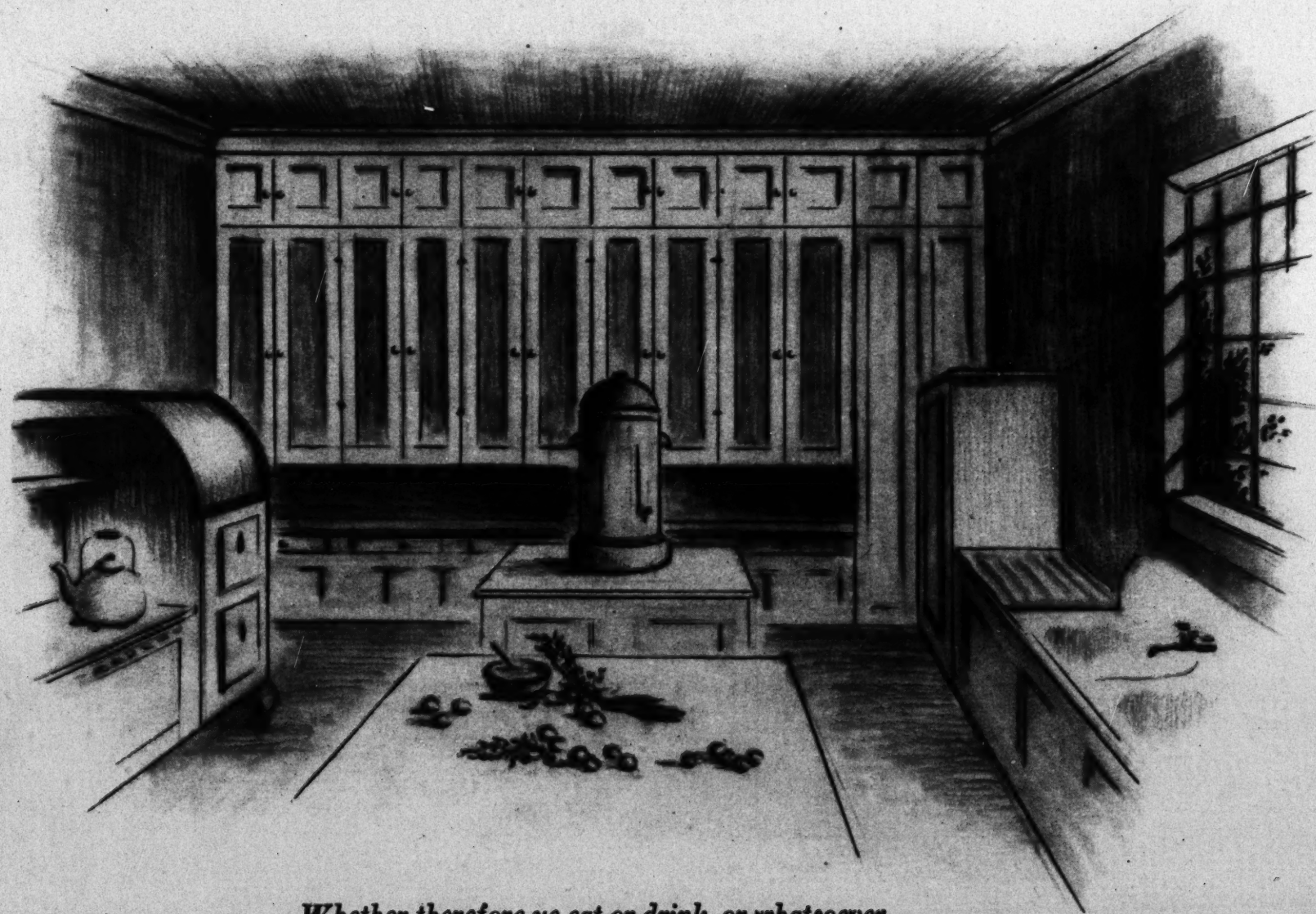


Use hospitality one to another without grudging.

sible at one time. Even more distressing is the condition which actual bodily discomfort combines with ugly and repellent surroundings to make worship a burden. In an institution in which the old humanities and the new sciences are attractively housed and adequately supplied with laboratory and experimental equipment, religion alone is left without conditions necessary for its life and development. Chemistry, biology and physics are lighted, warmed and nobly nourished; imposing dormitories give the students habitation; books are made attractive in a modern library and athletics are impressive with their courts, fields and stadia. The house of God alone is dismal and squalid.

"Davidson's best claim upon the church is that it is a distinctly Christian institution. Davidson's most compelling need is a church building that will not dishonor and falsify this claim. The need is unquestioned and the new building should be adequate and substantial. It should at the same time be a just expression of all that is noble and beautiful in the Presbyterian faith, which faith has as its cardinal conviction the glory and majesty of the Lord."

Friends of Davidson College should understand that the pictures contained in this brochure are only suggestions. They are not the work of an architect but of an artist, Clara Lawton Smith, who has combined suggestions of many persons, together with her own aspiration for a new home for the church of which she is a member.



Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

Memorials That Keep Alive

In keeping with the traditions of a campus church, Davidson College will make available to its friends the opportunity of creating memorials within it for names they may wish to vest with the patina of immortality. There is no better way to identify the name of a family or a friend to generations yet unborn, than to tie it in with some lasting structure and some undying cause, such as the church of the living God.

Such memorials and their approximate cost are here listed:

The Church Auditorium	$75,000
The Organ	25,000
The Pulpit	25,000
The Chapel	15,000
The Recreation and Social Room	10,000
The Vestibule	7,500
The Church Kitchen	5,000
The Pastor's Study	5,000
The Women's Bible Classroom	3,000
The Session's Room	2,500
The Choir Room	2,500
The Primary Department	2,500
The Junior Department	2,500
The Intermediate Department	2,500
The Senior and Young People's Department	2,500
The Side Windows (ten) each	1,000
The Communion Table	500
The Baptismal Font	300
The Pews (each)	250

Campus Church Program

"THE NEXT STEP FORWARD COMMITTEE"

The Honorable Cameron Morrison,
Honorary Chairman

John Rood Cunningham, A.B., B.D., D.D., LL.D.
President of the College

Committee of the Trustees

Dr. J. McDowell Richards . . . . . Decatur, Georgia
President of Board of Trustees
S. Clay Williams . . . . . Winston-Salem, N. C.
W. Henry Belk . . . . . Charlotte, N. C.
R. A. Dunn . . . . . Charlotte, N. C.
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D. R. LaFar . . . . . Gastonia, N. C.

Campus Church Sponsoring Committee

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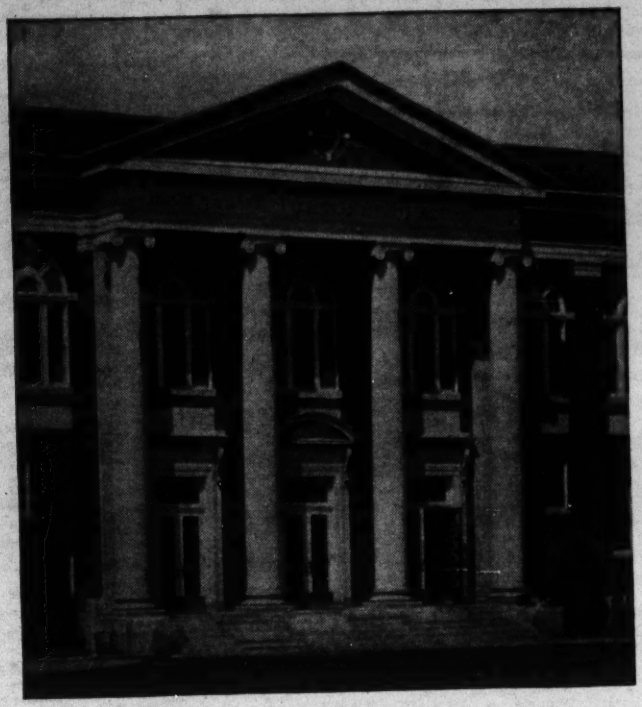
J. McDowell Richards, D.D., President of Columbia Seminary, Decatur, Ga.
B. R. Lacy, D.D., President of Union Seminary, Richmond, Va.
John M. Alexander, D.D., First Church, Fayetteville, N. C.
W. A. Alexander, D.D., First Church, Charlotte, N. C.
William Crowe, Th.M., First Church, Wilmington, N. C.
C. Grier Davis, D.D., First Church, Asheville, N. C.
Rev. S. H. Fulton, Laurinburg Church, Laurinburg, N. C.
John H. Grey, Ph.D., West Raleigh Church, Raleigh, N. C.
James A. Jones, D.D., Myers Park Church, Charlotte, N. C.
George W. Mauze, D.D., First Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.
F. Crosley Morgan, D.D., First Church, Concord, N. C.
Charles F. Myers, D.D., First Church, Greensboro, N. C.
Rev. Carl R. Pritchett, Davidson Church, Davidson, N. C.
John A. Redhead, D.D., Second Church, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. Kelsey Regen, First Church, Durham, N. C.
M. O. Sommers, Th.M., First Church, Raleigh, N. C.

Campus Church Laymen's Committee

(*Now in Process of Appointment*)

MAY - 4 1944



Dedication

MARTIN SCIENCE BUILDING

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

April 14, 1944

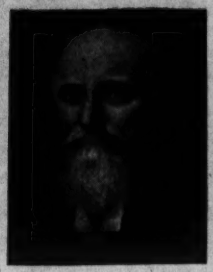
Dedication

MARTIN SCIENCE BUILDING

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

April 14, 1944

A Tribute



William Joseph Martin, Senior

William Joseph Martin, Senior, was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 11, 1830, and there spent his childhood and youth. As a student in the University of Virginia, where he matriculated in 1851, his career fulfilled the promise of academic achievement which even his early years had held. While still a candidate for the Master's degree, he was offered, and accepted, the Chair of Natural Sciences in Washington and Jefferson College. Here his surpassing abilities as a teacher and guide of youth attracted such notice that he was called in 1858 to the Chair of Chemistry in America's oldest State University—North Carolina.

Professor Martin remained at Chapel Hill as an efficient and beloved professor until 1861, when he enlisted and organized the 28th N. C. Regiment for service in the Confederate States Army. Under his captaincy, this band became known as "The Bethel Regiment"—a tribute to its valiant part in that historic battle. His leadership inspired them to equal heroism in every important engagement of that glorious series including Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. Before Appomattox, Colonel Martin had been four times wounded, twice seriously so, and his gallantry had received merited recognition in a consistent *cursus honorum* from Captain to General. This last commission, though approved and signed, failed to reach him before the surrender, hence he was known to his own and to succeeding generations as "The Colonel."

Returning to North Carolina on the eve of the University's closing, Colonel Martin went to Columbia, Tennessee, where he founded and brilliantly administered the affairs of the Columbian High School. Meanwhile, Davidson College was steadily growing, and in 1869 called Colonel Martin to the Chair of Natural Sciences. He accepted, joining the Davidson Faculty in 1870. In

this field his practical wisdom and enthusiasm accomplished so many improvements that he is rightly remembered as the "Father of Chemistry" in Davidson. In 1875, when the University of North Carolina re-opened, he was urged to return to his professorship there. This offer he refused, having dedicated his life to the type of Christian Education sponsored by Davidson.

Academic laurels were worn by him with simple dignity and grace. Holding the A.B. and the A.M. degrees from the University of Virginia, he was further honored with the LL.D. degree by Hampden-Sydney in 1887. Nor were his colleagues at Davidson slack in acknowledging and using his talents. In 1887, upon the temporary withdrawal of President McKinnon, Professor Martin was made Acting President of the College. His successful administration led to his being proposed for the permanent presidency, but he steadfastly declined to be considered for the office. He did, however, accept the vice-presidency, and served in that capacity until his death on March 23, 1896.

In 1863, just before leaving North Carolina with his regiment for service with the Army of Virginia, Colonel Martin was married to Miss Letitia Costin, of Wilmington, N. C. Their children were: Miles Costin, William Joseph, Jr., Mary (Mrs. E. H. Sloop), and Lucy Battle (Mrs. Archibald Currie).

From the testimony of those who knew him, and from the written record of his service, we draw our picture of his personality: Forceful instructor, valiant soldier, faithful elder—thus he proved his devotion to his College, his Country, and the Church. His stern loyalty to duty, his reasonable judgment, his keen sense of humor, his large sympathies—these traits enabled him to achieve distinction without sacrificing affection. There was in him a true "versatility of genius"— intellectual capacity, creative insight, executive ability, teaching skill, physical and moral courage, wide interests. Above all, there was a deep spiritual quality as the fountain from which all his other graces flowed. Interested in life, he influenced life, and became the leader and friend of others. Such a career demonstrates what the human spirit, sweetened and lightened by divine grace, can accomplish for the glory of God in the service of mankind.

PROGR

Presiding
JOHN R. CUNNINGHA
President of Davids

MUSIC ..... Davidson College Band
James C. Pfohl, M.M., Director

INVOCATION ..... Rev. Walter L. Lingle, D.D.
President-Emeritus, Davidson College

READING OF THE SCRIPTURES .... Rev. James A. Jones, D.D.
Pastor, Myers Park Presbyterian Church
Charlotte, North Carolina

DEDICATION OF THE MARTIN SCIENCE BUILDING.

LITANY OF DEDICATION

Leader: To the glory of God, source of life and light, by whose favor we have builded,

Response: WE DEDICATE THIS BUILDING.

Leader: To the training which leads to the understanding of man and the universe,

Response: WE DEDICATE THIS BUILDING.

Leader: To the dissemination of truth, and the elimination of fear and superstition,

Response: WE DEDICATE THIS BUILDING.

Leader: To the betterment of all men through the knowledge of the natural sciences,

Response: WE DEDICATE THIS BUILDING.

Leader: To the growth of youth in understanding, in tolerance, and in service,

Together: WE NOW DEDICATE THIS BUILDING, TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND TO THE SERVICE OF MAN, IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER, AND OF THE SON, AND OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. AMEN.

)GRAM

Presiding
NINGHAM, D.D., LL.D.
f Davidson College

PRAYER OF DEDICATION ..... President John R. Cunningham

MUSIC —"O Holy Father"— Palestrina
Davidson College Glee Club
Earl Berg, Director

GREETINGS..... Honorable J. Melville Broughton
Governor of North Carolina

ADDRESS ..... Francis P. Gaines, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
President of Washington and Lee University
President of the Association of American Colleges

CONFERRING OF THE HONORARY DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE UPON
Norman Thomas Kirk
Major General, United States Army
The Surgeon General

BENEDICTION.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

A Tribute

William Joseph Martin, Junior

A news item from Davidson of April, 1896, reads as follows: "The Colonel's son, Dr. W. J. Martin, has secured a leave of absence from the University of Virginia, where he was Associate Professor of Chemistry, and has taken charge of the chemistry classes here for the remainder of the year. At the last meeting of the Executive Board he was recommended to the Trustees for the position of Associate Professor of Chemistry, and the mantle of the father will most likely fall upon his worthy son." True to Davidson's hope and prophecy, Dr. Martin accepted the position offered him, receiving both the mantle and the spirit of his distinguished father.

William Joseph Martin, Jr., was born in Columbia, Tennessee, February 10, 1868, and died on September 7, 1943. His early years were spent in Davidson, where he attended grade school and was graduated from the College with the A.B. and A.M. degrees. His M.D. and Ph.D. degrees were received from the University of Virginia, and further graduate work in both medicine and chemistry was done in various other universities. Wake Forest College and Central University of Kentucky both conferred the LL.D. upon him in 1913, while Davidson similarly honored him in 1937. He was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., in 1914, and frequently served on important committees of the various Church Courts.

Dr. Martin was Professor of Chemistry until 1912, when he was elected to the Presidency of the College. This office he held until 1929, when he was retired as President-Emeritus. Immediately afterwards, the Church prevailed upon him to become President of the Assembly's Training School in Richmond. He retired from this position in 1933, after more than forty years of labor for the cause of Christian Education.

Space does not permit of a worthy analysis of Dr. Martin's contributions to Davidson as Professor and President. It must

suffice here to say only that he had a lofty vision of Davidson's possibilities, a holy desire to see them realized, and the wisdom and faith to lead her on. Under that leadership, the College grew in physical resources and in academic prestige.

In 1897 Dr. Martin married Mrs. Jennie D. (Vardell) Rumple, whose graces of mind and heart were an inspiration to him and contributed to his success. Their children are: William Joseph, III, Eloise (Mrs. A. L. Currie), Jean (Mrs. Martin Foil), and Katherine (Mrs. K. P. Maddox). Dr. Martin's stepson, J. Malcomson Rumple, died in 1930. Mrs. Rumple and the other children all survive their father; as do his sisters, Mrs. E. H. Sloop and Mrs. Archibald Currie.

Dr. Martin was chosen as Professor in Davidson because of his superior mental and spiritual equipment—inherited from a background of Christian culture, nurtured by parental example and precept, polished by superb academic preparation. He was chosen as President because of his mature wisdom, judgment, vision, and executive talent. His success was due to his fidelity to duty and unswerving faith in the guidance of God. He was never static, never wavering. He walked through life straight. He never did his work by devious methods, but by forthright honesty. His was an uncompromising and manly integrity, but always just and always understanding. He was zealous for true scholarship, and concerned for the happiness of his Faculty as contributing to their best work. The Gospel of Christ was dear to him, and he was a faithful witness to its riches of grace and power. He was lovable and greatly beloved in his home, where life for him was always at its sweetest. Moreover, his love for his own overflowed and brightened life for countless others.

What more need be said? There are spiritual values in godly lives which transcend the meanings of words. In the happy dedication of this building, perpetuating the memory of such lives, we gratefully acknowledge God's hand in giving them for Davidson's growth, His wisdom in directing them in their work, and His love in the influence of their spirits. For the future, following their example, we shall continue to acknowledge His lordship of Davidson's destiny, to trust His wisdom for her guidance, and to commit her every interest to His Love.

Davidson College has invited to be present on this occasion as special guests of honor the following members of the Martin family:

Mrs. William Joseph Martin, Jr. ..... Davidson, North Carolina
Dr. William Joseph Martin, III ..... Naval Base Hospital
Lieutenant-Commander Bethesda, Maryland
United States Navy
Mrs. Martin
Rev. A. L. Currie, D.D. ..... Richmond, Virginia
Mrs. Eloise Martin Currie
Mr. Martin B. Foil ..... Concord, North Carolina
Mrs. Jean Martin Foil
Mr. K. P. Maddox ..... Greensboro, North Carolina
Mrs. Katherine Martin Maddox
Mrs. J. M. Rumple ..... Puerto Rico

☆

Mrs. Lucy Martin Currie ..... Davidson, North Carolina
Miss Letitia Currie ..... Davidson, North Carolina
Professor F. W. Johnston ..... Davidson, North Carolina
Mrs. Lucy Martin Currie Johnston

☆

Dr. E. H. Sloop ..... Crossnore, North Carolina
Dr. Mary Martin Sloop
Captain William Martin Sloop ..... United States Army
Mrs. Sloop Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Professor Dwight Fink ..... Crossnore, North Carolina
Mrs. Emma Sloop Fink

☆

Mary Dennis Martin ..... San Antonio, Texas

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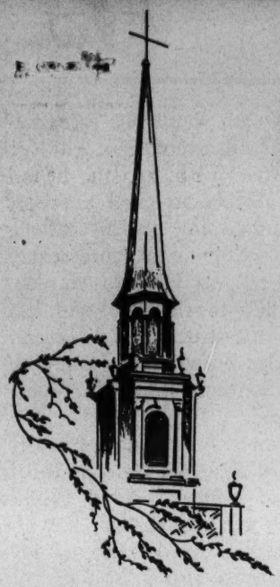


THE QUEST OF THE ESSENTIAL

College Trustees and Administration Seek to Reach $250,000 Goal in 1944

In 1835 it was written of the Davidson College that was still two years in the future: "The great and leading object shall be the education of young men for the gospel ministry and the extending of the means of education more generally among all classes of the community." That still is its chief purpose after more than a century of service to the community—to find and develop Christian leadership. It is the keystone of the arch of its educational structure. Yet for this, its fundamental purpose, Davidson lacks an essential factor, an adequate campus church.

Davidson is a Church College. She was born in the hearts and minds of Presbyterian ministers. She has been nurtured and guided by the Church. She has always been and is now owned and controlled by the Presbyteries. Not only so, but she has lived 108 years in devoted service to the Church. Those who are concerned about Davidson, are concerned with it, as of today. What does the record show?

It shows that in all the Presbyterian Church South, more than one out of every five pastors had his college work at Davidson.

It shows that 544 men now active in the Southern Presbyterian ministry, prepared at Davidson.

It shows that in normal times every Synod in the Assembly is represented in its student body.

It shows that in normal years two-thirds of the student body are Presbyterians.

Only those engaged in education know how truly remarkable is such a record.

In 1943 the college sent a questionnaire to all living alumni. Only the first 1000 returned have been analyzed to date. They show:

213 are ministers, the largest number in any of the 27 classifications of occupations that was set up.

6 are college presidents.

955 of the one thousand are presently engaged in some form of religious activity in the community where they live.

971 are church members.

799 of these are Presbyterians.

104 are elders.

123 are deacons.

Of this one thousand, 887 report that to them the religious influence of the campus was potent. Over 800 indicated that the chapel hour had a distinct religious value. Possibly most significant of all was that the canvass showed not a single member of the faculty, including coaching and military staffs, failed to receive mention as having had a distinct permanent religious influence on some students.

So much for the record. Now, whose boys are these that come to Davidson?

Yours, very largely. No single group contributes so largely to the enrollment of Davidson as the Presbyterian churches of the South. In the last enrollment previous to the disruption of war there were at Davidson 64 young men who were sons of ministers. There were 57 students preparing to enter the ministry.

Why do you advise your young men to come to Davidson?

First of all, no doubt, is its general reputation as a strong educational institution, with its emphasis on Christian character. Next, is its faculty of outstanding men whose academic strength is unquestioned. The Christian influence of these men has already been cited.

After these considerations, what?

There is a physical equipment which has grown to impressive proportions in the recent years.

There is the new Chambers Building, one of the most attractive and satisfactory halls of learning in the South, provided by the gifts of friends of the College in the amount of $625,000.

There are dormitories modern in their appointments, and comfortable in their design. The most recent of these, is Duke Dormitory for which the donor provided the sum of $85,000.

There is Preyer Infirmary, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Y. Preyer, which insures health to the students. This building was provided for at a cost of $35,000.

There is Grey Memorial Library, with its outstanding collection of books and reference material organized according to the most approved library practices, for which Capt. James Park Grey provided $150,000 and a sum sufficient to maintain and operate the building.

There is the new Science Building, dedicated this spring with imposing ceremonies provided for at a cost of $187,000.

There is the new gymnasium, assured as soon as building restrictions are removed, for which alumni and friends provided the sum of $250,000.

A rather imposing list of considerations—admittedly—but you sense the omission as soon as the proposition is stated.

How about the church?

Well, yes, there is a church at Davidson. It is an old, outmoded and outgrown structure, inadequate in size, in appointments and in symbolism. It came very largely from gifts of Presbyterian churches, more than 50 years ago. The title is not in the name of the college and the ground on which it is located, although seemingly part of the campus, is actually the property of the community church. With one exception it is the most shabby structure on the campus. The biggest interest at Davidson has the poorest housing.

How does it come that Davidson has a magnificent array of buildings devoted to the educational and physical side of college life and is so strangely lacking in the housing of the religious activities?

Davidson College is a member of all the accrediting agencies, such as the Southern Association of Colleges, The Association of American Colleges, Phi Beta Kappa and others. It is on the list of colleges approved by the Association of American Universities. If there is a want or deficiency in the academic and scientific fields they say to Davidson, kindly but firmly, you must do so and so, or you can no longer be accredited. In the face of such contingencies, friends of Davidson have experienced a conviction of their responsibility in the matter, and have met the ripe needs of the college.

But there is no one to speak for the church. You, faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, must speak for the house of God. It is for you to utter the words that this thing must be remedied. It is well that you rest under the conviction that this is a part of your responsibility, not only toward Davidson College, but to the Presbyterian family of which you are a part.

Education and religion are joined in wedlock. Together they are the greatest force for good in the world. Hitler divorced religion from education and the world reels from the impact of the war that has resulted.

The causes of the church should be the first consideration in a Christian college. To provide Davidson with a campus church that would be an adequate symbol of all for which Davidson stands, in harmony with Chambers and the other buildings of academic character, would call for an estimated expenditure of $250,000.

Of this sum one-half already is in hand, the offerings of a comparatively few generous persons.

Davidson is coming to its alumni and friends in the churches of those Presbyteries that by their own action have assumed responsibility for her. It has been years since such a call has sounded.

It is worth while to recall the investment which Davidson College makes in each young man who comes to it for preparation for the ministry. Without question there is remitted to him $100 a year in tuition fees. Many receive other financial assistance. But on the basis of $400 aid to each of the 544 men currently in the active ministry for which they prepared at Davidson, there is a sum of $217,600 or almost the entire cost of the projected college campus, church.

Davidson is, in fact, asking you to help care for your own, to enable it to return to you your sons, strengthened in their devotion to the Christian causes, imbued with an idealism and a zeal which will redound to their credit, and prove a benefit to the church and the community of which they become a part.

This movement for a new church has these claims upon you:

It is for the general good of the institution you own;

It is for the sake of the boys you send to this college;

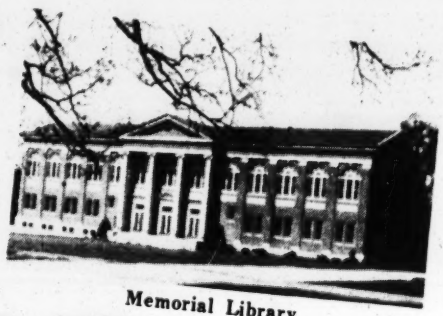
It is for many churches to realize that their future leadership must ultimately come from Davidson and will reflect the ideals you enable us to hold up before them.

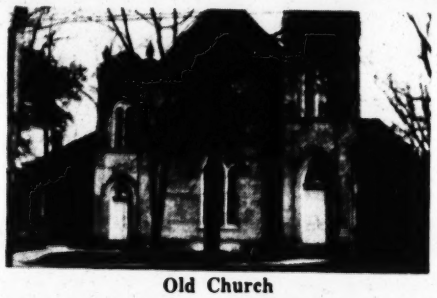
One of our Southern writers has said "A church building is a great symbol. It speaks without words. It stands in a community for the eternal fact of the unseen God." Certainly a Christian college should have such a symbol. A church should be recognizably distinct from every other kind of building. Fifteen years ago the Synod of North Carolina accepted a report which discounted the present college church structure in terms more severe than the college itself would employ. From that day to this, no one has arisen to say the structure is adequate. From that day forward the question has been when and how this ideal can be realized.

From Presbyterian pulpits generally the church is accustomed to hear of the beauty of holiness. As it thinks of its future campus church, Davidson hopes for a consideration of the fact that there is also a holiness of beauty.

At an hour when spiritual values are being destroyed all over the world it seems peculiarly fitting that Presbyterians should *rise up and build* to care for the spiritual needs of their

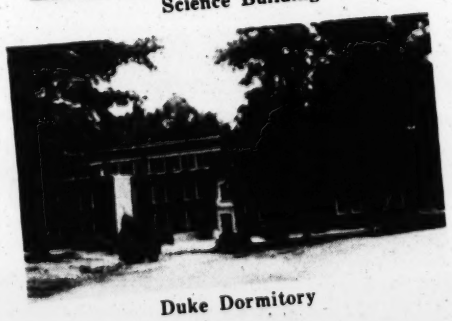
Chambers Building


Memorial Library


Old Church

Science Building

Gymnasium


Duke Dormitory

Infirmary

sons. If you expect Davidson College to assume a considerable responsibility for the religious instruction and Christian character of your boys, then Davidson must expect of you a considerable sense of responsibility for an adequate equipment for this primary service. For it is only through its friends that this ideal may become a reality.

There is no other way.

This need, this project, should be on the conscience and heart of everyone who has any responsibility or love for Davidson. Here is a peculiar need, and a peculiar opportunity for service, in which you have a peculiar interest. The terms of the challenging gift offer of $50,000 are such that if we are going to reach the goal in time—we must do so in the months that lie immediately ahead.

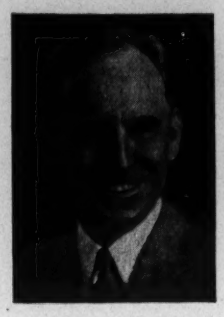
Education and Success

The following paragraph, transcribed from the August News Letter of Alumni Secretary J. Maryon Saunders of the University of North Carolina, should prove of interest to our readers.

"A very interesting study of the college attendance of 30,283 persons listed in 'Who's Who in America' was reported by Alumni President John M. Morehead, '91, in his Alumni Luncheon talk at Commencement in Chapel Hill last June. Of all those whose names were listed by 'Who's Who' 88.29% had attended a college or university. This high degree of success (if being listed in 'Who's Who' is taken as an index of success) by collegians was attained in spite of the fact that those in America who have attended some college or university is less than 5% of the country's total population. Mr. Morehead's study furthermore revealed that of those listed in 'Who's Who' only 2/3 of 1% were 'self-taught.' Those in 'Who's Who' whose formal education stopped at high school graduation or less numbered only 11.71%. The consciousness of these facts by young America probably will result in the largest wave of attendance at post-war colleges and universities ever before in educational history."

Education of Veterans

By F. L. Jackson, '06



"Service Men's Readjustment Act of 1944", Public Law 346 — 78th Congress—is commonly referred to as the "GI Bill of Rights." It is an omnibus war veterans' aid measure which provides, among other things, education for veterans of World War II. An interpretation of this law at this time, it is believed, will be of interest to service men, their parents, and friends.

As we interpret the law, it provides that any person who served in active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war and who was not over twenty-five years of age at the time he entered the service and who shall have been honorably discharged, who either shall have served ninety days or more exclusive of any period he was assigned to a course of education or training under the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Training Program, which was pursued to completion, or who shall have been discharged from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability shall be eligible for the educational benefits under this law.

A person who was over twenty-five when he entered the services may receive the same benefits if he can prove that his education was delayed, interrupted, impeded, or interfered with, which proof would probably not be difficult to establish.

The educational training course must be begun not later than two years after either the date of the person's discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the latter and the benefits will not be extended beyond seven years after the close of the present war.

Any eligible person shall be entitled to education for at least one year or the equivalent thereof in part time study. After the completion of one year the veteran, if in the opinion of the institution he is attending, has shown satisfactory progress, shall be entitled to additional periods of education not to exceed the time he was in active service after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, but in no event shall the total period of education exceed four years.

Such eligible person may enter an elementary or secondary school, a trade or technical institution, a college or a university. Such person shall be eligible for and entitled to such courses of educational training as he may elect and in any approved educational or training institution in which he chooses to enroll which will accept and train him as a student in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake.

The Veterans Administrator will pay customary charges for tuition, laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees, as well as the cost for books and educational supplies up to a maximum of $500.00 for an ordinary college year. For travel and subsistence expenses, such as room, board, and laundry, the veteran will be paid $50.00 a month if he has no dependents or $75.00 a month if he has one or more dependents. Books, supplies, and equipment furnished a trainee shall be deemed released to him provided, however, that if he fails because of fault on his part to complete the course of training, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of the books, supplies, and equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof.

An "ordinary school year" is defined as a period of two semesters or three quarters—not less than thirty nor more than thirty-eight weeks in total length. An institution may be paid on behalf of a trainee as much as $500.00 for each "ordinary school year" which is completed, regardless of the time required for such completion. Thus a maximum of $500.00 might be paid for each of four "ordinary school years" which are completed within three twelve month periods.

The law provides that any benefits received by or paid for any veteran under this act shall be charged against and deducted from any adjusted compensation to which he may be hereafter entitled under any future legislation. This provision of the law is

doubtless based upon the thought that some future Congress may pass some benefit legislation, such as a pension. It is difficult to see how the provision in this law can affect future legislation.

General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, has recently said: "The Veterans' Administration realizes the important educational task that has been assigned it by Congress. That task not only calls upon the individual educational institutions to provide each veteran with those educational opportunities which he seeks and wants, but it also calls upon the Nation to encourage as many thousands of veterans as possible to take advantage of the schooling which a grateful people say is their due."

Regional offices for the administration of this Act have been set up in all states. A veteran planning to enter Davidson College should communicate with Mr. F. W. Hengeveld, Registrar, who will be glad to furnish the necessary application blank for the assistance provided under the law and give all necessary direction for obtaining these benefits.

FOR FREEDOM'S SAKE

The following lines were written by William Joyner, '46, and published in the official newspaper of the 100th Division, Ft. Bragg, of which William is a member.

No doubt the inspiration for them came from the fact that William's brother, Capt. Oscar Joyner, '40, was one of the very first to land in France on D-Day, and was killed there on June 22, 1944.

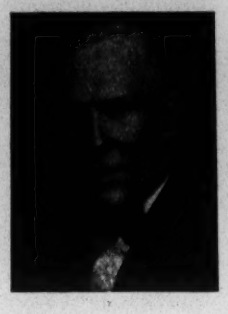
The Norman waves roll in tonight,
And ebbing, leave their flotsam beached,
The bodies there, now water-logged,
Which yesterday were quick with life,
Were sacrificed unselfishly,
For Freedom's sake.

They walked the path where courage led;
They knew that path would end in death
Or victory, most nobly won.
And so, without a backward glance,
They plunged ashore to wage their war
For Freedom's sake.

Can we who live love Freedom less
Than they who died without a word,
Or hesitate to count the cost
When asked by them to do our best?
No, we must give, if needs, our all
For Freedom's sake.

Post-war Courses of Instruction

By F. W. Hengeveld, '18



In going over our enrollment records since the beginning of the war we have been able to prepare a list of more than 500 Davidson students who have had their college education interrupted by calls to the armed services. This is probably not a complete list, as there are no doubt a considerable number of men who failed to return to college after the end of a semester, of whom our information is meager and incomplete. Some time ago a letter was sent from President Cunningham's office to all of whom we had information expressing the hope that these men would find it possible to return to Davidson after the war. An anticipated early end of the European war and the passage of the so-called "GI Bill" indicate that the opportunity to return to college will come in the near future and that Government aid will be ready to assist our service men. Davidson has completed all steps necessary to cooperate fully with the veterans administration to see that this financial aid is made available for those who wish to return to Davidson, and also for those who wish to enter Davidson for the first time. It might interest Davidson men to know that the first man to re-enter under the provisions of this "GI Bill" is H. M. Raynal, of Statesville, North Carolina, a member of the Class of 1946. When the opportunity for others to return to college arises, it might be well to contact the Registrar, F. W. Hengeveld, who is in position to help each student with application forms and supply other information necessary to meet the "GI Bill" qualifications.

Our students are surely interested in what they might expect from the academic end of the work of the college after their return. For more than a year a special Faculty and Administration Committee has been at work on what we have termed our post-war problems. No doubt, a complete report of the findings and recommendations of this Committee will be made available shortly. As most of our men know, we have maintained our civilian academic program throughout these trying war years, and this program has been maintained to the fullest extent possible for an enrollment of about 200 boys. In addition to the work of the civilian college, over 2,000, to be exact 2,007, members of the 24th College Training Detachment of the AAF received training at Davidson from March, 1943, to June, 1944. From June, 1944, to December, 1944, we will be training 225 members of the ASTRP. After December, 1944, it is very likely that our undivided efforts can again be given to the work of our civilian liberal arts program.

No radical changes are proposed for Davidson's post-war program. We are firm in our conviction of the need of a well-rounded, virile, liberal arts program, stimulated with the ideals of Christian Education. Our standards have been severe, our requirements strenuous, and these standards and requirements we will strive to maintain. High purposes and high standards have in the past paid high dividends to our students and to the College, and we feel that we would be unwise and lacking in purpose if we failed to offer to Davidson students anything less than the full strength of these ideals, to which our students and alumni have been accustomed since the birth of the College.

We plan to continue the full liberal arts program, which will in no sense (insofar as we can determine) merge into the vocational. Students will be able to take up, so to speak, where they left off. Under the accelerated program more opportunities for entrance during the year will be given. At least four such opportunities can be seen at present, September, January, June, and July. In addition to the general cultural courses leading to the B.S. and A.B. Degrees, students will be given the opportunity to complete preprofessional courses in medicine, law, dentistry, and the ministry. For those preparing for business a rather comprehensive Business Administration Course will be given. For those who have public school work in view, those courses necessary for qualification for the A-grade teachers' certificate will be given, and, in addition, work in the field of Physical Education for those

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DAVIDSON COLLEGE

announces

The George F. Baker Scholarships

Davidson College

Davidson, North Carolina

The George F. Baker Scholarships

at

Davidson College

DAVIDSON COLLEGE takes great pleasure in announcing to its alumni and friends the inauguration of the George F. Baker Scholarships. Awarded to incoming freshmen of outstanding ability, these scholarships will be the most signal honor Davidson bestows upon her undergraduates.

From three to five awards will be made each year, varying in value from tuition to $1,000 or more. Although need is not a primary consideration in the selection of grantees, the stipend will be determined in each case by the financial status of the applicant. It is Davidson's intention to relieve the grantees of difficulty in meeting essential college and living expenses during the college year. Each award will be renewed from year to year for a maximum of four years, provided that the grantee maintains a record of high scholastic standing and continues to give satisfactory evidence of the development of those qualifications for which he was selected. The first awards will be made in the spring of 1949, to become effective in September. These scholarships have been made possible by a gift of $50,000 from the George F. Baker Trust of New York City and will be available until the whole has been expended.

It is the belief of the George F. Baker Trustees and of Davidson College that the strength of the United States lies in

the quality of its people, and that the quality of its people depends in part upon the education they receive. The United States needs, and will continue to need, the constructive efforts of the best native leadership it can secure. The George F. Baker Scholarships are offered in the hope of bringing to Davidson young men who will in future years take an active part in government and society, and whose lives will be an outstanding contribution to the community.

Davidson College is, therefore, particularly interested in seeking out for these awards seniors in high schools and preparatory schools who through evidence of superior ability, well-rounded personality, strength of character, resourcefulness, and high qualities of leadership, give promise of active careers of public service. Neither scholastic aptitude alone, nor achievement in extra-curricular activities alone, can be considered sufficient to meet these requirements. Rather, it is the well-balanced boy, with a broad range of abilities and interests, who is best qualified to fulfill the objectives of this scholarship program. It is believed that if such young men, richly endowed in natural attributes, are freed from financial worries, they will be better enabled to devote all their capacities to making the most of the advantages Davidson has to offer.

High school and preparatory school seniors who anticipate entering college in September, 1949, and who wish to apply for George F. Baker Scholarships at Davidson, must do so not later than February 1, 1949. Applicants will be given preliminary tests at centers near their homes, and those who are successful will be invited to Davidson for further examination. Other criteria to be used in the final selection of grantees will be school records, recommendations, and reports from personal interviews.*

The George F. Baker Trust has made similar grants to representative institutions in five other sections, Carleton College, Minnesota; Kenyon College, Ohio; the University of Roch-

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*For full particulars, write Professor B. D. Thompson, Secretary, Committee on Baker Scholarships, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.

ester, New York; Stanford University, California; and Vanderbilt University, Tennessee. Davidson, in being singled out from among the colleges in this region to administer this scholarship fund, has indeed been peculiarly honored.

For more than a century Davidson has endeavored to provide young men educational facilities of high standards. Davidson's policy of admitting only those who have been selected for their ability to meet her requirements of character and scholarship has given her student body its distinctive personality. By bringing to Davidson more students of exceptional merit, the George F. Baker Scholarships will enable the college to carry on more successfully than before these worthwhile traditions. Few small colleges are so fortunate as to be able to offer scholarships of such significance. That Davidson can now do so represents an opportunity for greater service of which all her alumni and friends may be justly proud.

DAVIDSON

IS

YOUR

COLLEGE

NC-151

JAN 27 1949

Davidson Is Your College

An idea that is more inclusive than has heretofore been appreciated.

Conditions at this century old college are passed in critical review before its friends.

Done into a brochure for all interested, at Charlotte, N. C., November, 1948.

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President Cunningham and the faculty of Davidson College posing for motion picture in front of the South Colonnade of Chambers building

Davidson is your College

To whom does Davidson College belong? Some of the answers are obvious. It belongs to the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina and Florida. Every Presbyterian can feel a sense of ownership and pride. In another sense, it is appropriate for an alumnus to say: "It is my college." No matter how long ago he enrolled, he can still look back on it as his Alma Mater. Parents say affectionately: "Davidson is our college." Students can with particular point regard the college as theirs. The Faculty and the Administration feel a possessive concern which endears them to Davidson and deepens in them a sense of responsibility for her.

But this is not the whole story. Suppose thoughtful citizens of the Commonwealth picked up the paper some day to read that Davidson had decided to retire from the field of education. Would there not be a lonesome and depressing spirit which would settle in the minds and hearts of many men and women who have no direct connection with the institution? One can with difficulty think of the total picture in North Carolina without a few such institutions which have struggled to give character and direction to the life of the church and the state. After all, an educational institution is the instrumentality of the people at large. It is the public's concern to see that its institutions of sound character and education are safe-guarded and supported. In the last analysis, they are your institutions.

Venerable Davidson

The work of serving young men in the field of higher education was started at Davidson 111 years ago, and from that time forward has never ceased, even in the trying days of the War Between the States. It was one of the very few institutions that never closed, but offered its services to that fraction of youth of the Southland who were able to pursue their studies.

Scholarly Excellence

Almost from the beginning, excellence of student body and excellence of work covered, marked the history of Davidson.

When, at the turn of the century, the Rhodes Scholarships were established, Davidson early took a leading place. Up to 1946 seven Davidson men had achieved this distinction, an unusual number for a college in the 600 student range which was its status at that time. Davidson does not aspire to be rated big among the colleges. Its choice is to produce better men and scholars, rather than greater numbers without that distinction.

In 1923 Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest fraternity with special emphasis on scholastic attainment, awarded a chapter to Davidson, among the first in the South, and that chapter has steadily increased in membership from that time forward.

Leadership Developed

In 1916 Omicron Delta Kappa, the recognized fraternity for leadership, established a chapter at Davidson, the second in the entire United States.

Latest recognition (1948) of Davidson as an outstanding college in the field of leadership, comes from a grant by the Geo. F. Baker Trust of New York awarding it $50,000 to be given as scholarships at the option of the college. Davidson is one of only six colleges and universities in the entire United States to be so honored. The prime purpose of the Baker

Singing in chapel — sturdy group of students at Davidson College participating in religious service

Foundation is not to assist needy boys, but to assure a college education to potential leaders in national life, religion, statesmanship, or education for those who might not otherwise be so trained. This is not to inhibit the selection of a boy with or without means. It does imply that he must have outstanding characteristics in the field of leadership rather than in the field of classroom work alone.

The proof of leadership production, however, lies in the record over the years. In the Ministry, Business, Medicine, Public Service, Teaching, you find Davidson men in positions of prime responsibility. A late study of business concerns, for instance, showed over 100 of them having Davidson graduates in executive positions. One-half of all the Presbyterian ministers of North Carolina are Davidson men, and so it goes.

Crises and Friends

FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS THERE WERE STRUGGLES with physical and financial conditions. Always it seemed that at the crucial moment friends were raised up, and year by year, and decade by decade, Davidson went

from good things to better, and from small numbers to larger.

Like all other institutions of higher learning in the United States, two wars, in rather close succession, have both interrupted its progress and added in manifold numbers problems that had to be met and solved either temporarily or, if possible, for the long range good.

Now, it is the duty of those who love Davidson to consider its service in the years ahead, and to provide the facilities which it now needs and will need in the near future in order that it may continue in the vanguard of educational institutions of the east and south.

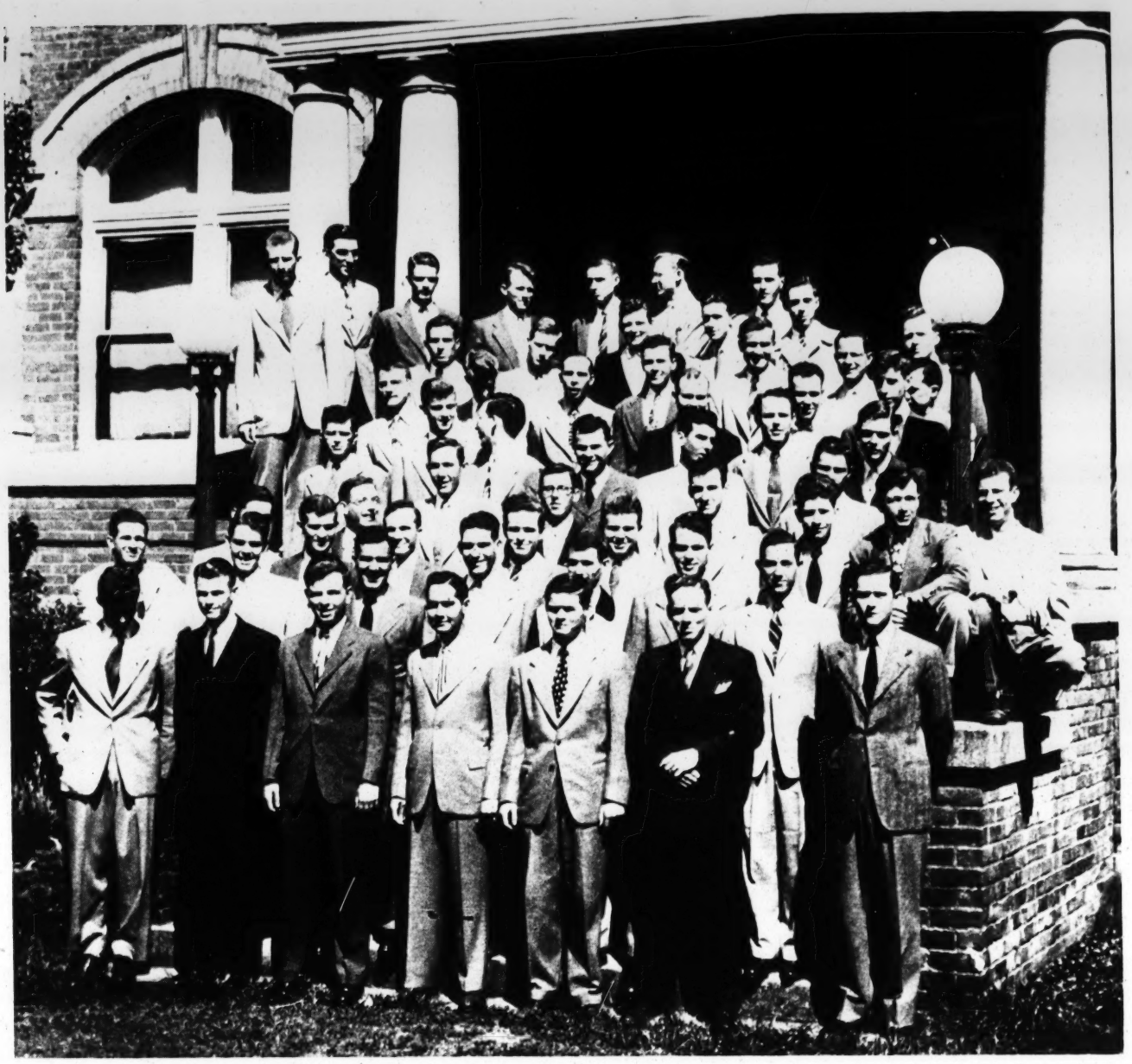
America Turns to Education

THE POSITION AND REPUTATION OF A COLLEGE is never static in these years of change and development. In very few fields of human endeavor is so much progress being made as in the field of higher education in America. A few short years ago it was confidently believed that America's colleges could count on an annual enrollment of about 1,000,000 young men and women, and educational plants and endowments and budgets were set up on that basis.

Today, however, there are 2,500,000 students enrolled on college and university cam-

Town Meeting held in one of the old society buildings on the Davidson campus. Davidson co-operates in all municipal functions

Davidson College is famous for its contributions to the Gospel ministry. Here are a portion of the last group of ministerial students in residence



puses, and the President's Commission has advised institutions of higher education to provide facilities for a permanent enrollment of 3,000,000 students.

It is essential for Davidson College, and indeed for every college which expects to maintain its relative position in the educational world, to provide additional facilities and increased operating income and general endowment. Those colleges whose friends are unwilling or unable to do so, will soon find themselves lagging far behind in a procession whose proud banners are streaming forward.

Comparisons

FRIENDS OF DAVIDSON, while proud of the college and its magnificient record of service, past and present, cannot be too proud of the relative position of Davidson with its three "friendly rivals" in the North State, as shown by the following table.

Fifty years ago there were four colleges in North Carolina which were about on a par in resources and in prestige: Davidson, founded by Presbyterians, Trinity, founded by the Methodists, Wake Forest, founded by the Baptists, and the State University at Chapel Hill.

The following study chart which compares the growth, in capital resources, of the four Carolina institutions by decades since 1900, would seem to be significant.

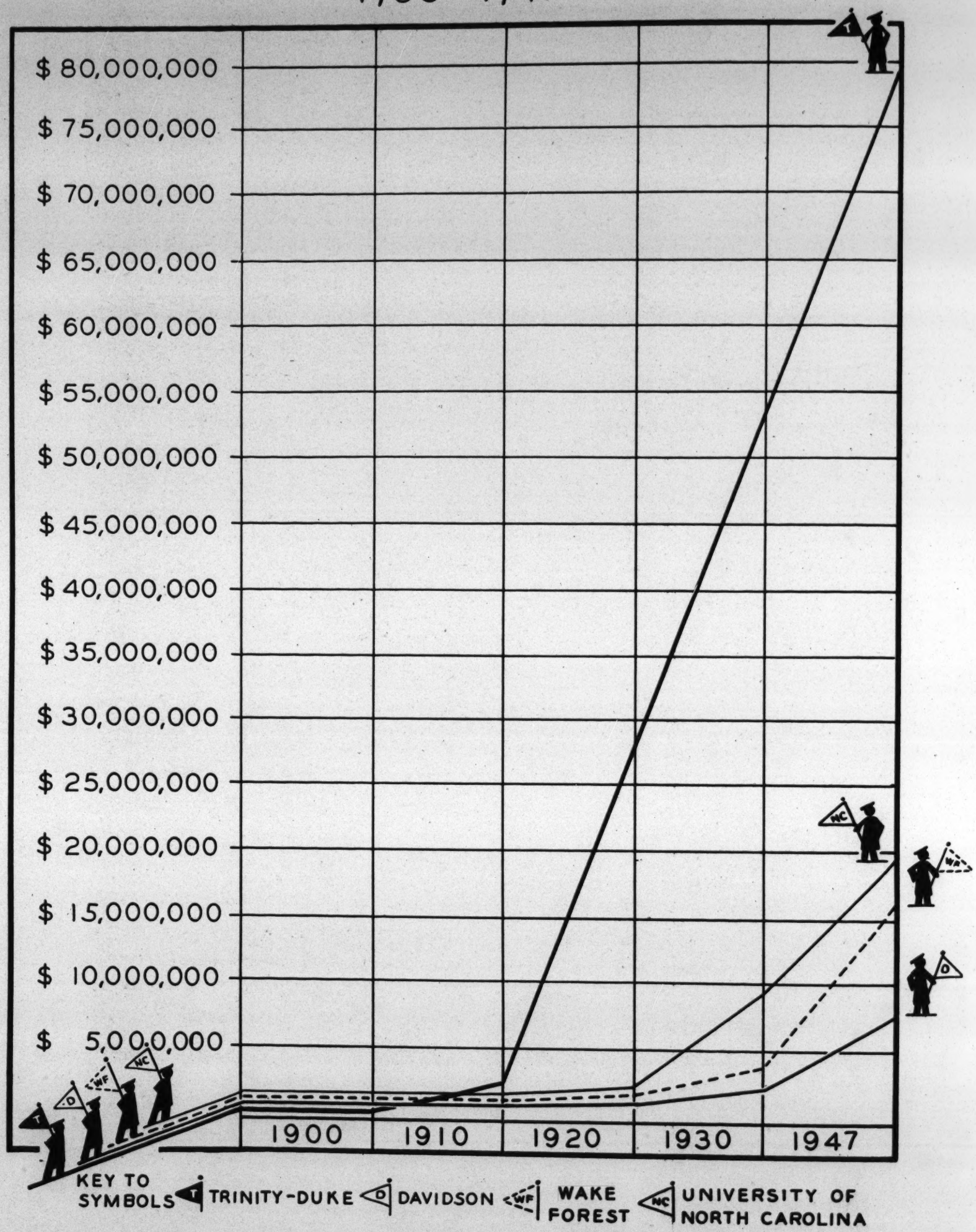
Capital Resources

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1947
Davidson	270,000	375,000	460,000	2,040,000	7,060,000
Trinity (Duke)	125,000	1,055,000	not recorded	46,456,000	79,331,000
Wake Forest	300,000	675,000	925,000	3,105,000	15,750,000
U. of N. C.	450,000	710,000	not recorded	9,825,000	19,900,000

Just why Presbyterians and other friends of Davidson have permitted their college's resources to lag so far behind those of its three erstwhile equals is not quite clear, for certainly they are not lacking in wealth, nor in

Omicron Delta Kappa, a fraternity honoring student leadership, is one of the most important groups on the Davidson campus

GROWTH IN CAPITAL RESOURCES OF 4 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA 1900 - 1947



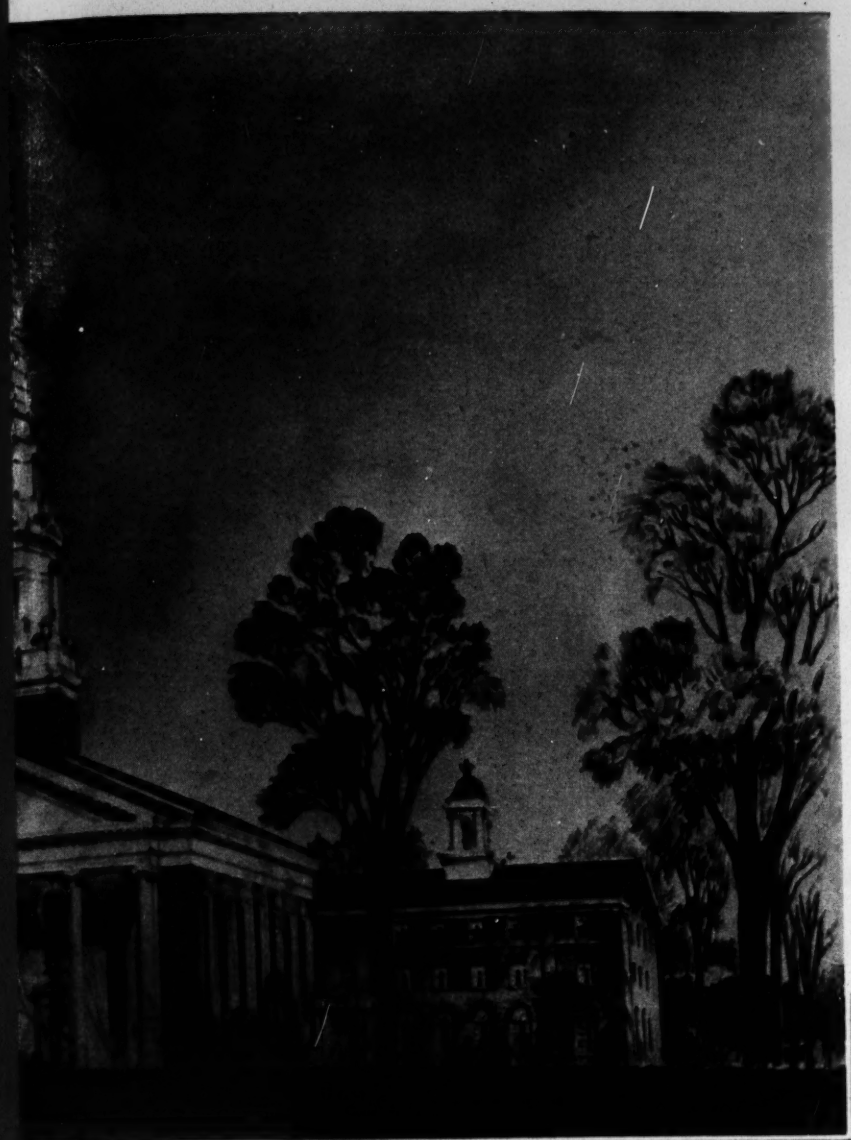
DAVIDSON'S FUTURE MUST BE ASSURED TODAY

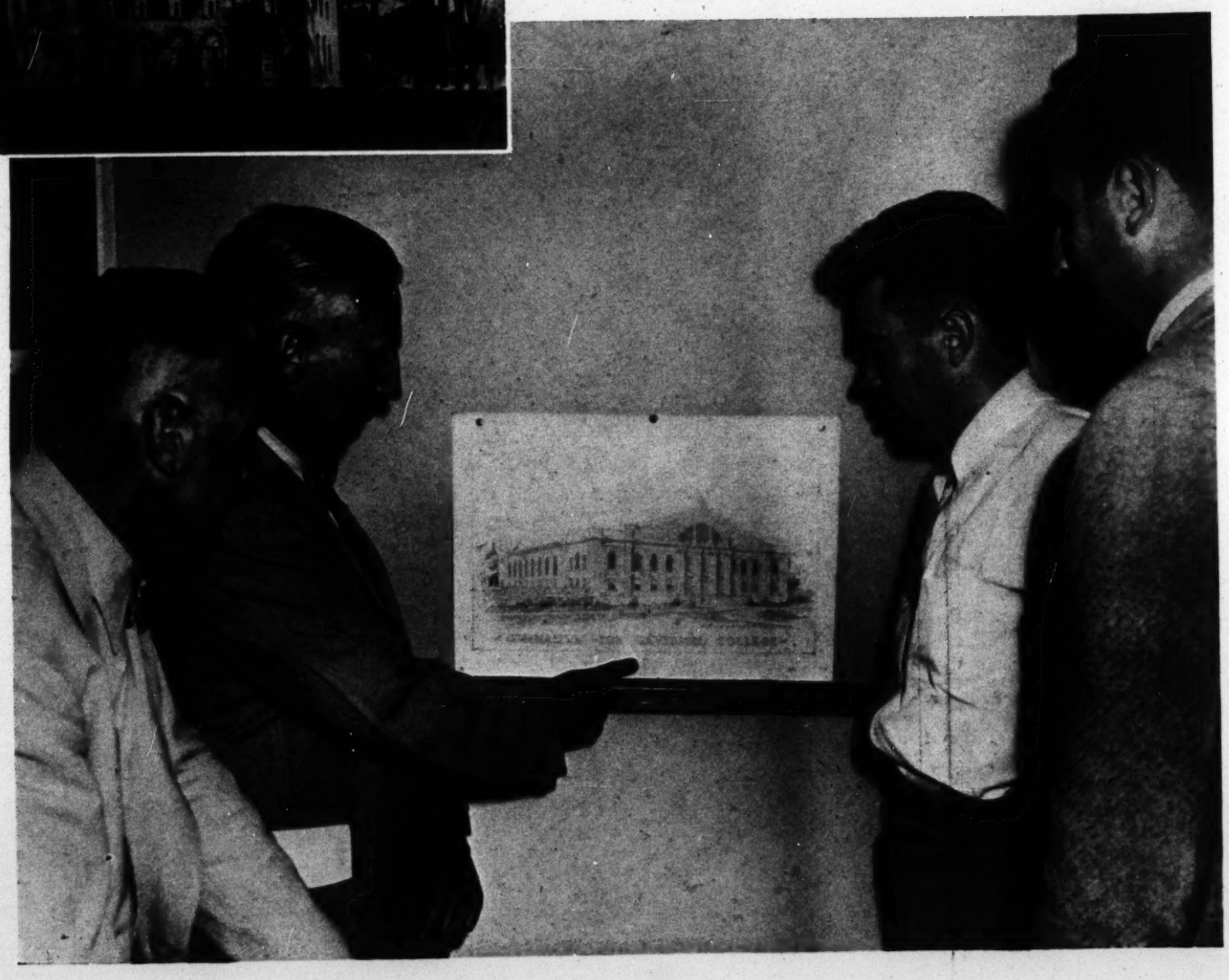
Phi Beta Kappa, honorary fraternity recognizing scholastic excellence, has a large and growing chapter at Davidson—one of the few in the South.

appreciation of education, nor in love for Davidson College. But, for whatever reason, Davidson, the college under their direct care, has been far outstripped by the three other institutions in the past fifty years, insofar as material resources are concerned.

Davidson does not aspire, of course, ever to be a University as are two of its sister institutions with which it is here compared, and as the third soon plans to be, so Davidson will not need all the facilities or endowment income which they enjoy. But Davidson does definitely need more buildings, more educational equipment, more endowment income, and consequently greater support from its friends, in order that it may continue its traditional role as a truly great college of Liberal Arts and Science.

Some of the reasons for Davidson's present Campaign for $2,500,000. Top — Architect's conception of what the new campus church and its educational plant will look like. Left—Obvious reason for needing new church structure. Hand points to one of many serious cracks in present building. Right—Coaching staff studies architect's drawing of new gymnasium which is now under construction.





John Payne, alumni secretary, and Enoch. The oldest alumnus of Davidson cannot remember when Enoch was not on the campus. He insists he was born "befo de Freedom"

Old Carolina Inn which has been purchased for dormitory purposes. The college hopes to have it restored in period condition

Davidson's Future Needs

No wonder, then, that the Davidson College Development Committee has adopted as its theme and banner—"Davidson's Future Must Be Assured Today."

The war created a problem which was not entirely financial. Twice Davidson turned to its friends, once for $250,000 for a gymnasium, and again for $250,000 for a badly needed church edifice. Both times the friends responded with the necessary sum, but by the time this money was in hand it was impossible to build the needed structures due to Government wartime restrictions.

Gymnasium

So pressing is the need for a new gymnasium, in view of the largely increased enrollment and the new emphasis placed on health and physical education, that the Trustees have decided to begin the work and already have laid the cornerstone for this much needed structure in the firm conviction that loyal friends will provide the remaining $350,000 necessary to complete the building.

Church

Because of the large number of students who ultimately become ministers of the Gospel, and because of the larger numbers who compose the lay leadership of the church, a church on the campus of Davidson is relatively more important than it might be elsewhere. The present structure, which is not only outmoded and inadequate, but too small for the group which needs to be accommodated (which includes the citizens of the Davidson community) is without any real facilities for youth education which is coming to be recognized as one of the outstanding needs of churches everywhere.

Group of temporary structures erected for G. I. students at Davidson and derisively called the "Cardboard Village"

Dormitory

A VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE PROGRAM is an additional dormitory to those already in service. It has been necessary, in order to accommodate all the students, to place three in a room where only two were intended, and two where only one should be. This has been a practice of necessity and not of choice.

Student Center

THERE IS AT PRESENT NO PLACE where the student body as a group can assemble for social purposes, or for relaxation. There is real need for a student center.

Woodrow Wilson Quadrangle

A LONG CHERISHED DREAM, which it is hoped to realize in the present effort, is that of the rehabilitation of the "old" campus. This will involve rebuilding two or three small structures which were torn down years ago, and thus restore the old quadrangle. This was the campus with which President Woodrow Wilson was familiar when he was a student at Davidson.

This restoration would include a re-designing of Shearer Hall to make it suitable for the music department and also to bring back to it the original lines which were altered thirty years ago.

This original quadrangle, of which five of the older buildings still survive, it is hoped to have designated as a Woodrow Wilson Memorial. The hall in which the late president made his first forensic efforts still stands. The series of buildings would be devoted to Music and the Fine Arts. The estimated cost of the project is $200,000.

This and other projects will benefit by some long deferred landscaping which it is estimated will cost $50,000 and materially add to the beauty of the campus.

President Cunningham and military officers at review of R.O.T.C.

Endowment

As important as any of the buildings, but less spectacular, is the need of $1,000,000 for further endowment. Not only has the general income from endowment throughout the nation decreased seriously in the last decade, but every new building on the campus, with the exception of a dormitory, unaccompanied by a proportionate increase in endowment becomes a load on existing finances. Buildings must be maintained and serviced, and this involves an expense which is not covered by the students' tuition fees nor yet by the charge made for dormitory rooms.

It is in this field that the greatest effort is being made and the greatest need is experienced.

Needs Summarized

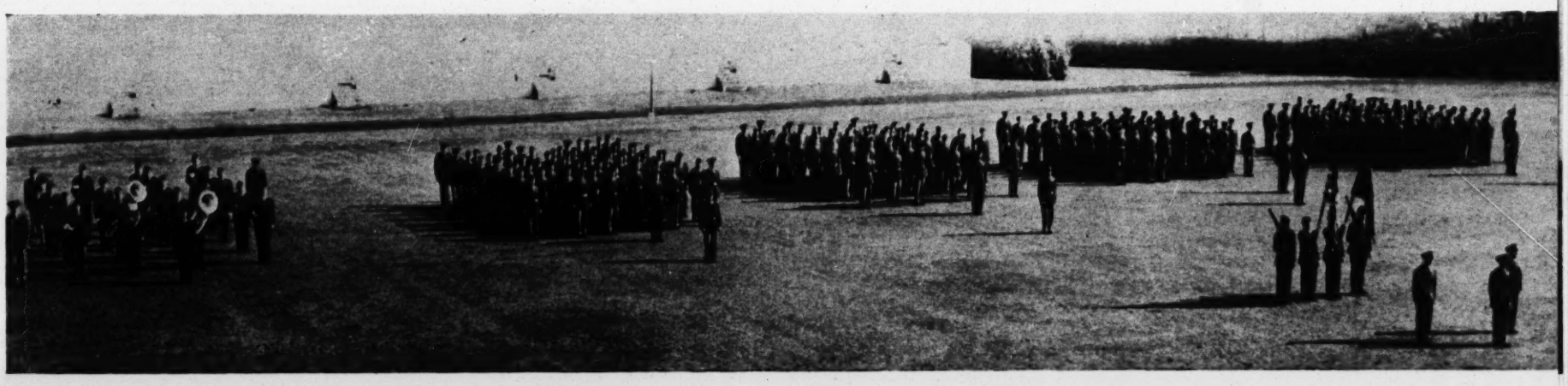
MINIMUM NEEDS

Gymnasium	(additional)	$ 350,000
Church	(additional)	350,000
Endowment		1,000,000
Dormitory		300,000
Student Center		250,000
Fine Arts Center		200,000
Landscaping		50,000
		$2,500,000

Organization

To the solution of these problems, the most comprehensive organization ever created in behalf of Davidson College is now being set up. It will be its function to impress

Davidson's battalion on dress parade



Left—Jane Parks Grey and right—Hugh Alexander Grey, who are honored by their son in the erection of the Grey Memorial Library

upon the friends of Davidson the seriousness of the situation which now confronts the college for which its friends have long expressed admiration and affection. Many fine citizens are taking part in this program, men and women of known ability and importance in the community, those who, having made a resolve to achieve the goal, will not rest from their labors until they have accomplished it. The organization in part is given on the forward pages of this brochure.

Memorials

THE SEVERAL BUILDINGS, AS WELL AS THE ENDOWMENT, will offer exceptional opportunities to erect memorials to names that some donor may wish to honor. This practice among colleges by individuals or groups, has led to the expression that college campuses of this country are the Westminster Abbey of America.

Davidson has its share of such memorials. Chambers building, center of all college activities, is such a memorial, recalling a generosity that enabled the college to continue when practically every other one in the South had to close or suspend operations — something Davidson never did. Other memorials on the campus are: the Grey Memorial Library, honoring Hugh A. and Jane Parks Grey, a gift from their son, Capt. James Parks Grey; the Preyer Infirmary, built through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Preyer; the Duke dormitory, made possible through a bequest from Mr. J. B. Duke; the Stadium which came through gifts from H. S. and L. Richardson, honoring their father; and the Watts Dormitory presented by Mrs. Cameron Morrison.

Shares

FRIENDS WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRESENT FINANCIAL PROGRAM are asked to think of their investment in terms of shares — shares that will pay dividends in the satisfaction of knowing that the subscriber is a participant in the progress of Davidson College.

In recognition, the names of all shareholders will be inscribed on a great Bronze Tablet which will be prominently placed in the Chambers Building.

Share certificates, which many may wish to have framed, will be presented to each shareholder.

These shares have been classified in various amounts as follows:

Shares	*Quarterly*	*Total*	
Foundation	$500.	$5000.	Each
Memorial	150.	1500.	"
Second Century	60.	600.	"
Heritage	25.	250.	"

Three Tax Years

PAYMENTS MAY BE DISTRIBUTED OVER A PERIOD OF THIRTY (30) MONTHS and may be paid in ten (10) quarterly installments. For tax income purposes, it may then be deductible over a period of three (3) years.

A High Privilege

THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT ENTERPRISE will require time, energy, and devotion. It is a serious task, calling for strong determination, that confronts the friends of Davidson College. No momentary flush of emotional enthusiasm will achieve the results. A widespread understanding of the need and the serious character of the need that faces Davidson, must be brought about.

This is a capital investment, not a recurring charge upon income. It calls for an enlarged vision and a deepened sense of responsibility.

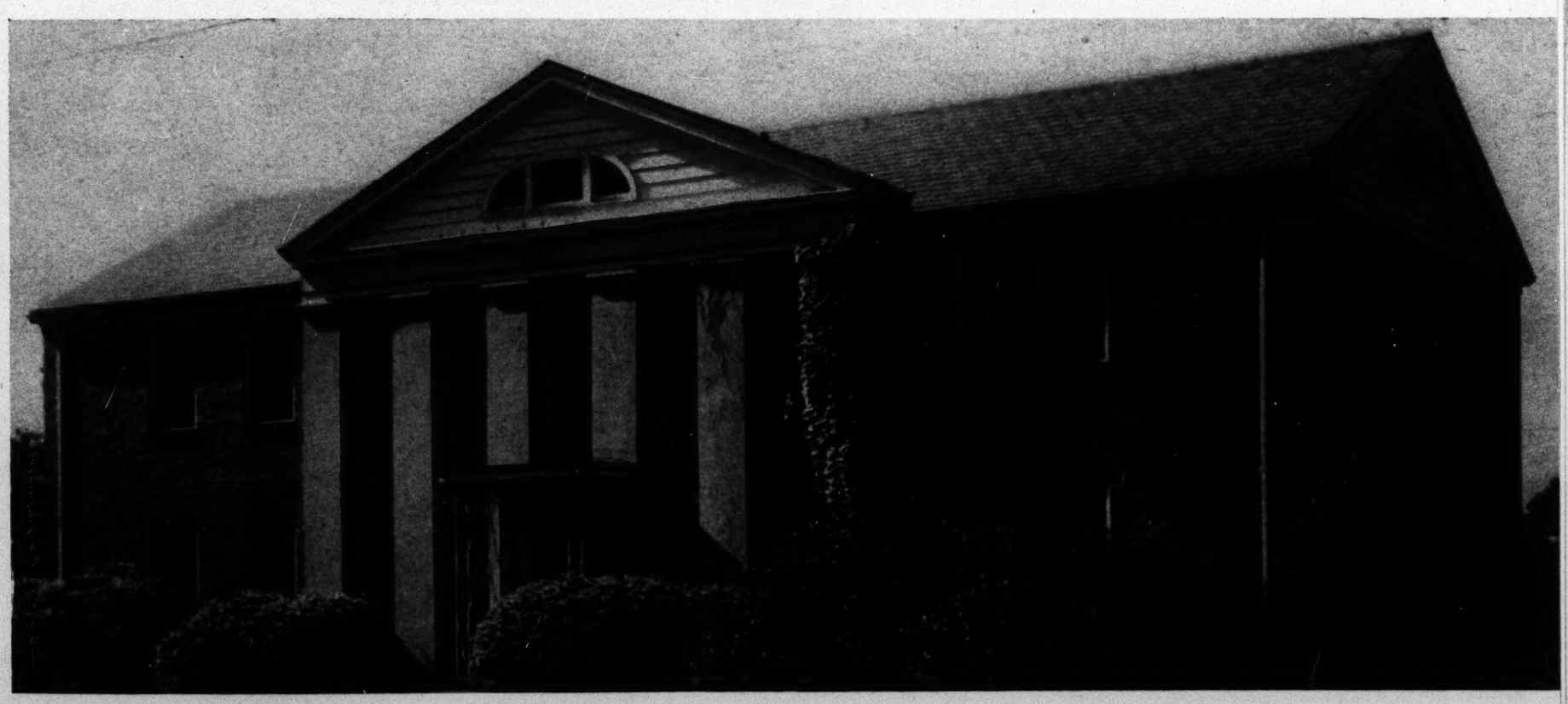
Davidson's Future and You

THE COMPENSATIONS IN SATISFACTION AND PARDONABLE PRIDE IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS THAT WILL ENSUE will be in proportion to the participation. Each, in the privacy of his heart, must determine what is the uttermost that he can do at the present moment.

The future of a greatly beloved, long serving, high principled and devoted institution is in the balance. Davidson works on in faith that, as in the past, Providence will raise up friends in this hour of its great need.

To all those to whom this writing may come it sends out the clarion call: "Davidson is your College".

Preyer Infirmary, another memorial, is a generous gift by Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Preyer



Memorials

There will be many who will wish a family name perpetually memorialized on the Davidson Campus. (Watts, Grey, Duke, Chambers, Preyer, Richardson, are examples). . . . To help meet this commendable desire the following suggestions are offered. There are others and the President is ready to discuss with you any such that may be in your mind and heart.

The Church

The Sanctuary		$250,000
The Pulpit	(Taken)	35,000
The Organ		25,000
The Student Lounge		20,000
The Chapel	(Taken)	15,000
The Vestibule	(Taken)	7,500
Chimes	(Taken)	7,500
The Session Room	(Taken)	6,250
The Church Kitchen		5,000
The Pastor's Study	(Taken)	5,000
The Primary Dept. Room		5,000
The Junior Dept. Room		5,000
The Intermediate Dept. Room		5,000
Senior & Young People's Dept. Room		5,000
The Women's Bible Class Room		3,000
The Choir Room	(Taken)	2,500
Windows	(Taken)	1,000
Communion Table	(Taken)	1,000
Baptismal Font	(Taken)	500
Pews	(35 Taken)	250

The Gymnasium

To Name the Gymnasium	$350,000
Gym No. 1	(Taken)
Swimming Pool	70,000
Gym No. 2	40,000
Exercise Room	20,000
Trophy Room	10,000
Staff Office	5,000
Locker Room—General	5,000
Locker Room—Teams (4) Each	4,000
Locker Room—Faculty	3,000
Handball Courts (3) Each	2,000
Locker Room—Ladies	2,000
Locker Room—Coaches	2,000
Trainers Room	2,000

The Dormitory

To Name the Building	$300,000
Lower Floor	75,000
Second Floor	50,000
Third Floor	35,000
Rooms (Each)	2,000

Student Center

To Name the Building	$250,000
Recreation Room	25,000
Lounge	25,000
Snack Bar	20,000
Library	15,000
Music Room	10,000
Billiard Room	5,000
Club Rooms (4)	5,000
Committee Rooms (4)	4,000
Offices (3)	3,000
Kitchen	2,000

Woodrow Wilson Quadrangle

Fine Arts Center	$200,000
Landscaping	50,000

Endowment

Physical Education Program	$500,000
College Presidency	200,000
Business Office	100,000
Dean of Students Office	100,000
Dean of Faculty Office	100,000
Registrar's Office	100,000
Department of Music	100,000
Professorship	75,000
Medical Staff	75,000
Associate Professorship	50,000
Full Student Scholarship	40,000
Science Laboratory	25,000
Instructorship	20,000

Tax Information

GIFTS TO DAVIDSON COLLEGE constitute legal deductions from federal income tax returns up to 15 per cent of adjusted gross income for individuals and 5 per cent of net income for corporations.

Gifts of securities may be given at very real tax advantages. Securities which have increased in value may be given, and a tax deduction taken for the full value, and it is not necessary to pay the capital gains tax.

Your Generosity Toward Davidson Is Both A Tribute To The College And To You—A Recognition Of Related Qualities.

Methods of Giving

Subscriptions may be given to Davidson in a number of ways:

1. By giving a pledge which is payable over a period of 30 months (3 tax years).
   Payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
   (Notices will be sent out by the College at the time designated by the donor. Checks should be made payable to the "Trustees of Davidson College," Davidson, N. C.)
2. By transfer of securities or real estate.
3. In some cases there may be advantages in creating a trust with the College as beneficiary.

Giving More at Less Cost

Or How To Take Tax Deductions On Your Income

If the Taxed Income Less Exemptions For			
Single Person is up to	*Married Couple is up to*	*The Tax Saved Per Dollar By Taking a Deduction For Charitable Contribution is*	*Leaving Net Cost After Tax Per Dollar Contributed Of*
$ 2,000	$ 4,000	$.17	$.83
4,000	8,000	.19	.81
6,000	12,000	.23	.77
8,000	16,000	.26	.74
10,000	20,000	.30	.70
12,000	24,000	.33	.67
14,000	28,000	.38	.62
16,000	32,000	.41	.59
18,000	36,000	.44	.56
20,000	40,000	.47	.53
22,000	44,000	.49	.51
26,000	52,000	.52	.48
32,000	64,000	.55	.45
38,000	76,000	.57	.43
44,000	88,000	.61	.39
50,000	100,000	.63	.37
60,000	120,000	.66	.34
70,000	140,000	.69	.31
80,000	160,000	.71	.29
90,000	180,000	.74	.26
100,000	200,000	.77	.23
150,000	300,000	.80	.20
200,000	400,000	.81	.19

Unsolicited Comments on Davidson College

"Davidson has made a significant and outstanding contribution to the spiritual and cultural life of this section of the country and eminently merits the public support it is seeking."

WALTER S. ROBERTSON

"In full sympathy with anything having to do with widening the scope and influence of Davidson" —

W. P. ANDERSON

"Davidson College has my very best wishes for a highly successful program that will bring the required buildings and endowment to her."

MRS. O. MAX GARDNER

"As I consider it an honor and a privilege to serve Davidson in any manner possible, I shall be proud and happy to become a member of your Committee of Sponsors."

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

"I am so greatly interested in Davidson College, I will be delighted to have you use my name on this committee if you desire. I want to wish you every success in this program."

JOHN M. AKERS

"The pleasure that one derives from working on projects for Davidson and seeing them develop is very gratifying."

ED ARMFIELD

"I am deeply grateful for what Davidson College has meant to me and to other members of my family, and I will consider it a privilege to serve in any capacity which you may command."

HARLLEE BRANCH, JR.

"May I say to you that it will always be a privilege and a pleasure to be of any and all service that I can for the good of Davidson."

J. CALDWELL MCDONALD

"I shall be very glad to be associated with you, Spencer Love, and others in your most worthwhile plan to raise funds for Davidson College, I shall be wishing you every success."

ROBERT M. HANES

"I have always been deeply interested in the building program that you have instituted, and hope that adequate facilities can be provided for all phases of college life."

J. F. MCCRARY, JR.

"I am delighted to know that Davidson College is going forward with a real Development Program, and I shall be glad to be of any possible service in connection with this important campaign."

"I am enthusiastic about Davidson College and believe definitely in its great mission and the fine service which it has performed in the educational world."

HON. CLYDE R. HOEY

"I will be glad to be on the Committee of Sponsors for Davidson College and will be glad to help all I can with the Development Program."

MRS. C. E. NEISLER

"The Development Program that Davidson is inaugurating is a very worthwhile undertaking, and I hope Davidson will meet with a large measure of success."

S. A. BURGESS

The Charlotte Observer

Wednesday, November 10, 1948

LET'S GO, WILDCATS

At DAVIDSON college it's fourth down and goal to go.

* * * * The game may depend upon this one play. It's got to be right, Wildcats. There's no time for one lost play. It may be—it probably is—later than you think.

* * * *

Up at Davidson college they have just launched a drive for $2,500,000. The money is needed. If Davidson college is to go forward, that money must be obtained for its imperative needs. More facilities, larger endowment. There's no need enumerating the items. Able men have already established the needs, set the minimum at $2,500,000. The thing to do now is to get the money.

Davidson college is one of North Carolina's, the South's, the nation's great assets. It does many things. But the greatest thing it does is train young men, face them forward imbued and strong in the spirit of the Galilean. * * * * *

Davidson has been doing this consistently and enthusiastically and with such success that her graduates have become her most resplendent monument. Now Davidson comes to her alumni, her church, her friends within and without the Presbyterian denomination, the good citizens of her community—which has stretched out to wider and wider limits of usefulness and service—and asks merely that the necessary funds be provided to assure her continued work at this same tremendous and glorious task, the building of the only really important product, the youth of the land. * * * * *

It's fourth down, Davidson supporters, and goal to go!

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

DAVIDSON'S FUTURE AT STAKE

Monday, November 8, 1948

Inflation doesn't, as a rule, discriminate in selecting its victims; yet, sometimes, it seems to hit hardest those who can least afford to be hit. Such are the privately endowed colleges and universities of the nation, caught today as never before in a financial squeeze play.

Expenses of all kinds have gone up — salaries, fuel, building materials, teaching supplies. And the postwar boom in student loads, spurred partly by the GI educational program, has jampacked the campuses and crowded the classrooms and dormitories.

* * * *

But with income from its investments at a low figure, and faced with the need of further expansion at a time when building materials and labor come high, Davidson has launched a $2,500,000 campaign, of which $400,000 has already been pledged. Announcement of the campaign was made last week-end during the Convocation - Homecoming celebration, and received an enthusiastic endorsement from the hundreds of alumni there assembled.

* * * *

A host of prominent friends and alumni have agreed to lend a helping hand under the leadership of J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board of Burlington Mills. With such leadership, and with such a tremendous backlog of friendship and admiration for Davidson throughout this area, the campaign is bound to succeed.

WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1948

Davidson College Brings Alumni Back To Alma Mater's Bosom This Week-End

Davidson College is to North Carolinians the little institution that produces great and good men. Even to those whose first allegiance is to another college or university Davidson has a unique hold on the imagination. Perhaps it is because of the men it has educated and sent out into the world. A Davidson man is usually called "a fine fellow" and he's a smart one. The Davidson spirit is well known. The Davidson football teams will fight better teams to a standstill.

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Biddle University

Charlotte, N.C.

Biddle University at Charlotte, N. C., is an institution for the education of young men of the negro race. The aim is to give them a sufficiently good training that they may become the teachers, preachers, and leaders of their race. The University consists of a theological school, a college, a preparatory, and a normal department. Industries are also taught the students in the preparatory department. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.

Biddle University is situated on high ground overlooking the city of Charlotte, and is far enough away from the city to enjoy a life apart to itself. Yet it is near enough to use the city sewerage system and electric car lines. The property consists of 76 acres of land partly wooded; two fine, large brick buildings,so well preserved as to look new, which serve as recitation hall and dormitory; an old wooden building used as kitchen and dining room; and a large brick building, 100x112, in process of erection and to be used for the industries. The additions there are the president's house and a half dozen cottages used as houses for the professors. The two main buildings--the recitation hall and dormitory--are handsome brick structures four stories high. The former contains sixteen or eighteen recitation rooms and the chapel, the latter provides accommodations for nearly 200 students.

This institution is under the auspices of the Presbyterian church in the United States. The entire property is valued at $200,000. The building alone are estimated at $150,000.

Income:

Institutions - - - - - -	$19,000
Board - - - - - - - - -	8,000
Total	$27,000

Expenses:

Salary - - - - - - - - -	$14,000
Improvements - - - - - -	3,000
Current expenses - - - -	8,000
Incidentals - - - - - -	2,000
Total	$27,000

There are 14 instructors, all colored men, and the president, Rev. D. J. Sanders, is one of this number. About 200 students are enrolled each year. This year they are classified as follows:

College	Seniors	15
	Juniors	25
	Sophomores	30
	Freshmen	40
		110

Preparatory	Second year Prep.	41
	First year Prep.	50
		91

A striking instance here is the fact that the college department is larger than the preparatory. Biddle is fortunate, however, in having eight other preparatory schools affiliated with it to prepare students for its college departments. Three of these affiliated schools are in South Carolina, two in North Carolina, and one each in Virginia, Georgia, and Arkansas.

The Course of Study

The course of study includes a preparatory and normal course combined, a college course, and a theological course. The preparatory and normal course corresponds to the usual English course called normal in these

Southern schools, but has an addition of two years of Latin. From this course students may become teachers in the public schools or enter the college department.

The college offers two courses of four years each--a classical course and a scientific course. The former is the typical old style college classical course. Four years of Latin, Greek, and mathematics, English composition, English literature or the English Bible all through the four years, and a little science and political economy scattered through the course.

The scientific course is practically the same as the classical except that one of the classics, Greek or Latin, is omitted, a half year of pedagogy is added and a whole year instead of a half year is devoted to physics. There is no gain in the other matural sciences, no social science added,nor is there any increase in the amount of time given to English to say nothing of the total absence of other modern languages.

Graduates of the college are admitted to the theological school, which has a course of three years. Here Hebrew, and Greek exegesis are pursued throughout the course. Biblical and church history and government, systematic and pastoral theology, Christian ethics, homiletics, etc., are taught.

Throughout the institution, and especially in the preparatory and college departments with which I am more familiar, the work seemed to be well done. The same amount of ground is not covered in the college as is covered in good Northern colleges, of course, but practically the same amount of mental discipline is perhaps given. The teaching is vigorously done and the demands upon the students are exacting. Usually a student has but three recitations a day, but he must know his lessons well. The teachers do not do the work for the students here. This work was on the

whole among the best I saw in North Carolina. Its main weakness, if it is weak at all, is that too little stress is laid upon those modern elements in education that go to give a keener appreciation of our own time. There is a need, it seems to me, of more and stronger courses in history and English literature and composition, and in science and economics without abating one whit the rigid discipline given by the classics now studied. Some of the more elementary work of the college ought to be put down into the preparatory schools to make room for the work I have suggested.

The industrial department offers six trades. All students in the preparatory course are required to take some trade and must report each day for work. One-fourth of the time in recitation hours is devoted to industrial training. Except in the printing department but little is being done this year in the industries. The old industrial building has been torn down to make room for the new one now building. This will have room for carpentering, printing, bricklaying, plastering, tailoring, and shoe-making. Here each preparatory student will be taught one trade.

The home department has charge of the keeping of the grounds, the supervision of dormitories, etc. The Superintendent of the industries has charge of this department. He and his family live in the dormitory with the students and as far as possible give it the air of a home. This like the other school buildings was well kept from cellar to attic. Mr H. A. Hunt, the head of this department, is one of the strong men of the school. He has been called recently to the principalship of the Fort Valley School in Georgia.

In the interest of the public school teachers of the community Biddle conducts a summer school for two weeks each year. It receives no financial support, however, from either state or county.

Biddle is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic region, which

contains the two synods of Atlantic and Catawba having 356 colored churches, 220 ministers, scores of young men in preparation for the ministry with a large number of schools and academies under their care." This school then seems to me to be serving an excellent purpose in giving these young men a good training for this work of teaching and preaching. For such they need hard, advanced study such as Biddle gives. And she gives the practical side, too, along with the other.

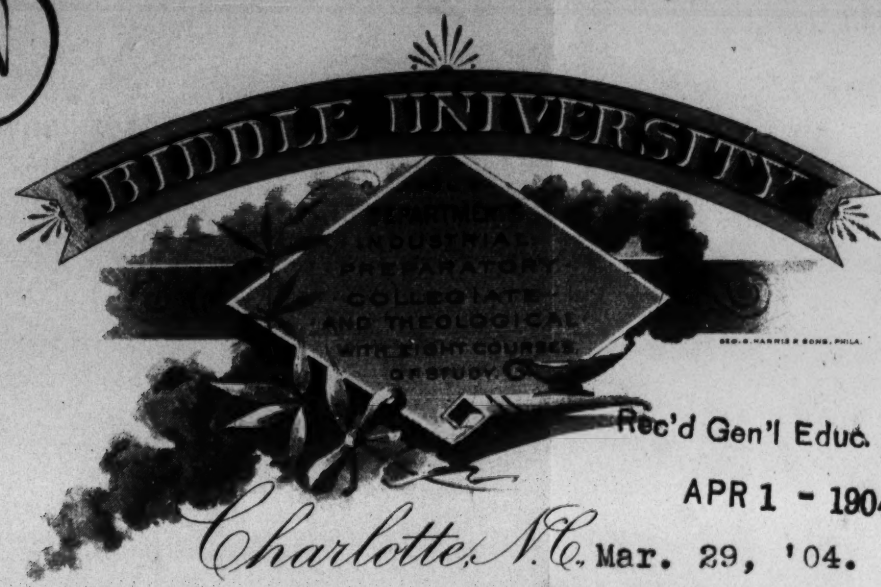
There is no greater need in the South to-day than the need of well educated ministers and teachers for the negro schools and churches. Accordingly then I believe Biddle is on the whole rendering excellent service.

(Signed) W. T. B. Williams.

Feb. 29, 1904.

N.C. 152

(1)



Rec'd Gen'l Educ. Board
APR 1 - 1904

Charlotte, N.C. Mar. 29, '04.

Mr. Robert C. Ogden,
At Wanamaker's, 8' & Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:- I write to enlist, if possible, your good offices in behalfof our, for the most part, ill prepared colored teachers of the common schools in this section of North Carolina. In presuming to do so I am assured of a sympathetic hearing by the practical interest hitherto shown by you with reference to education for all the people.

Your official relation to the whole question of education among us render it unnecessary that I should enlarge respecting the peculiar and urgent needs. I will venture to repeat, however, what is well known to you, namely: the conditions of our educational problems render it necessary that the two races be provided for in separate training of teachers. This fact greatly weakens the efficiency of their schools for obvious reasons.

The public school authorities of Mecklenburg and adjoining counties have been decidedly handicapped by the inadequacy of the funds at their disposal for training teachers. None the less they have been and are putting forth intelligent and well directed efforts for providing better teachers,and to improve the school houses.

As Davidson College has been co-operating with the authorities in setting up a summer school for training teachers for the whites in this region, In a similar manner Biddle University at Charlotte, of which I have the responsibility of being President, has been co-operating on behalf of the teachers for the blacks.

For four summers we have furnished the teachers and placed the faculties of the University at the disposal of the summer school free of charge. Two of the terms aid was furnished by the county to amount of $50 each summer. While the terms have been short it is generally conceded that considerable good has been done. But the demand is not being met except in a small degree. It is desirable and necessary that more be done if possible. The term should be lengthened to at least four weeks for the colored teachers, and a fund should be provided, say. $300 to pay instructors and other necessary expenses.

Would it be possible for your Board to come to the assistance of this work to the amount of $200 with the understanding that $100 be raised here for the support of the school the coming season?

I hope the way will be found clear for granting this request. The school would be open to the colored teachers of Mecklenburg and adjoining counties, who are too far removed from other summer normals in the state to attend them on account of distance and expense. This letter is sent with the knowledge and concurrence of the Supt. of Public Schools of Mecklenburg County. Hoping for an early and favorable reply,

I am yours truly,

D. J. Sanders.

N. C. 152

March 31, 1904.

D. J. Sanders, Esq.,
Biddle University,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th inst. You are entirely right in the assumption that I am somewhat familiar with educational conditions in North Carolina. Upon my desk at this moment is probably the most exhaustive and intelligent study of North Carolina, from an educational point of view, that has ever been made. With this information at hand I have some knowledge of the situation.

I am the President of the Southern Education Board, which has not and never has had a dollar at its command for the assistance of any educational institutions. Its business is to conduct an educational propaganda, principally in behalf of the rural school. Its influence has been largely felt in North Carolina and in nearly all of the other Southern States.

The General Education Board, Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., President, works in cooperation with the Southern Education Board, and has a moderate sum of money to administer. The urgent claims upon this Board have induced it to anticipate its receipts and to somewhat exceed current resources by its various appropriations. I place your letter in the hands of Dr. Buttrick, Secretary of the General Education Board, for such consideration as may be possible.

N.C. 52

Biddle University is a distinctively Presbyterian institution, and it would seem that the Freedman's Board should be able to supply the money needed for your proposed Summer School.

Yours very truly,

N. C. 152

April 2, 1904

Mr D. J. Sanders

Biddle University

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear sir: I have your valued favor of March 29. Mr Ogden received a similar letter from you a few days since, to which he replied on March 31. This letter with copy of his reply I have before me. I can only confirm what he has so well said. We have been obliged to decline a large number of similar applications.

With great respect,

Faithfully yours

Wallace Buttrick

N.C. 152

Rec'd Gen'l Educ. Board
APR 2 - 1904

Charlotte, N.C. Mar. 29, '04.

Dr Buttrick, Gen. Secy.,
General Educational Board, N. Y.

Dear Sir:- I write to enlist, if possible, your good offices in behalf of our, for the most part, ill prepared colored teachers of the common schools in this section of North Carolina. In presuming to do so I am assured of a sympathetic hearing by the practical interest hitherto shown by you with reference to education for all the people. Your official relation to the whole question of education among us render it necessary that I should enlarge respecting the peculiar and urgent needs. I will venture to repeat. however, what is well known to you, namely: the conditions of our educational problems render it necessary that the two races be provided for in separate training of teachers. This fact greatly weakens the efficiency of their schools for obvious reasons.

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Hoping for an early and favorable reply,

I am yours truly,

D. J. Sanders.

N. C. 152

February 11, 1905.

Mr. F. C. Abbott,

Charlotte, N. C.

My dear friend: Your letter of January 28 was received during my absence in the South. I am sorry to say that the General Education Board, with the limited amount of money annually at its disposal, is not in position to help Biddle University at this time. I know the value of the University and have great respect for Dr. Sanders, its president, but as I have intimated above, we are not in position to enlarge the scope of our endeavors.

Faithfully yours,

Wallace Buttrick

F. C. ABBOTT & CO.

Real Estate & Insurance & Investments

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rec'd Gen. Ed. Bd.

JAN 30 1905

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 28, 1905.

Wallace Buttrick,

#54 William Street,

New York City,

Dear Dr. Buttrick:-

Dr. Sanders of Biddle was in this morning to see me regarding some special work they have been doing at his College. Dr. Sanders is recognized here as one of the finest men of his race in this part of the country, and Biddle has for years been doing a great work. I told him while I had no idea art whether you could help his institution any just now, I would send on his letter to you and also the catalogue and marked copy of the Observer, which he brought with him. I can simply say this that both the institution and the man are well worth any assistance you or your associates may be able to give him, and I leave the merits of the case with you.

Very truly yours,

F. C. Abbott

SDict./F.C.A.

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N.C.

FOUR DEPARTMENTS

INDUSTRIAL PREPARATORY
COLLEGIATE THEOLOGICAL

WITH EIGHT COURSES OF STUDY
AND A SUMMER SCHOOL WITH A
SPECIAL TEACHERS COURSE

Dear Sir:- I trust that you will pardon the liberty I take in handing you this appeal and a copy of our latest catalogue and a marked copy of the Charlotte Daily Observer. I am grateful to be able to inform you that the present in several important respects is an encouraging year in the history of Biddle University. The total enrollment of students this year is 221 all males. Theological 17, Collegiate 115, and Normal and Preparatory 89. The work in these literary departments is in excellent shape.

Of our student body only 6 are not professing Christians; 49 of these have the ministry in view. That I may indicate to you the great importance of the work of Biddle in this special and urgent field of effort for the moral and spiritual uplift of the Negro, your attention is asked to the general catalogue, pages 64-89 of the catalogue handed you herewith. It is revised up to date and shows the present location and work of the living graduates.

But the work of Biddle has not been merely literary. Eighteen years ago it was decided to give each student an opportunity to gain a knowledge of some trade or handicraft. With this end in view the Industrial Department was organized and equiped as well as the small means at command would permit, and since that time all the students in the Normal and Preparatory school have been required to take a short course in trade training and some in agriculture, and those in the other schools were granted the privilege of taking and continuing such training.

During the past six years special efforts have been made to improve and enlarge the facilities in this Department. The first great need in this connection was a building to take the place of the old and inadequate one. The money to buy the material was all that was wanted. Our own trained student force could do the work. Finally the money was forth coming to the amount of $7,000. With this a building was completed last spring. At page 40 of the accompanying catalogue a cut shows the building in course of erection and students at work. Another cut the completed structure. I may say that competent judges regard this building as being well adapted to its purposes in all respects, a striking testimonial to the efficiency of our manual manual training department and an ornament to the campus of the University.

The plan was outlined by the President. The building is 100 X 112 feet, one third of it two stories, and there is a basement story airy and well lighted. It is planned for accommodating the classes in carpentry, wood working, broom making, brick work and plastering, printing, house painting, shoe making, tailoring, mechanical drawing and agriculture.

It should be stated here that theory is reduced to practice in connection with trade and agricultural training. This is illustrated by the fact that all the mechanical and agricultural service about the school, except tin work and machinery, is performed by the students, and the farming is only limited by the fewness of the acres at command, a want which it is expected will soon be supplied.

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N.C.

FOUR DEPARTMENTS

INDUSTRIAL — PREPARATORY
COLLEGIATE — THEOLOGICAL

WITH EIGHT COURSES OF STUDY
AND A SUMMER SCHOOL WITH A
SPECIAL TEACHERS COURSE

The building is ready for use. It is without equipment. The old equipment like the old building became, is small and worthless. Three Thousand Dollars are needed for this purpose. I earnestly appeal to you, a recognized friend of what Biddle stands for and is working for- namely, the intellectual, Christian and industrial uplift of the Negro race, in this behalf, for your co-operation and the help of your influence. Whatever you may do will be most thankfully received and highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

D. J. Sanders

R. B. Thomas

Appropriation Wind Charlotte N C

N. 6.152

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR FREEDMEN

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ROOM 513 BESSEMER BUILDING, SIXTH STREET

REV. S. J. FISHER, D. D., PRESIDENT.
REV. E. P. COWAN, D. D., COR. SEC. AND TREAS.
REV. H. T. McCLELLAND, D. D., FIELD SEC.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Apr. 1, 1907.

Rec'd Gen. Ed. Bd.
APR -2 1907

Atlas

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
Sec'y General Education Board,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

By recent action of the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., I am requested, as its Secretary, to make formal application to the General Education Board for an appropriation for $15,000 Library Endowment. The urgency of this request is based on the fact that we have had promised to us a $12,500 Library Building on condition we secure sufficient permanent endowment to insure its upkeep and maintenance. We have such a constant struggle to maintain the 110 schools, large and small, that we are fostering throughout the south, that we find it utterly impossible to secure this large additional amount out of our regular resources, and we therefore pray that your honorable Board will come to our assistance at this time.

Biddle University is situated at Charlotte, North Carolina; all its professors, thirteen in number, are colored men. It is doing a great work for the colored race under extreme financial limitations. A Library Building is one of its pressing needs and as the chance to secure it depends upon conditions that neither the University nor our Board, which is responsible for its finances, are able to fulfil, we turn to you for help in the hope that you will give our case careful and favorable consideration. I am sending you under separate, the latest Catalogue of Biddle University, and also our own last year's annual Board Report.

Very sincerely,

E. P. Cowan

Secretary of the Presbyterian
Board of Missions for Freedmen.

Charlotte 18,091
Mecklenburg County

appo:

N. C. 152

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR FREEDMEN

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROOM 513 BESSEMER BUILDING, SIXTH STREET

REV. S. J. FISHER, D. D., PRESIDENT.
REV. E. P. COWAN, D. D., COR. SEC. AND TREAS.
REV. JOHN M. GASTON, ASSOCIATE SEC.

Pittsburgh, Pa. June 1st, 1911.

RECEIVED JUN 2 1911 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Entered W. H. B.

Rev. Wallace Buttrick D.D.,

17 Battery Place, New York City.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

I desire to make application to the General Educational Board through you for the sum of five thousand dollars (5000) for Biddle University located at Charlotte, N.C. This is our proposition: We have an industrial building which we have never been able to equipp, we also are very much in need of an electric light plant; the estimates on these two things amount to seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500). Dr. R.L. McCrorey the president of Biddle agrees to raise in the South from the colored and white people twenty five hundred dollars ($2500) of this amount if your Board will complete the amount. I am enclosing you a catalogue under separate cover and will be glad to meet you at our office or at Biddle concerning this matter we feel that Doctor McCroreyhas made a fine proposition and that these things are necessary for the best developement of Biddle and the boyswhwho go to Biddle for their education. Any further information desired will be gladly furnished.

Sincerely Yours,

John M. Gaston

June 2, 1911

Rev. John M. Gaston,

Room 513 Bessemer Building,

Sixth Street,

Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Gaston: Your letter of June 1, making application for a contribution to Biddle University at Charlotte, North Carolina, has been received. It will have careful consideration and in due time will be presented to the Board for its decision.

I enclose you herewith our usual blank forms with the request that they may be filled out and returned to this office where they will be used as a basis for our study of your institution.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Buttrick

CONDENSED FACTS

FOR

BUSY PEOPLE

SHOWING WHAT

The Presbyterian Church

IS DOING

FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE

IN THE SOUTH

THROUGH THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

FOR

Freedmen

WHICH HAS

ITS HEADQUARTERS

IN

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE, 513 BESSEMER BLDG.

E. P. COWAN, COR. SEC. AND TREASURER

WHOLE NUMBER OF WORKERS
in
CHURCH AND SCHOOL WORK.

150 Ministers who preach only.
90 Ministers who preach and teach.
17 Ministers who teach only.
18 Laymen who teach only.
231 Women who teach only.
Total number of workers, 506.

CHURCH WORK.

THERE are four Colored Synods, and sixteen Colored Presbyteries in our work.

The Synods are: Catawba, Atlantic, East Tennessee, and Canadian.

Catawba Synod has four Presbyteries; Atlantic has five; East Tennessee has three, and Canadian has three. Lincoln Presbytery (colored) is in the Synod of Kentucky.

These sixteen Presbyteries have in them 401 churches and missions; 23,872 members; 382 Sabbath Schools, and 22,249 scholars.

The churches raised last year for their own support, $63,459, an average of $158 from each church.

These churches gave last year to the Freedmen's Board $657.54, and to the other Boards of the Church, $1,924.78. They added last year 1,576 new members, on confession of their faith in Christ.

The average amount the Freedmen's Board gives to ministers under its care is $20 per month, or $240 per year.

SCHOOL WORK.

THE Board maintained last year 117 schools. In these schools were 14,377 pupils.

The Bible and the Shorter Catechism are required to be taught in all of our schools. Only Christian teachers are employed, and, as a rule, they must be members of the Presbyterian Church.

Our schools are classified as follows:

(1) One large school for young men only—Biddle University, at Charlotte, N. C., with 203 students. The professors in this school are all colored men.

(2) Five large seminaries for girls only. These seminaries are presided over by white ministers, and most of the teachers are white. They are: Scotia, at Concord, N. C.; Ingleside, at Burkeville, Va.; Mary Holmes, at West Point, Miss.; Mary Allen, at Crockett, Tex., and Barber Memorial, at Anniston, Ala. These five seminaries have in them 1,009 students.

(3) Fourteen Co-Educational Boarding Schools, in which are 3,364 pupils.

(4) Ninety-eight other schools, under the name of College, Institute, Academy, and Parochial.

These schools raised last year for their own support, $72,023.13, in addition to what the Board gave.

Scholarships in Biddle University.....	$80 00
Scholarships in each of the Seminaries...	60 00
Scholarships in each of the Co-Educational Boarding Schools.....	50 00

PRESENT NEGRO POPULATION.

Based on U. S. Census of 1900.

Alabama.....	976,125	Missouri....	172,284
Arkansas....	424,595	N. Carolina.	687,920
Delaware....	83,008	S. Carolina.	875,708
Dist. Col'a...	97,832	Oklahoma...	89,774
Florida.....	295,280	Tennessee..	529,803
Georgia.....	1,210,811	Texas.....	753,273
Kentucky....	301,341	Virginia.....	686,006
Louisiana....	742,415	W. Virginia.	54,308
Mississippi...	1,072,701	All Other States	935,135
Maryland....	254,471	Total	10,192,790

MONEY RECEIVED LAST YEAR.

The Freedmen's Board received last year, from all sources:

Church Collections.....	$ 67,817 78
Y. P. Societies.....	9,284 90
Sunday Schools.....	9,264 01
Woman's Societies.....	58,796 20
Invested Funds.....	10,337 81
Legacies.....	39,016 53
Miscellaneous Sources.....	13,282 70
Total.....	$207,799 43

Send all contributions to E. P. COWAN, Treasurer.

513 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLEGE FILE

SEP 22 1911
E. C. SAGE

DUPLICATE.

NC-152

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY

Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

-----o|o-----

Presbyterian (Colored)

Male

President - Rev. H. L. McCrorey

(file number N. C. 152)

I APPLICATION

Asks for $5,000 toward $7,500 for equipment for industrial building and electric light plant. (see letter June 1, 1911)

(Signed by Rev. John M. Gaston, Assistant Secretary, Board of Missions for Freedmen.)

II CHARTER

Incorporated in 1877, and re-incorporated in 1887.

Board of Trustees. Number 15, Rotating. Term of office three years. Elected by the Board of Trustees on the nomination of the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church. Note:- The president, professors, and tutors are chosen by the Board of Trustees "upon the nomination of the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America".

III FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Permanent Funds

General Maintenance	$ 9,600.
Professorships	2,000
Scholarships	100,860
Library	12,518.
	$124,978.

The above is available for

College of Liberal Arts and Academy	$ 96,422.
Theology	28,556.
	$124,978

Permanent Funds Invested

Real Estate Mortgages: city property	$ 66,068
Bonds	52,210
Stocks	6,700
	$124,978.

All of the above is productive.

The Plant

Campus	$ 70,000
Buildings and Equipment	$130,000.
	$200,000

Summary of Property

Permanent Funds	$124,978
The Plant	200,000
	$324,978

Income Current Account, College of Arts and Sciences

From tuition			tuition free
From room rentals (included in boarding account)			
From Permanent Funds:			
General	148.20		
Professorships	47.00	President's Chair	
Scholarship	1,414.48		
Library Funds	388.56		
Other Funds	121.68		
			$ 2,119.92
From gifts for current expenses			7,941.82
"From Students direct on self-support"			3,732.35
			$ 13,794.09

Expenditures Current Account, College of Arts and Sciences

Salaries: Administration	1,525.68	
Professors	4,640.00	
Janitors and help	441.12	$ 6,606.80
Advertising		27.84
Catalogue		51.40
Light and heat		766.08
Repairs		445.52
Interest		6.08
Insurance		442.96
"Boarding department"		5,273.70
		$ 13,620.38

Supplemental Report

Income Current Account, Other Departments

From Permanent Funds:			
General	74.10		
Professorships	23.50	President's Chair	
Scholarships	707.24		
Library Funds	194.28		
Other Funds	60.84		
			$ 1,059.96
From gifts for current expenses			4,429.53
"From Students direct for self-support"			2,852.69
			$ 8,342.18

Expenditures Current Account, Other Departments

Salaries: Administration	792.84	
Professors	3400.	
Janitor & help	220.56	
		$ 4,413.40
Advertising		13.92
Catalogue		25.70
Light and heat		383.04
Repairs		222.76
Interest		3.04
Insurance		221.40
Boarding Department		2,636.85
		$ 7,920.11

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACCOUNT

College of Arts and Sciences		
Income	13,794.09	
Expenditures	13,630.38	
Surplus		$ 163.71
Other Departments		
Income	8,342.18	
Expenditures	7,920.11	
Surplus		422.07
Total surplus ----------		$ 585.78

Regarding tuition and scholarships

Tuition is free.

Scholarships are granted "according to the need and worthiness of students.

Additions to capital account during year

Cash	$1,256.00
Mortgages	6,068.00
	$7,324.00

The above receipts went toward increasing the endowment.

Annual deficits in current account

None reported

Indebtedness

None reported

IV MATERIAL EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED

Campus	70 acres	Present value	$ 70,000

Buildings and equipment	Present value
Main building and contents	$ 60,190
Carter Hall " "	19,828
Logan Hall " "	5,200
McNamee Hall " "	1,850
Heating Plant building and contents	7,650
President's House	4,000
Professors' Houses (6)	13,200
Industrial building and contents	13,450
Barns	1,000
Store building	1,000
Other small buildings	2,632
	$130,000

V FACULTY

From blank

Giving entire time to Collegiate classes

Professors 4 (men)

Giving part time to Collegiate classes and part time to other departments

Professors 4 (men)

From catalogue

School of Arts and Sciences		8
Preparatory and Normal School		5
School of Theology		4
School of Industries		5
Net total	13	

VI STUDENTS

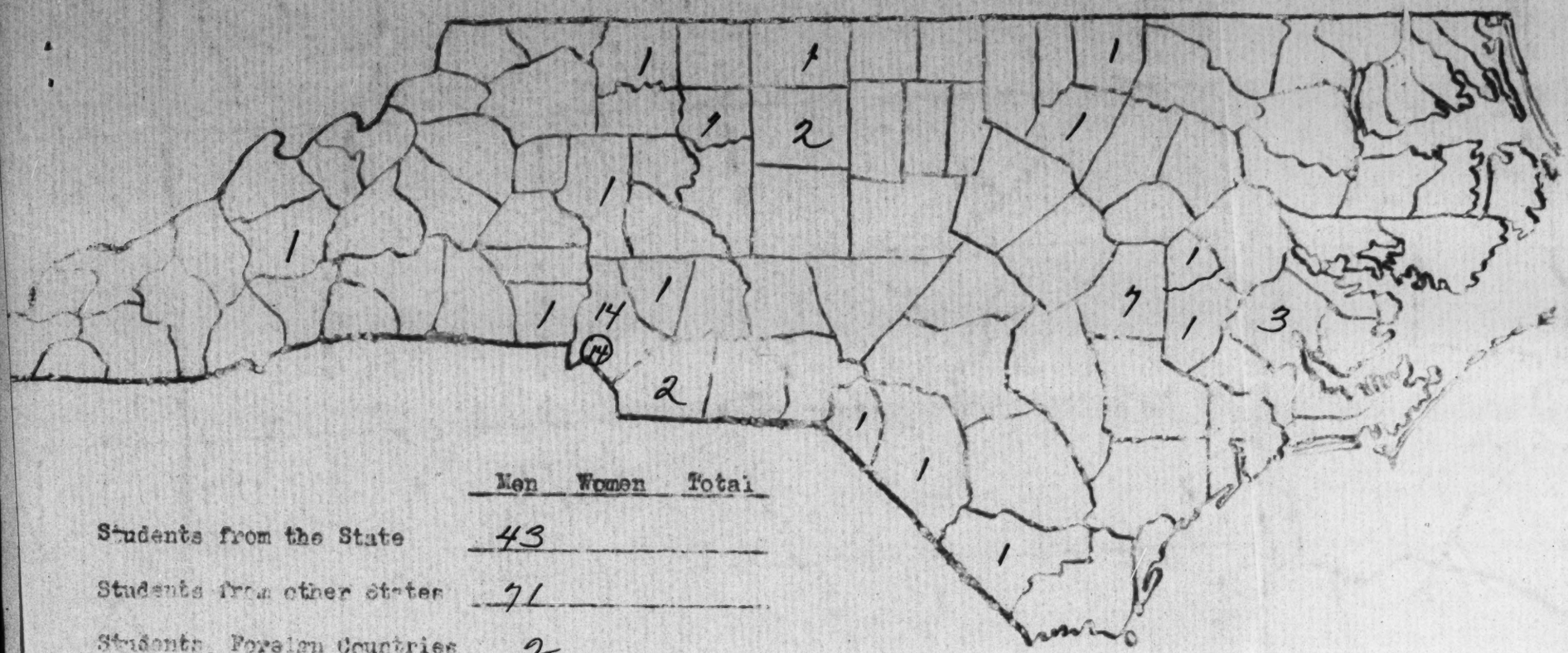
College	
Seniors	26
Juniors	16
Sophomores	27
Freshmen	47
	116
Preparatory and Normal	98
School of Theology	12
School of Industries	98

Biddle University

STUDENTS DOING FULL REGULAR WORK IN THE FOUR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE CLASSES.

YEAR		SENIOR			JUNIOR			SOPHOMORE			FRESHMAN			TOTAL		
		Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total
1901-02	Men	15			21			26			34			96		
	Women															
	Total															
1902-03	Men	18			20			31			41			110		
	Women															
	Total															
1903-04	Men	15			29			29			34			107		
	Women															
	Total															
1904-05	Men	25			26			26			43			120		
	Women															
	Total															
1905-06	Men	24			19			24			30			97		
	Women															
	Total															
1906-07	Men	14			17			20			30			81		
	Women															
	Total															
1907-08	Men	13			13			25			34			85		
	Women															
	Total															
1908-09	Men	11			21			29			26			87		
	Women															
	Total															
1909-10	Men	21			27			18			37			103		
	Women															
	Total															
1910-11	Men	26			16			27			47			116		
	Women															
	Total															

NORTH CAROLINA



	Men	Women	Total
Students from the State	43		
Students from other states	71		
Students, Foreign Countries	2		
	116		

10m-4-10.

Harison Series Historical and Geographical Outline Maps, United States, No. 3.

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VII THE OUTPUT OF THE UNIVERSITY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

School of Theology	140
School of Arts and Sciences	324
Normal and Preparatory	583
	1,048

Note:- On page 61 and following, of the Catalogue, is a general list of graduates with a description of their present occupations. Below is a summary of the occupations of the graduates of the Preparatory and Normal Schools:

Ministers	51
Teachers	42
Physicians	27
Pharmacist	2
Dentist	2
Lawyer	2
Became students in the School of Arts & Sciences	281
Entered other schools	122
	583

VIII THE GRADE OF THE INSTITUTION

Biddle University is of inferior grade.

Pupils are admitted to the Preparatory school who can pass a satisfactory examination in the Fourth Reader, Primary Geography and Wentworth's Grammar School Arithmethc through decimals and common fractions.

After two years course in the praparatory school, which course includes but little of strictly high school grade, the pupil is admitted to the College and pursues the study of the classical and scientific course including less than one year of strictly college grade.

With such preparation as indicated above the student may pass to the Theological School which offers a course of three years including Hebrew, Greek, Systematic Theology, Sociology, etc.

IX ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING FACTS

1. Nearly all of the Permanent Funds are designated for scholarships.

2. More than 1/3 of the Permanent Funds is designated for Theology.

3. The Institution charges no tuition fee in any department.

4. More than 1/2 of the total receipts for current expenses are from gifts.

5. Question: What is the meaning of "From students direct on self-support $3,732.35? (under income)

6. Question: What is the net profit on boarding department? The report gives "Expenditures $5,273.70".

7. Question: What is the meaning of "mortgages" under Additions to Capital Account?

8.

N.C.152

October 28, 1911

President H. L. McCrorey,
Biddle University,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Dr. McCrorey: At a meeting of the General Education Board held yesterday the application from Biddle University was presented and received careful consideration. The Board directs me to say that it does not find it practicable to make the contribution for which you have asked. Regretting the necessity for this declination, I am,

Very truly yours,

Wallace Buttrick

dr C 152

Under the Auspices of the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Rev. S. J. FISHER, D.D.
President and Publicity Secretary
Rev. JOHN M. GASTON, D.D.,
General Secretary and Treasurer

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY

Charlotte, N. C.

SIX DEPARTMENTS

Mechanical — Agricultural
Collegiate — Theological
High School — Educational
and
A Summer School for Teachers

Application Entered ✓
Blanks Recorded
Cards Prepared ✓
HEO

REV. H. L. McCROREY, D.D., PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB 18 1922
ANSWERED

February 14, 1927.

The General Education Board,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

We are hereby making application to you for at least $50,000 for replacing and equipping the industrial building of Biddle University recently destroyed by fire. The institution has suffered considerable loss by two fires which occurred last year; the first, in March when the dining room was partially destroyed, and the second in December when the large brick industrial building with its equipment and that of the kitchen, dining room and science departments was completely destroyed.

The General Education Board, as you may know, has never considered favorably Biddle's application for financial assistance notwithstanding the large contribution the institution has made towards the education of the Negro race in this country during the past fifty-four years.

In the light of the great need of the institution just now and the importance of the work it is endeavoring to do, we truly hope this application will be favorably considered by you.

We give as reference Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., Prof. W.T.B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Col. T.L. Kirkpatrick, Charlotte, N.C.

Respectfully yours,

H L McCrorey
H.L. McCrorey,
President.

February 20, 1922

President H. L. McCrorey
Biddle University
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 14th making application to the General Education Board has been received. This request will be entered upon our records for future consideration.

I am sending you under separate cover one of our forms for information. When returning this, will you be good enough to let us have a copy of the charter and by-laws of the university or other documents showing the kind of control and the method of conducting business? Will you also let us have a copy of your latest catalogue and any other printed material which may be available describing the work of the university?

Very truly yours,

ECS/KEO

COLLEGE FILE
NC-152

August 15, 1926. GMC

Johnson C. Smith University
(Biddle)

Charlotte, North Carolina

Presbyterian - Men

President, Dr. H. L. McCrorey

The Johnson C. Smith University, formerly Biddle University, was founded in 1867. The institution was originally named in honor of Major Henry Biddle of Philadelphia, whose widow was one of its most liberal supporters. It was chartered by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina in 1877, and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

The University is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic region, which contains 2 Synods - Atlantic and Catawba - having 448 colored churches. During 1921-22 Mrs. Johnson C. Smith of Pittsburgh gave funds for the erection of a Theological Dormitory, a Science Hall, a Teachers' Cottage and a Memorial Gate at Biddle, and also made provision for "a handsome endowment for the institution in memory of her husband" (1924-25 Catalogue, p.7). In recognition of these benefactions, the charter was amended March 1, 1923 by the Legislature, and the name changed to Johnson C. Smith University.

In 1925 Mr. James B. Duke gave the Johnson C. Smith University $1,600,000 endowment, which, combined with the magnificent gifts of Mrs. Smith, affords the institution unusual opportunity for larger and better service.

The University consists of a Theological Department, the College, and the high school. The College is rated by the State Department of Education as a Class A College; the high school as a 1-A High School. The School of Theology is open to men of all denominations. Candidates for admission must be graduates from some college or university; in exceptional cases, promising young

men who have not had the benefit of a full college course are received and allowed to pursue an elective course. The degree of B.D. is conferred upon graduation from the School of Theology. All candidates for admission to the College must present credentials; entrance requirements standard - 15 units. Applicants to advanced standing are examined. The degree of B.A. is conferred upon graduation.

The latest financial blanks on file are for the year ended June 30, 1921. Since all Mrs. Johnson C. Smith's gifts and Mr. Duke's endowment have come to the institution since that time, they would seem to be utterly worthless. At that time there were 13 buildings estimated to be worth $211,750 - the entire value of the plant, $407,387. Permanent Funds, $80,474. Its income and expenditures approximated $30,000 and $55,000, respectively. Its college enrollment was 75. With Mr. Duke's $1,600,000 gift for endowment, the possibilities of growth are enormous.

The 1924-25 Catalogue gives the enrollment thus:

Theological	11
College	116
High School	136

The following schools are named as Affiliated Schools:

Mary Potter School, Oxford, N.C. -	enrollment	24-25,	297
Brainerd Institute, Chester, S.C. -	"	"	153
Danville Industrial High School, D., Va.	"	"	315
Albion Academy, Franklinton, N.C. -	"	"	523
McClelland Academy, Newman, Ga. -	"	"	253
Harbison College, (data not given)			

The estimated expenses of a boarding student at the University are, for College, $186; for high school, $177. Wholesome and substantial table board is furnished to all students except day pupils. There are four dormitories - Carter Hall, McNames Hall, J. C. Smith Memorial, and Berry Hall - all

being steam-heated and having electricity.

Friends in Scotland have established a fund of $6,000, the interest of which is to be used to aid young men in preparing for mission work in Africa. (p.43 of 24-25 Catalogue) A special scholarship is provided for the student making the highest general average, in the Fourth Year Class.

Students are required to attend chapel, Sabbath School, and preaching services Sabbath evenings. Low, vulgar, or profane language, use of alcoholics, tobacco, arms of any kind, and games of chance are prohibited. Students are forbidden to entertain anyone over night. Public meetings cannot take place without permission from the President; entertainments without permission; when demerits reach 25 in any one session, the student is suspended. All students work one hour a day for the institution.

There is no record of Alumni, so that it is impossible to say what becomes of them.

The General Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America gave Johnson C. Smith University $2,645 for Scholarships, which included interest "on funds held in trust by the Board".

NC 152

Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, North Carolina

On Friday, October 9, 1926, Mr. T. L. Hungate and I visited Johnson C. Smith University. We met the President, Doctor McCrorey, who talked of the growth and development of the school. He is apparently a very capable man of the old school, yet most forward looking.

He looks for three elements in his board of trustees - negroes for church, and moral support - white men of the South for their moral support - white men of the North for their financial support.

This is a Northern Presbyterian School entirely manned by negroes. The last white men left the faculty ten or twelve years ago.

It has received two checks from the Duke gift this year. The amount to be received from this fund is not yet definitely determined - something less than the income on 4% of $34,000,000 probably. He feels that this school to meet Mr. Duke's wishes as stated to him, should train ministers, lawyers, and doctors. Ministers and doctors formerly made up the larger part of the school. To-day teachers are forming the bulk of the output.

The oldest usable building on the campus houses the administrative offices and classrooms and an auditorium. In addition to this, the plant consists of a modern science building, a rather sizable library, a new dormitory for theological students, a new dormitory for college students, and an older dormitory for high school students. It is well provided with buildings. New walks connect the principal buildings and more are planned.

Now there is an enrollment of 200 college students, about 90 high school students, and 1200 theological students. All students are boys. No first year class was admitted to the high school this year.

The registrar has installed an apparently good system of records. His records did not bear out the impression given us by Mr. Robinson that the institution's records were kept in a hat.

The school is a coming school and should be watched sympathetically. Apparently it has or will have the funds necessary to assure its proper development for some time to come.

F. L. Shaw

FORM G.E.B. 21

NC-152

INTERVIEWS: President H. L. McCrorey, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina - July 1, 1929

The authorities of the University wish to construct a hospital to serve the needs of North and South Carolina. It is estimated that a building containing from 75 to 100 rooms will cost $300,000. President McCrorey inquired if the General Education Board would appropriate $300,000 for endowment on condition that the funds for the hospital were raised by the school.

I intimated that the proposal falls outside the Board's program, but suggested that he talk with Mr. Davis. He will call at the office tomorrow morning to see Mr. Davis.

WWB

WWB:KEO

nC-152

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 26, 1932

a	T. A.	FEB 29 1932	TA	3'1'32
	Files		✓	
	DHS		MH	
	JD		SD	

Mr. Trevor Arnett
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Arnett:

On behalf of the Trustees, Faculty, Students and Alumni of Johnson C. Smith University, we wish to invite you to attend the exercises arranged for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Presidency of Dr. Henry Lawrence McCrorey and the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Johnson C. Smith University to be held here on Thursday, April 7th, 1932.

I am enclosing a copy of the announcement of the symposium to be held here on April 7th. We trust that you will find it convenient to be present. May we hear from you concerning this matter?

Very truly yours,

T. E. McKinney
DEAN.

TEM:WM
Enc. (1).

SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHER EDUCATION OF NEGROES TO BE HELD AT JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, APRIL 7th, 1932.

The trustees, faculty and students of Johnson C. Smith University are conducting a symposium on higher education among Negroes as a part of the anniversary exercises of the twenty-five years of service of President Henry Lawrence McCrorey and the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the institution.

The general topic will be: HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG NEGROES, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. Some of the topics to be discussed are: The Development of Higher Education Among Negroes during the Past Twenty-Five Years; The Present Status of Higher Education Among Negroes; A Critical Evaluation of Present Practices of Negro Institutions of Higher Learning; The Future of Higher Education Among Negroes, that is, what should be the guiding emphasis in the higher education of Negroes for the next twenty-five years.

Many persons of long experience in the field of higher education among Negroes have been invited to give what in their opinion should be the emphasis in higher education among Negroes for the next twenty-five years.

One of the main purposes of the conference is to consider seriously the matter of higher education among Negroes; to determine what have been the developments in the past, and what is being done at the present; and to get the opinion of experienced, qualified persons as to what should be the guiding principles for the next twenty-five years.

NC-152

March 1, 1932.

My dear Dean McKinney:-

Thank you very much for your letter of February 25th. I greatly appreciate your cordial invitation on behalf of the Trustees, Faculty, Students, and Alumni of Johnson C. Smith University for me to attend the Exercises in celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Presidency of Dr. Henry L. McCrorey, and the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Johnson C. Smith University, to be held on Thursday, April 7th, 1932. I greatly regret that a previous engagement makes it impossible for me to attend. I send my hearty good wishes for the success of the occasion, and my congratulations to Dr. McCrorey.

Sincerely yours,

Trevor Arnett

Dean T. E. McKinney,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, N.C.

TA/GMC

FORM 195

OCT 16 1935

CIRCULATE TO

TA	OCT 15 '35	Za
DHS	OCT 15 '35	AJ
WWB (copies to Richmond and Baton Rouge Offices)	OCT 15	MB

NC-152

INTERVIEWS: JD

President Henry L. McCrorey
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

New York, Sept. 26, 1935

President McCrorey called to inquire if the Board would assist in a building program calling for a total of $500,000 to cover the following items:

Dormitory for women .	$125,000
Administration building	150,000
Central heating . . .	150,000
Theology building . .	75,000
	$500,000

The girls' dormitory and the administration building are the most urgently needed. JD did not hold out any hope of assistance, but promised that some member of the staff would visit the University and confer with President McCrorey. The theological building is definitely outside the GEB program. No money is immediately available for this building program but President McCrorey is confident he can secure contributions.

In 1932 the University was made co-educational and Barber-Scotia Junior College for Women (at Concord) was affiliated with it. The latter is a junior college and sends its girls to the University for the junior and senior years. There are 120 girls at Scotia this year and the University has 24 girls housed in two cottages on the campus. Last year Johnson C. Smith University had an enrollment of 333.

In 1924 Mr. James B. Duke of Charlotte gave to the institution an endowment estimated at around $1,300,000. Under the terms of this gift 4/5ths of the total income is turned over annually to the University for current support, the remaining 1/5th being reserved by the Duke Foundation to be added to principal. Last year the University received about $47,800. The yield will scarcely be as much as that this year, but President McCrorey expects to receive not less than $40,000.

J.D.

JD EMB

NC-152

DEC 9 1935

Under The Auspices Of
THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Work for Colored People
509-511 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rev. John M. Gaston, D.D., LL.D.,
Secretary

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
and
A Summer School for Teachers

REV. H. L. McCRORREY, D. D., LL. D.
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

Charlotte, N. C.

	JD	12/2/35	JD	12/4/35
	JEG		JEG	
	WBH			
C	Smith			

November 30, 1935

Mr. Jackson Davis
807 Grace-American Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

I wish very much to have an interview with you either at your office in Richmond or at my office in Charlotte, in case you are planning on coming this way soon, regarding the matter which I presented to you in New York in September.

I stated at that time I had been authorized by the Board of Trustees of Johnson C. Smith University to launch a campaign to raise a fund of $500,000 with which to erect three greatly needed buildings and a central heating plant, namely, an administration building at a cost of $150,000, a dormitory for women students $125,000, an academic building for theological students $75,000, and a central heating plant $150,000.

You replied that you felt the General Education Board would not be disposed to make a donation for the theological building, but you would send a committee to look into our work with regard to the other proposed buildings. This I reported to a committee of our Board in October, and it was decided that the proposed theological building would be eliminated, thus reducing the amount to be raised to $425,000.

Our annual income barely takes care of our current annual expenses. In fact, it is falling short of that now due to the depreciation of our endowment stock.

I may state that we have built up through the years a first class institution by the aid of large hearted individuals both in the North and in the South, who were favorably impressed with merits of the work of the institution as judged by them, but all of these souls have passed.

We are now making an urgent appeal to the General Education Board, through you as its Southern representative for a conditional gift toward the proposed fund as stated above.

Under The Auspices Of
THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Work for Colored People
509-511 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rev. John M. Gaston, D.D., LL.D.,
Secretary

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Charlotte, N. C.

College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
and
A Summer School for Teachers

REV. H. L. McCROREY, D. D., LL. D.
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

We shall be glad to give to the Board all necessary information regarding the present funds and work of the institution. We also welcome an inspection of the institution by representatives of the General Education Board.

I may state in closing that the institution is clear of debt and always has been.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. McCrorey

H. L. McCrorey, President

-MC-152

DEC 9 1935

COPY

December 4, 1935

My dear President McCrory:

I have your letter of November 30th, regarding the proposed campaign for funds for an administration building, a girls' dormitory and a central heating plant, calling for a total of $425,000. I note that you have eliminated the theological building from the program of permanent improvements you recently discussed with me.

Although I can add nothing to what I said at that time I wish to assure you that in due course your request will have careful consideration by the officers.

Mr. Walter B. Hill of our staff, who is planning to visit your institution some time in the near future, will communicate with you shortly with regard to an appointment.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

President H. L. McCrory
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

IEG:W

CC to WWB

NC-152

JAN 18 1936

MEMORANDUM

Circulate to: AMJ ~~EWS~~ ~~DHS~~ ~~TA~~

CC to BR and NY offices

Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, North Carolina,
visited by Walter B. Hill and
State Agent N. C. Newbold

December 23, 1935

This institution has been given an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges and confers the A.B., B.S. and B.D. degrees. There are 35 on the faculty this year and these teachers receive salaries that are slightly above the average. For 68 years JCSU has not failed to pay its teachers.

In the college courses there are 205 men and 83 women, and in the theological school there are 19, making a total enrollment of 307. President McCrorey estimates that there could be an increase of 100 students without an increase in the present faculty. Of the women students 44 are full time and 39 part time. Women are not allowed to attend the freshman and sophomore classes. They are expected to go to Scotia Seminary for these years. This often works a hardship on a girl who lives in Charlotte but who does not have funds to pay board at Scotia. At present 25 women room in cottages just off the JCSU campus. Incidentally, the dormitories for men have rooms for 300.

The finances of JCSU have been exceptionally well managed. There is no indebtedness and no one can recall when if ever the institution was in debt. The income is sufficient for operating expenses but does not provide any leeway for additions to plant. Prior to the Duke gift in 1924, the University had an endowment of $500,000. Figured on a basis of a 5 per cent income the Duke gift amounted to $1,250,000. Under the terms of this gift 20 per cent of the income is added each year to the principal. The University has received approximately $50,000 annually from the Duke Fund. This year the University may receive only $40,000, the yield being less than in former years. The Carnegie Foundation made a gift to the University of $12,000 which, until the Duke gift, was the only aid it had received from an educational foundation.

Under date of November 30, 1935, President McCrorey submitted a request to the Board for a contribution toward $425,000 for the following buildings: administration, $150,000; dormitory for women, $125,000; central heating plant, $150,000. Plans have been drawn for the administration building but the estimate of the construction cost is now out of date. The floor plan of a dormitory to house 125 girls has been prepared but no plans have been made for the heating plant. Since the amount expected from the GEB was not mentioned in the application I suggested that President McCrorey write another letter indicating a definite amount. He understands that this suggestion carries with it no implication of favorable consideration being given to the request. I explained that the proposed building program was one of expansion and that assisting institutions such as JCSU to expand was not included at present in the Board's program for the South.

WALTER B. HILL

W.B.H.

IEG:LC

FORM 034

APR 28 1936

NC-152

D	KEO		KEO

April 28, 1936.

My dear President McCrory:

I beg to inform you that it has not been found practicable to act favorably on the request submitted in your letter of November 30th for an appropriation of $425,000 for permanent improvements at Johnson C. Smith University. The Board's program is clearly defined and does not provide for permanent improvements such as those mentioned in your letter.

I regret the disappointment this announcement may cause you, but express the hope that the assistance required may be forthcoming from other sources.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

W. W. BRIERLEY

President H. L. McCrory,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

WWB/GMC

C/C to J.D. & L.M.F.

SEP - 2 1938

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

A		3/11/37	JD	3/25/37
				HC - 152
	LC			

Under The Auspices of
THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Work for Colored People
510-512 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Rev. John M. Gaston, D.D., LL.D.,
Secretary

College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
and
A Summer School for Teachers

Charlotte, North Carolina

REV. H.L. McCROREY,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

March 8, 1937

Dr. Jackson Davis
807 Grace Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Davis:

I regret very much that I was not given a chance to comply with the recommendation of Mr. Walter Hill who visited our institution last year accompanied by Mr. N. C. Newbold to confer with me regarding my application to the General Education Board for an appropriation toward a building fund that we were planning to raise.

When Mr. Hill learned that plans and specifications for the proposed buildings were not completed, and that the amount of the appropriation requested of the Board was not stated in my application, he advised that I have the plans and specifications completed and get an estimate of the entire cost of the building program and then make a formal application for a specified per cent of the total sum.

This was not done immediately due to the fact that our architect was seriously ill at the time and remained so for several months.

In the meantime, I received notice from Mr. W. W. Brierley, secretary of the Board, that the Board did not find it practicable to act favorably on my request for an appropriation of $425,000 for permanent improvements at Johnson C. Smith University. The fact is I was not asking for the entire sum of $425,000, but only a portion of it on condition that the remainder be raised from other sources, although this was not fully stated in the application.

It was an astonishing shock to me that the matter was acted on by the Board before I had a chance to carry out the recommendation of Mr. Hill.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Under The Auspices of
THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
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REV. H.L. McCROREY,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

We now find that our need for a dormitory for women students is so very urgent that it is advisable to limit our efforts at present to that of raising funds for the Women's dormitory only.

The institution was made co-educational four years ago and at present there are enrolled 100 women with dormitory facilities for only 20.

The institution has no funds for building purposes. The income from endowment and other sources is sufficient to meet only operating expenses.

Plans and specifications for the proposed dormitory are now completed and estimate made of the cost of the building which is $130,000, and we are hereby making an ernest request of the General Education Board for an appropriation of sixty per cent of this sum, or $78,000, on condition that the remainder be raised from other sources within one year and six months.

I trust the Board will not fail us this time.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. McCrorey

H. L. McCrorey, President.

March 29, 1937

Dear President McCrorey:

Your recent letters to Mr. Favrot and myself, regarding your request of last year for a contribution of one-half the cost of a dormitory, present a need which I am sure is a real one in the development of Johnson C. Smith University. Since these negotiations of last year there have been changes in our Board and the notice you had from Mr. Brierley states the situation which we confront with reference to proposals of this nature. The Board is operating on a much more limited program and assistance toward the construction of dormitories, involving expansion or replacement, does not fall within its present interests.

Mr. Favrot and I will be glad to confer with you at any time but we would not be warranted in holding out any hope whatever of favorable consideration of your request.

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

President H. L. McCrorey
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

JD:ES

NC-152

A		3/13/37	JD	3/13/37
	229		229	
	LC		LC	

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 12, 1937

Mr. Jackson Davis
807 Grace-American Building
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Davis:

I have seen copy of a letter written to you by Dr. H. L. McCrorey dated March 8, 1937. You probably do have in your office some information about the visit made to Johnson C. Smith University by Mr. Walter Hill and myself sometime last year.

In view of the new statement which has been prepared and presented by Dr. McCrorey, may I say it will evidently be tremendously helpful in the development of that institution if the General Education Board can cooperate in the construction of the proposed girls' dormitory. Johnson C. Smith University, as you know, is now one of the more fortunate Negro institutions in the country because of its inclusion in the original plans and support by the Duke Endowment. As I understand it, this endowment does not provide anything for permanent improvemrnts but does give the institution an assured annual income.

It will greatly gratify all of us here if the General Education Board can find it possible to assist President McCrorey in his plan to construct a dormitory for girls.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

March 13, 1937

My dear Mr. Newbold:

In reply to yours of the 12th I can only say that the Board is now operating under a much more limited program. I think it would be useless to present the application from Johnson C. Smith at the present time. After some other major decisions are reached I shall be glad to discuss the matter with the officers. We shall always want to keep in touch with you about the developments in North Carolina. Johnson C. Smith University with the support of the Duke Endowment has a fine prospect of usefulness and I hope that means can be found for the necessary plant development.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:EH

APR - 5 1937

NC - 152

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Under The Auspices of
THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE U. S. A.
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College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
and
A Summer School for Teachers

REV. H.L. McCROREY,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

Charlotte, North Carolina

March 13, 1937

A	JMT	3/15/37	JD	3/15/37
	WWD	APR-5 '37		
D	KEO		KEO	
	amj		✓	

Mr. Leo M. Favrot
807 Grace Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Favrot:

Johnson C. Smith University, as you know, was made co-educational four years ago, but the institution has been greatly handicapped as such due to the lack of dormitory facilities for women.

We applied to the General Education Board for a conditional appropriation to aid us in raising a fund of $425,000 for permanent improvements including a dormitory for women, but were notified that the Board did not find it practicable to act favorably on our request for an appropriation of $425,000 for permanent improvement. The fact was, we did not apply for $425,000, but simply a part of that sum conditioned on our raising from other sources the remainder.

A copy of Mr. Brierley's letter herewith enclosed shows that there was a misunderstanding in reference to the appropriation requested.

Since plans and specifications for the work were not completed, Mr. Hill advised that this be done and an estimate be made of the cost of the proposed buildings, and that the Board be requested to appropriate a definite part of the total cost on condition that the remainder be raised within a stated time from other sources.

The Board, however, acted on the originial application before I had a chance to act in accordance with Mr. Hill's advice.

Now since the need for a dormitory for women is so very urgent we have decided to eliminate all of the proposed buildings except the dormitory, the cost of which,

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Under The Auspices of
THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Work for Colored People
510-512 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Rev. John M. Gaston, D.D., LL.D.,
Secretary

College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
and
A Summer School for Teachers

Charlotte, North Carolina

REV. H.L. McCROREY,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

is estimated at $130,000, and to ask the General Education Board for sixty per cent of that sum on condition that the remainder be raised from other sources within one year and six months from the time the agreement has been reached.

We are now in position to submit to the Board plans and specifications for the proposed building when and if desired.

We trust the General Education Board may act favorably on our application that we may, at an early date, secure dormitory facilities for women students without which we cannot operate successfully as a co-educational institution.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. McCrorey

H. L. McCrorey, President

APR - 5 1937

nc-152

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
Founded by John D. Rockefeller 1902
(Incorporated 1903)
49 West 49th Street, New York

Trevor Arnett, President
W. W. Brierley, Secretary

April 28, 1936.

My dear President McCrory:

I beg to inform you that it has not been found practicable to act favorably on the request submitted in your letter of November 30th for an appropriation of $425,000 for permanent improvements at Johnson C. Smith University. The Board's program is clearly defined and does not provide for permanent improvements such as those mentioned in your letter.

I regret the disappointment this announcement may cause you, but express the hope that the assistance required may be forthcoming from other sources.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. W. Brierley

President H. L. McCrory,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

WWB/GMC

COPY

nc-152

APR - 5 1937

March 29, 1937

Dear President McCrorey:

Your recent letters to Mr. Favrot and myself, regarding your request of last year for a contribution of one-half the cost of a dormitory, present a need which I am sure is a real one in the development of Johnson C. Smith University. Since these negotiations of last year there have been changes in our Board and the notice you had from Mr. Brierley states the situation which we confront with reference to proposals of this nature. The Board is operating on a much more limited program and assistance toward the construction of dormitories, involving expansion or replacement, does not fall within its present interests.

Mr. Favrot and I will be glad to confer with you at any time but we would not be warranted in holding out any hope whatever of favorable consideration of your request.

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

President H. L. McCrorey
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

JD:ES

DEC 22 1939

NC-152

Johnson C. Smith University, Inc.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER
509-510 BESSEMER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AFFILIATED WITH:
BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

REV. G. C. FISHER, D.D., PRES.
REV. J. M. GASTON, D.D., L.L.D.
GENL. SECY. AND TREAS.

November 16, 1939

D	ARM	NOV 17 '39	ARM	11/17
	JD	NOV 20 '39	JD	
A	MMB	NOV 20 '39	MMB	12/21/39
	FMcC	NOV 24 '39	FMcC	listed

The GEB is not involved. It is the best endowed Negro College of N.C. Better not help with a dormitory. JD

FMc might divide.

Dr. Albert R. Mann, Director
Southern Education
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street,
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Mann:

We will complete about December 15 a new dormitory for girl students at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. Carolina.

A few years ago we made the University a co-educational institution, but have not been able to erect a dormitory for the students until now. The building will cost without furnishing about $92,000. We have secured all of this except $25,000.

Would your Board make a contribution of $5,000 toward this $25,000 deficit if we secure the balance?

This building will house 110 girls.

The University has an "A" rating and has been rendering continuous service in the south for seventy-two years. It has its own board of trustees made up of white and colored members, and while it reports to the Presbyterian Church, in its work each year it serves all denominations, making no distinctions.

There are 417 students in attendance this year---

the largest number we have ever had, and in addition to this, counting the summer schools and University extension work, we minister to 1,000 students each year.

We are very anxious to dedicate this dormitory free of debt and have put forth every effort we possibly could to secure the full amount, but still lack $25,000 to complete the payments to the contractor.

Under separate cover I am sending you the University News.

Hoping and praying that you may be able to help us to this extent, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J M Gaston

General Secretary and Treasurer

JMG:PNG

FORM 984

DEC 22 1939

November 18, 1939

Dear Mr. Gaston:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th in which you apply for $5,000 toward the $25,000 still needed to complete the $92,000 put into your new women's dormitory. While contribution toward the cost of dormitories is not in the present program of the Board, the officers will examine your request at the first opportunity.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. MANN

The Reverend J. M. Gaston
Johnson C. Smith University, Inc.
509-510 Bessemer Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT-3 1938

NC-152

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: LMF

DATE: September 12, 1938

TO:

WWB		WWB

COMMENTS:

SUBJECT: Request from Johnson C. Smith University, Inc.

ARM and I discussed this request. While Johnson C. Smith University occupies a high rank among the Negro institutions in the South, the Board has not given it aid except one or two fellowship grants to faculty members. Since the Board doesn't make contributions toward current expenses, and since the institution is not among those to which the Board has made contributions in the past, we think the application should be declined. It might be best for you to write the official declination.

L. M. F.

LMF:BER

FORM 106

OCT 3 1938

NC-152

Johnson C. Smith University, Incorporated

Charlotte, N. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
REV. J. M. GASTON, D. D., L. L. D.,
GENL. SECY. AND TREAS.
510 BESSEMER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REV. G. C. FISHER, D. D. PRES.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH, VICE PRES.

September 9, 1938.

		SEP 12 '38		
A		SEP 13 '38		
A				9/15/38
D				

General Education Board,
49 West 49th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We are forwarding you under separate cover a bulletin, announcing the "relinquishment of any and all control over or financial support of Johnson C. Smith University and assent to the University attaining the status of an independent Presbyterian University reporting directly to the General Assembly." This means that the University will lose $27,000.00 per year, formerly granted by the Board of National Missions towards the payment of salaries of the members of the faculty. We are asking your Board for a grant of one-half this amount, $13,500.00 providing we can secure the balance of the $27,000.00 necessary for the payment of the salaries of the teachers.

The University receives from the Duke Endowment, approximately $50,000.00 per year. Some years it has been as low as $40,000.00. In addition to monies received from the Duke Endowment Fund, there are trust funds from all other sources amounting to $499,219.00 with an average income of $20,000.00, making a total income from endowments of $70,000.00 per year. The University owns property valued at $900,000.00.

The total expenses for the University last year were $142,453.14. The student income amounted to $29,913.00. Adding the student income to the endowmentincome makes a total of approximately $100,000.00 against an expenditure of $142,453.14.

The University has rendered a distinctive contribution to the betterment of the colored race during the past 71 years and has kept abreast with the times, increasing its usefulness as the years have gone by. The doors of the University are open to all aspiring youth irrespective of their religious affiliation. If a personal interview would be advantageous, I should be very glad indeed to come over to New York and present the matter to you.

Very cordially yours,

J. M. Gaston,
Secretary and Treasurer

JMG:H

OCT 3 1938

HVW	SEP 15 '38	HVW

September 15, 1938

My dear Mr. Gaston:

Consideration has been given to your letter of September 9th, in which you request a grant from the General Education Board of $13,500 provided a like sum is obtained, the total to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries. I have been requested to inform you that the Board's program does not provide for assistance of this nature to institutions of learning. In recent years its program has been considerably restricted and fewer institutions are being aided than was the case heretofore.

A recent report of the General Education Board, a copy of which will be sent you next week, outlines the present activities of the organization.

GEB 1936-1937
sent 10/3/38
HVW

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Mr. J. M. Gaston
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

WWB:KEO

FORM 624

DEC 22 1939

NC-152

D		KEO
WNM	DEC 22 '39	
S		SNS

noted

December 21, 1939

My dear Mr. Gaston:

Only a few days ago have the officers of the General Education Board had opportunity to consider the request contained in your letter of November 16th for a contribution of $5,000 toward $25,000 required to complete the women's dormitory costing $92,000. I regret to inform you that it was not found practicable to act favorably on your appeal inasmuch as aid toward the cost of dormitories does not come within the present program of the Board. I trust that the needed funds will be obtained from other sources.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

The Reverend J. M. Gaston
Johnson C. Smith University
509-510 Bessemer Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEO

FORM 199

N.C. 152

OCT 25 1949

RWJ	OCT-7 '49	RWJ
FMc	OCT-7 '49	FMc

INTERVIEWS: RDC

September 30, 1949
New York

Pres. Hardy Liston
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, N. C.

L says his campus has buildings for about 300-350 students. The enrollment is now about 600-700 in the liberal arts college and the seminary. The plant is seriously crowded and outmoded, and they hope to raise funds for an expansion of plant in the near future. They have already talked with Marts and Lundy about the possibility of supervising a campaign.

The present assets are: plant $1,300,000; endowment $500,000. In addition the college receives 4% of the Duke endowment income, which amounts to about $64,000 a year. It receives $12,000 to $15,000 from the Presbyterian church, not all of which has been collected in recent years, and $25,000 a year from the United Negro College Fund. The students come from about 20 states.

The principal needs are a new science building, a new library, gymnasium, dining hall and dormitories. I explained our discontinuation of support of buildings and pointed out that our principal aid might have to come in the form of fellowships for the members of the staff. I suggested, however, that L keep us informed of his progress, including the finances and facilities of the school. We had some general discussion of the position of the private and denominational colleges who are facing a difficult time.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC

RDC.clt

FORM 198

FEB - 8 1951

TC 152

RDC	JAN 16 '51	
JHP	JAN 19 '51	
EdE	JAN 19 '51	
RWJ		

KEO

INTERVIEWS: FMc

January 12, 1951
New York

PRESIDENT HARDY LISTON
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

President L reports that Johnson C. Smith University receives 4% of the net income of the original Duke Endowment. The grant amounts to approximately $65,000 a year and now represents an accumulative grant of $1,250,000 to the institution. Enrollment at the University is 660 with approximately 60% men. The college conducts a seminary which enrolls 32, most of whom do their undergraduate work at the institution. Graduates of the seminary go primarily to North Carolina and Virginia, though a few go to some other southeastern states. L is now concerned with a fund raising campaign for a gymnasium-auditorium estimated to cost $300,000. The campaign will start in February. As soon as the gymnasium campaign is completed L hopes to begin a campaign for a science building and a central heating plant.

FMc expressed doubt that the proposed gymnasium-auditorium campaign would appeal to our officers but said that they would be glad to be kept informed regarding developments. L is particularly anxious that we make some contribution toward equipping a health clinic and laboratory which will be incorporated in the gymnasium.

FMc

FMc:dh
ATTACHMENT

FRED McCUISTION

COLLEGE FILE
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
APR 6 1922
ANSWERED
NC-152

The Charter of Biddle University.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BIDDLE UNIVERSITY," RATIFIED THE 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. (CHAPTER 17, PRIVATE LAWS OF N. C., SESSION 1887.)

Whereas, It is desirable to promote useful knowledge among the freedmen; and whereas, an institution of learning for their benefit has been established near the city of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, by the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, under a charter granted in pursuance of sections fourteen and fifteen of chapter twenty-six of the Revised Code of North Carolina, said institution being known and designated in said charter as Biddle Memorial Institute; and whereas, a charter was obtained from the General Assembly of this State, incorporating the same under the name and style of "The Biddle University," ratified the 10th day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, the provisions of which are incomplete, by reason of which and for a more efficient organization of said University, it is desirable to obtain further legislation from the State of North Carolina; therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Luke Dorland, Amos S. Billingsley, Williard Richardson, S. Loomis, J. H. Shedd, D. J. Sanders, James Allison, James B. Lyon, John C. McCombs, R. S. Davis, E. Nye Hutchinson, Rufus Barringer, W. R. Coles and their successors in office, duly elected and appointed as hereinafter provided, be and they are hereby

declared to be a body politic and corporate, in law and in fact, to have perpetual succession, by the name and style of "The Biddle University', and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and shall forever be capable in law to take, receive and hold all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities and other hereditaments which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, sold, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed to said corporation; and the said lands, rents annuities, and other hereditaments are hereby vested in said corporation forever; also that the said corporation at all times hereafter shall be able and capable to purchase, have, receive, take, hold and enjoy in fee simple or lesser estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents annuities or other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, release, comformation or devise of any person or persons, or bodies corporate or politic capable and able to make the same; and further, shall be capable in law to take, receive and possess all moneys, goods and chattles that have been given or shall hereafter be given, sold, released or bequeathed by any person or persons for the use of said University, and the same to apply according to the will of the donors; and all such lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, goods and chattles of what kind, nature or quality soever the same may be, the said corporation shall have, hold, possess and use in special trust and confidence for the use and benefit of the Presdyterian church in the United States of America, for the purpose of establishing and endowing said University at the site herein before selected therefor, for the education of men of the colored race and others for the ministry, for catechists and for teachers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said corporation shall be able and capable in law to bargain, sell, grant, convey and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers such lands, rents, tenements and hereditaments aforesaid, when the condition of the

grant to them, or the will of their devisor, does not forbid it; and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, for the education of men of the colored race and others for the ministry, for teachers, and for catechists; and further, that the said corporation may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in all courts of record or otherwise whatsoever, in all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, matters and demands.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said corporation shall have power to make, ordain, and establish such by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the government of said University and the preservation of order and good morals therein as are usually made in such institutions and as to them may seem necessary: *Provided*, the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States and be not disapproved by the board of missions for freedmen of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said corporation shall have power to make and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as the Board of Trustees may think fit and proper, and may alter and renew the same at their pleasure.

SEC. 5. *And be it fvrther enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a Board of Trustees of said University, consisting of fifteen members, shall be elected by the corporators in this act mentioned, or by a majority of them of their successors; that said Board of Trustees at their first meeting after the ratification of this act, which meeting shall be held at the University, due notice having been given thereof, shall divide themselves into three classes, each consisting of five members, of which classes one shall hold office for a term of one year, and for a term of two years, and for a term of three years, and the successors of

each of said classes shall hold office for three years or until their successors are elected. The Board of Trustees of the University shall on the nomination of the Board of Missions for freedmen of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America annually elect five persons to fill the vacancies arising from expiration of the term of office for which any of said trustees shall have been elected; and vacancies due to any other cause shall be filled in like manner: *Provided, however*, that no professor or instructor in the University shall be elected to the office of trustee thereof, but the President of the University shall have a right to be present at all the meeting of the Board of Trustees and to speak on any subject that may be presented, bnt he shall not have the right to vote.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Board of Trustees shall have the power to elect a president, and professors, and tutors for the several colleges of the said University, upon the nomination of the Board of Missions for freedmen of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, and no professor or tutor shall be retained in the University who is not acceptable to the Board of Trustees and the said Board of Missions for freedmen, but the Board of Trustees shall report the election of professors in the theological department to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, and said assembly shall have the power to disapprove and annul the same.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the president and professors of said University, by and with the consent of the Board of Trustees, shall have the power of conferring all such degrees or marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred in college or universities.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Board of Trustees may, as often as they see proper according to rules by them to be prescribed,

elect out of their own number a president, whose office it shall be to preside over the meetings of said board, and and said board shall have the authority to appoint a treasurer, secretary and such other officers or servants as may by them be deemed necessary, to continue in office for such time and be succeeded by others in such manner as the said board shall direct; and not less than five of said Trustees shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; said treasurer shall give to said corporation a bond, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, with a penalty to be fixed and with sureties to be approved by said Board of Missions for freedmen.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall not be lawful for anv person to set up or continue any gaming table, or any device whatever for playing at any game of chance or hazard by whatever name called, or to receive or use any license to retail spirituous liquors, or otherwise to sell, give, or convey to any person or persons any intoxicating liquors within one mile of such university. and any person or persons who shall offend against the provision of this section or any of them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the whole amount of real and personal estate belonging to said corporation shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of one million of dollars, and said corporation shall be entitled to hold two hundred acres of land free from taxation.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted by the authorety aforesaid*, That so much of the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 10th day of February, A. D. 1877, entitled an act to incorporate the Biddle University, in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and all other acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed and that this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the Genaral Assembly read three times, and ratified this, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1887.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BIDDLE UNIVERSITY," ETC., RATIFIED THE EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN. (CHAPTER 145 OF PRIVATE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA, SESSION 1899.)

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That chapter seventeen (17) of the private laws of eghteen hundred an eighty-seven, being an act to amend an act, entitled "An Act to Incorporate The Biddle University," etc., ratified the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, be amended by adding thereto the following: That the Board of Trustees of said University are authorized and empowered to establish schools in the said University for the purpose of educating and qualifying students for any of the learned professions, including that of law and medicine: *Provided*, that the requirements for graduation of said school of medicine be approved by "the board [of] medical examiners of the State of North Carolina." Also to establish training schools in mechanics and agriculture, and to establish, carry on and conduct such other schools as are usual in the universities in the United States although express power so to do may not be specifically granted in this act.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified the 28th day of February, A. D. 1899.

~~COLLEGE FILE~~ ~~N.C. 152~~

RECEIVED JUL 3 1911 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

NC 152

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Name of institution. Biddle University.....

Location . . Charlotte N. C. . . . . .

For year ended . March 31 - 1911 . . . . . .

I PERMANENT FUNDS (Endowment)
(not including Funds Subject to Annuity)

Classification A. (Designated for)

1. General Maintenance. . . . . $ 9.600.00
2. Professorships . . . . . $ 2.000.00
3. Scholarships . . . . . $ 100.860.00
4. Library. . . . . $ 12.518.00
5. Other purposes:

   a. . . . . $
   b. . . . . $
   c. . . . . $
   d. . . . . $

Total $ 124.978.00

Classification B. (For what departments available)

1. College of Liberal Arts. . . . . .$ } 96422.00
2. Academy or Preparatory Department. . . . .$ }
3. Professional Departments:
   a. Law . . . . . .$
   b. Medicine. . . . . .$
   c. Theology. . . . . .$ 28 556.00
   d. Music . . . . . .$
   e. . . . . .$
   f. . . . . .$
   g. . . . . .$
4. Other Purposes:
   a. . . . . .$
   b. . . . . .$
   c. . . . . .$

Total $124,978.00

II PERMANENT FUNDS (How invested)
(Not including Funds subject to annuity)

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property . . . . . .$ 66.068

   b. on farm property . . . . . .$

2. Bonds . . . . . .$ 52.210

3. Stocks . . . . . .$ 6.700

4. Real Estate owned (not included in plant)

   a. City property. . . . . .$

   b. farms. . . . . .$

5. Other forms of investment:

   a. . . . . .$

   b. . . . . .$

   c. . . . . .$

6. Is any portion of the permanent funds invested in college buildings? If so;

   a. . . . . .$

   b. . . . . .$

   c. . . . . .$

Total $ 124.978.00

Of the above amount $. 124.978.00 . . . . . .is productive

Check items which are unproductive.

III FUNDS SUBJECT TO ANNUITY (Designated for)

1. General Maintenance

Amount. . . . . .$ 0

Average rate of interest paid ....%

2. Professorships

Amount. . . . . .$ 0

Average rate of interest paid ....%

3. Scholarships

Amount. . . . . .$ 0

Average rate of interest paid ....%

4. Library

Amount. . . . . .$ 0

Average rate of interest paid ....%

5. Other purposes

Amount. . . . . .$ 0

Average rate of interest paid ....%

6. Undesignated . . . . . .$ 0

Average rate of interest paid ....%

Total $ 0000000

IV THE PLANT

A Campus

Number of acres. . 70 . . . . . .

Cost . . . . . .$

Present Value. . . . . $ 70.000 00

B Buildings

(Give names or other designation)

	Cost	Present Value
1. Main Building & Contents . . . $		$ 60.190 00
2. Carter Hall . . . & . . " . . . . . $		$ 19.828 00
3. Logan Hall . . . & . . " . . . . . $		$ 5.200
4. Mc Nance Hall & . . " . . . . . $		$ 1.850
5. Heating Plant Building & . . " . . . $		$ 7.650
6. Presidents House . . . . . $		$ 4.000
7. Professor's House (Brown) . . . . $		$ 4.000
8. Professors . . . " . . . (Martin) . . . $		$ 2.000
9. Professors . . . " . . . (Jone) . . . $		$ 2.000
10. Professors . . . " . . . (Anderson) . . $		$ 2.000
11. Professors . . . " . . . (Russell) . . . $		$ 2.000
12. Professors . . . " . . . Douglass . . . $		$ 1.200
13. Industrial Building & contents $	13,200	$ 13.450 00
14. Barns 1000 00 . . . Stove Building 1000 00 . . . $		$ 2.000
15. Other Small buildings . . . . . $		$ 2.432
Total $		$ 130.000

C Equipment

Books in Library:

1. Number . . . . . 13,300 ?
2. Value. . . . . .$

Apparatus

1. Physical $
2. Chemical $
3. Biological $$
4. Other $_____ $

Museum. . . . . .$

Furniture . . . . . .$_____

Total $_____

TOTAL VALUE OF PLANT "A" "B" "C". . . . . .$

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY

1. Permanent Funds. . . . . .$ 124.978.00
2. Funds subject to annuity . . . . . .$ ——
3. The plant $200.000.00

Total $324.978.00

V INCOME (Current Account)
The College of Arts and Sciences only

1. From tuition (Cash only) . . . . . $ Tuition free.
2. From fees . . . . . $ Nothing.
3. From room rentals . . . . . $ Room rentals included in board account.
4. From Permanent Funds:
   - a. General. . . . . $ 148.20
   - b. Professorship. . . . . $ 47.00, President's chair.
   - c. Scholarship**. . . . . $ 1414.48
   - d. Library Funds. . . . . $ 388.56
   - e. Other Funds. . . . . $ 121.68 — $ 2119.92
5. From rent of property (not included in Plant or Permanent Funds). . . $ 0
6. From gifts (for current expenses only). . . . . $ 7941.82
7. Net profit on boarding department***. . . . . $ 0
8. Net profit on dormiteries***. . . . . $ 0
9. From other sources:(for current expenses only)
   - a. From Students direct on Self-support. . . . . $ 3,732.35
   - b. . . . . $
   - c. . . . . $

Total $ 13794.09

Notes: ** Give income from invested "scholarship funds" only and not tuition remitted:
*** Give net profit on (7) boarding department and (8) dormitories

VI EXPENDITURES (Current Account)
The College of Arts and Sciences only

1. Salaries: Administration. . . . $ 2,525.68 (Frontier University)
   Professors . . . . . $ 4,640.00
   Janitors and help. . . $ 441.12 (Frontier University)
   $ 8,606.80
2. Advertising . . . . . $ 47.84
3. Catalogue . . . . . $ 51.40
4. Light and heat. . . . . $ 766.08
5. Repairs . . . . . $ 445.52
6. Interest. . . . . $ 6.08
7. Insurance . . . . . $ 442.96
8. Taxes . . . . . $ 0
9. Loss on boarding department . . . . . $ 0
10. Other:
    a. Boarding Department. . . . . $ 5,273.70
    b. . . . . $
    c. . . . . $
    d. . . . . $
    e. . . . . $
    f. . . . . $
    Total $ 13620.38

Note:- Give Loss on boarding department. Do not include in other items.

VII REGARDING TUITION AND SCHOLARSHIPS
(College only)

1. Tuition charges, i.e., amount that would have been received if every student had paid tuition in cash. . . . . .$

2. Amount of tuition actually received in cash (not including receipts from scholarship funds). .$

3. Amount of receipts from scholarship funds regarded as tuition, i.e., paid for tuition either through the students or directly to the treasury of the college . . . . . .$

4. On what basis or conditions are scholarship funds granted to students.

According to the need and worthiness of students.

5. For what reasons and on what conditions were tuition charges remitted, (if any were remitted).

VIII ADDITIONS TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT DURING YEAR
(Include all receipts the principal of which is not intended for current use)

1. Cash . . . . . $ 1256.00
2. Stocks . . . . . $
3. Bonds. . . . . $
4. Land . . . . . $
5. Other. Mortgages. . . . . $ 6068.00

Total $ 7324.00

The above receipts for Capital Account were applied as follows

1. Construction of Buildings. . . . . $
2. Increase of endowment. . . . . $ 7324.00
3. Payment of indebtedness. . . . . $
4. Other purposes:
   a. . . . . $
   b. . . . . $
   c. . . . . $
   d. . . . . $
   e. . . . . $

Total $ 7324.00

IX ANNUAL DEFICITS IN CURRENT ACCOUNT

Year 1905. . . . . $

1906. . . . . $

1907. . . . . $

1908. . . . . $

1909. . . . . $

1910. . . . . $

1911. . . . . $

1912. . . . . $

X INDEBTEDNESS

1. Current Account. . . . . .$
   (Accumulated Annual Deficits)

2. Has any portion of the Permanent Funds (endowment) been used for Current Expenses or for Buildings: If so No.

   a. For Current Expenses. . . . . .$

   b. For Buildings . . . . . .$

   c. Other Purposes. . . . . .$

3. Other indebtedness.. . . . . .$_____

Total $_____

Form of Indebtedness

a. Mortgages . . . . . .$

b. Corporation Notes given . . . . . .$

c. Personal Notes given. . . . . .$

d. Unsecured . . . . . .$

e. Other forms . . . . . .$_____

Total $

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Income (Current Account)
Academy or Preppratory Department

1. From tuition (Cash only). . . . . .$
2. From fees . . . . . .$
3. From room rentals . . . . . .$
4. From permanent funds:
   - a. General . . . . . $ 74.10
   - b. Professorships ** . . $ 23.50, President's Chair.
   - c. Scholarships. . . . . $ 707.24
   - d. Library Funds . . . . $ 194.28
   - e. Other Funds . . . . . $ 60.84
   - $ 1059.96
5. From rent of property . . . . . .$
6. From gifts(for current expenses only . . . . . .$ 4429.53
7. Net profit on boarding department***. . . . . .$
8. Net profit on dormitories***. . . . . .$
9. From other sources: (for current expenses only)
   - a. From students ~~direct for self support~~ . . . . . .$ 2,852.69
   - b. . . . . .$
   - c. . . . . .$
   - d. . . . . .$

Total $ 8342.18

Notes:-** Give income from invested "scholarship funds" only and not tuition remitted.
*** Give net profit on (7) boarding department
(8) dormitories

Expenditures (Current Account)
Academy or Preparatory Department

1. Salaries: Administration	$ 2,192.84 (For the entire University)	
Professors	$ 3,400.00	
Janitors and help	$ 220.56	
		$ 4,413.40
2. Advertising		$ 13.92
3. Catalogue		$ 25.70
4. Light and heat		$ 383.04
5. Repairs		$ 222.76
6. Interest		$ 3.04
7. Insurance		$ 221.40
8. Taxes		$
9. Loss on boarding department		$
10. Other:		
a. Boarding Department		$ 2636.85
b.		$
c.		$
d.		$
e.		$
f.		$
Total		$ 7920.11

Note: Give Loss on boarding department. Do not include in other items.

Name of Institution ..... Biddle University

Location ..... Charlotte, N. C.

Date ..... March 31, 1911.

FACULTY

A. Giving entire time to Collegiate Classes

	Men	Women
1. Professors	4	
2. Adjunct Professors		
3. Assistant Professors		
4. Instructors		
5.		
6.		
Total	4	

Note:- Do not include preparatory Department in Class A.

B. Giving part time to Collegiate Classes and part time to other Departments.

	Men	Women
1. Professors	4	
2. Adjunct Professors		
3. Assistant Professors		
4. Instructors		
5.		
6.		
Total	4	

STUDENTS DOING FULL REGULAR WORK IN THE FOUR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE CLASSES.

YEAR		SENIOR			JUNIOR			SOPHOMORE			FRESHMAN			TOTAL		
		Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total
1901-02	Men	15		15	21		21	26		26	34		34	96		96
	Women															
	Total			15			21			26			34			96
1902-03	Men	18		18	20		20	31		31	41		41	110		110
	Women															
	Total			18			20			31			41			110
1903-04	Men	15		15	29		29	29		29	34		34	107		107
	Women															
	Total			15			29			29			34			107
1904-05	Men	25		25	26		26	26		26	43		43	120		120
	Women															
	Total			25			26			26			43			120
1905-06	Men	24		24	19		19	24		24	30		30	97		97
	Women															
	Total			24			19			24			30			97
1906-07	Men	14		14	17		17	20		20	30		30	81		81
	Women															
	Total			14			17			20			30			81
1907-08	Men	13		13	13		13	25		25	34		34	85		85
	Women															
	Total			13	13		13			25			34			85
1908-09	Men	11		11	21		21	29		29	26		26	87		87
	Women															
	Total			11			21			29			26			87
1909-10	Men	21		21	27		27	18		18	37		37	103		103
	Women															
	Total			21			27			18			37			103
1910-11	Men	26		26	16		17	27		26	47		47	116		116
	Women															
	Total			26			16			27			47			116

~~COLLEGE FILE~~
NC-152
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 5 1922
ANSWERED

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Name of Institution . Biddle University

Location . . . . . Charlotte, N. C. . . . .

For year ended . . . . . June 30, 1921. .

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I PERMANENT FUNDS (endowment)
(not including funds subject to annuity)

Classification A. (Designated for)

1. General Maintenance . . . . . $ 24,349.
2. Professorships . . . . . $
3. Scholarships . . . . . $ 41,625.
4. Library . . . . . $ 12,500.
5. Other Purposes:
   a. Presidents Chair . . . . $ 2,000.
   b. . . . . $
   c. . . . . $
   d. . . . . $

Total $ 80,474

Classification B. (For what departments available)

1. College of Liberal Arts . . . . . $ 35,766.22
2. Academy or Preparatory Department . . . $ 31,295.44
3. Professional Departments:
   a. Law . . . . . $
   b. Medicine . . . . . $
   c. Theology . . . . . $ 13,412.34
   d. Music . . . . . $
   e. . . . . $
   f. . . . . $
   g. . . . . $
4. Other Purposes:
   a. . . . . $
   b. . . . . $
   c. . . . . $

Total $ 80474.00

Classification B. (For what departments available)

1. College of Liberal Arts . . . . . $ 35,766.22
2. Academy or Preparatory Department . . . $ 31,295.44
3. Professional Departments:
   a. Law . . . . . $
   b. Medicine . . . . . $
   c. Theology . . . . . $ 13,412.34
   d. Music . . . . . $
   e. . . . . $
   f. . . . . $
   g. . . . . $
4. Other Purposes:
   a. . . . . $
   b. . . . . $
   c. . . . . $

Total $ 80474.00

No data at the office of the School.
These funds are received and handled by the Board of Missions for Freedmen-
506-510 Bessemer Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

II PERMANENT FUNDS (Endowment)
(Not including Funds subject to Annuity)

How Invested

1. Real Estate Mortgages:
   - a. on city property . . . . . $
   - b. on farm property . . . . . $
2. Bonds . . . . . $
3. Stocks . . . . . $
4. Real Estate owned (not included in plant)
   - a. city property . . . . . $
   - b. farms . . . . . $
5. Other forms of investment:
   - a. . . . . $
   - b. . . . . $
   - c. . . . . $
6. Is any portion of the permanent funds invested in college buildings? If so, itemize below:
   - a. . . . . $
   - b. . . . . $
   - c. . . . . $_____

Total $_____

Of the above amount $ is productive

Check items which are unproductive

Notice Statement at top of page 3

III PERMANENT FUNDS (Endowment)
(Not including Funds subject to Annuity)

Unproductive

Notice statement at top of page 3

IV INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT FOR YEAR REPORTED

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property . . . . . $

   b. on farm property . . . . . $

2. Bonds . . . . . $

3. Stocks . . . . . $

4. Real Estate owned (not included in plant)

   a. city property . . . . . $

   b. farms . . . . . $

5. Other forms of investments:

   a. . . . . $

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $

6. If any portion of the permanent funds is invested in College buildings state what income, if any, was realized or allowed.

   a. . . . . $

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $_____

   Total $_____

Was the above amount actually received during the year, or were items which had accrued and were unpaid included? If the latter, what did they amount to? $_____

Notice statement at top of page .3

V OTHER PROPERTY
(Not designated for endowment
and not included in plant)

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property . . . . . $

   b. on farm property . . . . . $

2. Bonds . . . . . $

3. Stocks . . . . . $

4. Real Estate owned (not including plant)

   a. city property . . . . . $

   b. farms . . . . . $

5. Other forms of investment:

   a. . . . . $

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $_____

Total $_____

Of the above amount $ is productive

From what sources was the above property derived? From unrestricted gifts, or from investments of surplus income, or what?

On following page give itemized statement of <u>unproductive</u> funds, with reasons why unproductive.

Notice statement at top of page 37

VI OTHER PROPERTY
(Not designated for endowment
and not included in plant)

Unproductive

Notice Statement at top of page 8 3

VII INCOME FROM OTHER PROPERTY FOR YEAR REPORTED

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

    a. on city property . . . . . $

    b. on farm property . . . . . $

2. Bonds . . . . . $

3. Stocks . . . . . $

4. Real Estate owned (not including plant)

    a. city property . . . . . $

    b. farms . . . . . $

5. Other forms of investments:

    a. . . . . $

    b. . . . . $

    c. . . . . $_____

Total $_____

Was the above income used for the general purposes of the institution?

Notice statement at top of page 39

VIII FUNDS SUBJECT TO ANNUITY (Designated for)

		Rate of Interest Paid
1. General Maintenance		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
2. Professorships		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
3. Scholarships		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
4. Library		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
5. Other purposes		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
6. Undesignated		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
Total annuities paid each year	$	%
Average rate of interest paid		%
Total income from annuity investments	$	
Surplus or deficit	$	

Notice statement at top of page 3

IX FUNDS SUBJECT TO ANNUITY

How Invested

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property . . . . . $

   b. on farm property . . . . . $

2. Bonds . . . . . $

3. Stocks . . . . . $

4. Real Estate owned (not included in plant)

   a. city property . . . . . $

   b. farms . . . . . $

5. Other forms of investment:

   a. . . . . $

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $

6. Is any portion of these funds invested in college buildings? If so, itemize below.

   a. . . . . $

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $_____

   Total $_____

Of the above amount $ is productive

On following page give itemized statement of unproductive annuity funds, with reasons why unproductive.

Notice statement at top of page 3

X FUNDS SUBJECT TO ANNUITY

Unproductive

Notice Statement at top of page 3

XI INCOME FROM ANNUITY FUNDS FOR YEAR REPORTED

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property . . . . . $

   b. on farm property . . . . . $

2. Bonds . . . . . $

3. Stocks . . . . . $

4. Real Estate owned (not included in plant)

   a. city property . . . . . $

   b. farms . . . . . $

5. Other forms of investment:

   a. . . . . $

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $

6. Is any portion of these funds invested in college buildings? If so, itemize below:

   a. . . . . $

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $_____

   Total $_____

Was the above amount actually received during the year, or were items which had accrued and were unpaid included? If the latter, what did they amount to? . . . . . $

XII THE PLANT

A Campus

Number of Acres 80

Cost . . . . . $

Present Value . . . . . $ 160,000.

B Buildings

(Give name or other designation)

	Cost	Present Value
1. Administration Building .	$ 60,000.	$ 75,000.
2. Carter Hall. (Dormitory).	$ 30,000.	$ 40,000.
* 3. Industrial Building .	$ 25,000.	$ 30,000.
4. Mc. Yance Hall. (Dormitory)	$ 1,500.	$ 1,500
5. Logan Hall. (Dining Hall)	$ 4,000.	$ 2,000.
6. Presidents House . .	$ 6,000.	$ 8,000.
7. Six Professors Cottages	$ 24,000.	$ 30,000.
8. Library	$ 15,000.	$ 20,000.
9. Two Barns	$ 3,500.	$ 1,500.
10. One Student House	$ 600.	$ 400.
11. Potato House	$ 150.	$ 200.
12. Lavatory	$ 150.	$ 150.
13. Heating Plant . .	$ 5,000.	$ 3,000.
14.	$	$
Total	$ 174,900.	$ 211,750.

Question: Are the Campus and Buildings carried on your books at "Cost" or "Present Value"?

* This Building with all of its equipment namely. Mechanical $9,338.00, science $3,500, Dining room and Kitchen $2,000. was recently destroyed By Fire.

C EQUIPMENT

Books in Library:

1. Number 10,000
2. Value . . . . . $ 10,000.

Apparatus

Entire Equipment destroyed by fire.

1. Physical . . . . . $ 1,000.
2. Chemical . . . . . $ 2,300.
3. Biological . . . . . $ 200.
4. Other Mechanical . . $ 9,338 $ 12,838.

Museum . . . . . $

Furniture . . . . . $ 12,799

Total $ 35,637

TOTAL VALUE OF PLANT "A" "B" "C" . . . . . $ 407,387.

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY

1. Permanent Funds . . . . . $ 80,474
2. Other Property . . . . . $
3. Funds subject to annuity . . . . . $
4. The Plant . . . . . $ 407,387

Total $ 487,861

XIII INCOME (Current Account)

The College of Arts and Sciences only

1. From tuition (Cash only, not including income from scholarship funds) . . . . $ 233.30,

2. From fees . . . . . $

3. From Permanent Funds (for College only):

   a. General . . . . . $

   b. Professorship . . . . . $

   *c. Scholarship . Board of Missions for Freedmen . . $ 21,226.89

   d. Library Funds . . . . . $ 36.84

   e. Other Funds . . . . . $_____ $ 21,263.73

**4. Net income from funds subject to annuity. . . . . $

5. From other property (not included in plant or Permanent Funds). . . . . $

6. From gifts (for current expenses only) . . . . . $

***7. Net profit on boarding department . . . . . $

***8. Net profit on dormitories . . . . . $

9. From other sources (for current expenses only):

   a. Presbyterian Board of Education $ 736.84

   b. Board of Missions for Freedmen $ 647.96

   c. War of M.C.A. Scholarships $ 509.16

   d. Miscellaneous $ 899.14

   e. Students for Board & Lodging $ 6080.35 $ 8,873.45

Total $ 11,270.51

* Give income from invested "Scholarship Funds" only and not tuition remitted.

** Give net income after payments to annuitants.

*** Give net profit on (7) boarding department, and (8) dormitories.

XIV INCOME (Current Account) - DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN COLLEGIATE

(List Departments) . . . . . .

1. From tuition (cash only, not including scholarship funds) . . . . . $ 399.95

2. From fees . . . . . $

3. From Permanent Funds

   a. General . . . . . $

   b. Professorship . . . . . $

   *c. Scholarship Freedmen . . $ 3646.11

   d. Library Funds Freedmen . $ 63.16

   e. Other Funds . . . . . $_____ $ 3709.27

**4. Net income from funds subject to annuity. . . . $

5. From other property (not included in plant or Permanent Funds) . . . . . $

6. From gifts (for current expenses only) . . . . $

***7. Net profit on boarding department . . . . . $

***8. Net profit on dormitories . . . . . $

9. From other sources (for current expenses only):

   a. Presbyterian Board of Education $ 1,263.16
   B. Board of missions for Freedmen - 1,110.79
   C. W. War G. W.C.A. Scholarships . $ 872.84
   D. miscellaneous - - - - 4,541.37
   Students for Board & Lodging. $10,423.32 $ 13,211.68

Total $ 19,320.90

* Give income from invested "Scholarship Funds" only and not tuition remitted.
** Give net income after payments to annuitants.
*** Give net profit on (7) boarding department, and (8) dormitories.

XV EXPENDITURES (Current Account)
The College of Arts and Sciences only

1. Administration		$ 1,025.54 *
2. Instruction		$ 8,274.37 *
3. Scholarships paid in cash from Scholarship Funds		$ 509.16
4. Janitors and help		$ 510.33
5. Advertising		$ 35.37
6. Catalogue		$ 166.57
7. Light and heat (including wages of engineers and firemen)		$ 1120.50
8. Repairs		$ 920.82
9. Interest		$
10. Insurance		$
11. Taxes and special assessments on educational plant only		$
*12. Loss on boarding department		$
13. Books for Library		$ 36.84
14. Apparatus: Chemistry	$ 589.47	
Physics	$ 257.89	
Biology	$ 73.69	$ 921.05
15. Other: a. Land Cultivation		$ 642.51
b. Supplies for Boarding Dept.		$ 5049.91
c. Miscellaneous		$ 1250.91
Total		$ 20,474.19

*Note: Give loss on boarding department. Do not include in other items.

Note: Total salaries and wages for the year included in above:

Administration . . . . . $
Instruction . . . . . $
Janitors and other help . . $

* Money for Administration and instruction did not pass through treasury of school but was paid direct by Board of Missions for Freedmen.

XVI EXPENDITURES (Current Account) - DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN COLLEGIATE

(List Departments) . . . . . .

1. Administration		$ 1,758.06 *
2. Instruction		$ 14,184.63 *
3. Scholarships paid in cash from Scholarship Funds . .		$ 872.84
4. Janitors and help		$ 874.84
5. Advertising		$ 60.63
6. Catalogue		$ 285.54
7. Light and heat (including wages of engineers and firemen) .		$ 1938.01
8. Repairs		$ 1578.56
9. Interest		$
10. Insurance Paid direct by Board of Missions for Freed		$
11. Taxes and special assessments on educational plant only .		$
*12. Loss on boarding department		$
13. Books for Library		$ 63.16
14. Apparatus: Chemistry	$ 1010.52	
Physics	$ 442.10	
Biology	$ 126.33	$ 1578.95
15. Other: a. Land Cultivation		$ 1101.97
b. Supplies for Boarding Dept.		$ 8656.99
c. Miscellaneous		$ 2144.41
Total		$ 33,098.59

*Note: Give loss on boarding department. Do not include in other items

Note: Total salaries and wages for the year included in above:

Administration.	$
Instruction	$
Janitors and other help . .	$
	$

* Money for administration and instruction did not pass through treasury of school but was paid directly by Board of Missions for Freedmen.

XVII REGARDING TUITION AND SCHOLARSHIPS
(College only)

Boarding students are not required to pay tuition. Day students pay for tuition $3 per month.

1. Tuition charges, i.e., amount that would have been received if every student had paid tuition in cash . . . . . $

Day students 2. Amount of tuition actually received in cash (Not including receipts from scholarship funds) $ 1,190.00

3. Amount of receipts from scholarship funds regarded as tuition, i.e., paid for tuition either through the students or directly to the treasury of the College . . . . . $

4. On what basis or conditions are scholarship funds granted to students?

Scholarships are granted on basis of the students actual needs and worthiness, on condition that same will be withdrawn whenever in the opinion of the Faculty the deportment of the student does not justify its continuance.

5. For what reasons and on what conditions were tuition charges remitted (if any were remitted)?

XVIII ADDITIONS TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT DURING YEAR
(Include all receipts the principal of which is not intended for current use)

1. Cash . . . . . $
2. Stocks . . . . . $
3. Bonds . . . . . $
4. Land . . . . . $
5. Other . . . . . $_____

Total $_____

The above receipts for capital account were for the following purposes:

1. Construction of buildings . . . . . $
2. Increase of endowment . . . . . $
3. Payment of capital indebtedness . . . . . $
4. Other purposes:
   a. . . . . $
   b. . . . . $
   c. . . . . $
   d. . . . . $
   e. . . . . $_____

Total $_____

<u>Question</u>: Have they all been so applied?

XIX ANNUAL SURPLUS AND DEFICITS IN CURRENT ACCOUNT

None

	Surplus	Deficits
Year 1911	$	$
1912	$	$
1913	$	$
1914	$	$
1915	$	$
1916	$	$
1917	$	$
1918	$	$
1919	$	$
1920	$	$
1921	$	$

XX INDEBTEDNESS

1. Current Account (Accumulated Annual Deficits) . $

2. Has any portion of the Permanent Funds (endowment) been used for Current Expenses or for Buildings; if so, itemize below? no.

   a. For Current Expenses . . . . . $

   b. For Buildings . . . . . $

   c. Other Purposes . . . . . $

3. Other Indebtedness:

   a. . . . . $

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $_____

   Total $_____

<u>Form of Indebtedness</u> none

   a. Mortgages . . . . . $

   b. Corporation Notes given . . . . . $

   c. Personal Notes given . . . . . $

   d. Open Accounts . . . . . $

   e. Cash Overdraft . . . . . $

   f. Other forms:

      a) . . . . . $

      b) . . . . . $

      c) . . . . . $_____

      Total $_____

F A C U L T Y

A. Giving entire time to Collegiate Classes

	Men	Women
1. Professors	6	
2. Associate Professors		
3. Assistant Professors		
4. Instructors		
5.		
	6	

Note: Do not include Preparatory Department in Class A

B. Giving part time to Collegiate Classes and part time to other Departments.

	Men	Women
1. Professors	2	
2. Associate Professors		
3. Assistant Professors		
4. Instructors		
5.		
	2	

C. Other Departments (not included above)

Dept		Men	Women
1. "Preparatory"	{Full time Prof.}	4	
2. " "	{Part " " "}	1	
3. Theological	{Full time "}	2	
4. " "	{Part " "}	3	
5. Mechanical & Agricultural Depts.		3	
		13	

TOTAL TEACHING STAFF; Men . 19 . ; Women . . . ; Total 19

STUDENTS DOING FULL REGULAR WORK IN THE FOUR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE CLASSES.

YEAR		SENIOR			JUNIOR			SOPHOMORE			FRESHMAN			TOTAL		
		Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total
1913-14	Men	19			28			25			45					
	Women															
	Total			19			28			25			45			
1914-15	Men	27			23			38			44					117
	Women															
	Total			27			23			38			44			132
1915-16	Men	22			36			41			33					
	Women															
	Total			22			36			41			33			132
1916-17	Men	35			34			35			23					
	Women															132
	Total			35			34			35			23			
1917-18	Men	32			28			19			32					
	Women															
	Total			32			28			19			32			111
1918-19	Men	17			13			25			53					
	Women															
	Total			17			13			25			53			108
1919-20	Men	22			25			21			25					
	Women															
	Total			22			25			21			25			93
1920-21	Men	25			20			22			20					
	Women															
	Total			25			20			22			20			87
1921-22	Men	22			18			16			19					
	Women															
	Total			22			18			16			19			75
1922-23	Men															
	Women															
	Total															

20 QUESTIONS!

Answered about...

The Johnson C. Smith Development Program

1. What is the Johnson C. Smith Development Program?

The objective of the Development Program is

(a) To acquaint the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding area, the churches in the related synods and the Alumni with the program and services rendered by the university.

(b) To present the needs of the university in the matter of buildings, facilities, equipment and personnel in order to maintain its standards and to enable it to meet the increased demands for service.

(c) To inaugurate a long term program of development that will challenge the interest, loyalty and financial support of the church, alumni, student body, parents and friends of the University.

(d) To set up plans and an organization to secure funds to meet the immediate and imperative needs of the University in the critical years just ahead.

2. Why is this necessary?

The University has had no new buildings since 1940. Its present buildings, with the exception of Duke Hall, a dormitory for girls built in 1940, were designed to accommodate 300 men students. In 1932, women students were admitted in response to urgent requests. The total enrollment has increased from 337 in 1930 to 691 in 1950. This is an increase of 105% in numbers but with co-educational requirements, it has meant a much greater over-loading of facilities. The present enrollment is 380 men and 280 women, total 660.

3. Is a decrease in enrollment anticipated due to the world situation?

No. With an increased interest in higher education and the greatly increased birthrate, no slacking but an increase in enrollment is predicted. The University is stepping up its en-

trance requirements and the quality of its courses to keep abreast with the demands of the times for more highly trained and competent leadership.

4. What facilities are needed now?

There are three urgent needs—

(a) *A New Gymnasium-Auditorium* with enlarged facilities to accommodate the present student body and provide adequate facilities for the physical education, health and athletic program. Such a structure would also provide auditorium space to take care of large groups, religious and educational, that ask to meet on the campus. Such groups often bring 1000 visitors to the school. This would supplement the present gym which is entirely inadequate but still useful. It was built to accommodate a student body of 300 men.

(b) *A Central Heating Plant.* The present equipment is obsolete, inadequate and badly worn. Its lack of capacity has made it necessary to have a separate heating plant for each new building as it has been added to the campus. This is needlessly expensive and an extra fire hazard. A new plant, able to supply the entire campus, with a certain reserve for new buildings and for emergencies, clearly is called for.

(c) *A Seminary Building.* The Theological Seminary is the focal point of the University. It has furnished ministers for more than one-half of all the Presbyterian pulpits of the Negro churches in this area and many in churches of other denominations. The Seminary classes are crowded into small classrooms in the Liberal Arts building with insufficient space for offices and library. The special library is housed in a small frame cottage which is not fireproof. A fund of $33,400 has already been secured *toward* this building.

(d) Other needs for future consideration are:

(1) Renovation and improvement of Administration Building and men's dormitories.

(2) Dormitory addition for girls.

(3) Increased facilities for Science Hall, Library, and Dining Hall.

(4) General endowment increased to provide cost of living advances in salaries of faculty and to strengthen teaching and administrative staff.

(5) Improvement of campus including teachers' cottages and president's home.

5. What is the economic importance of the University to Charlotte?

Careful and conservative studies within the past 2 years indicate that the University, its students and faculty spend a mimimum of $1000 annually per student enrolled. As the college makes most of its purchases in Charlotte, this means that some $650,000.00 annually are spent with Charlotte merchants and business firms that might not otherwise be spent here. In addition several thousand visitors annually come to the campus for meetings, sports and conferences, many of whom shop in Charlotte stores while here. In 10 years this would total over $6,000,000. This does not include the Summer School which brings to the Campus annually 400 or more students for terms of six to nine weeks.

6. Has Charlotte ever shown any tangible appreciation of that fact?

In addition to the gift of the original plot of land by Col. Wm. R. Myers, Mr. James B. Duke of Charlotte in 1924 gave an endowment to the institution estimated at around one million dollars, one of the largest single gifts ever made to a Negro college. Some other citizens, as individuals, have made contributions but there has been no general or civic recognition such as is now getting under way through the Development Program.

7. What contribution does the University make culturally?

Here are some interesting facts—

498 Smith Alumni live in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

62 Smith Alumni teach in Charlotte public schools.

56 Smith Alumni teach in Mecklenburg County schools.

6 Physicians, 4 dentists, 9 social workers, 16 postal employees, 4 police officers and 25 ministers in Charlotte are Smith Alumni.

All freshmen student nurses at Good Samaritan Hospital take their academic work at Smith University.

The community looks to the faculty of the university for leadership and help in many ways. The cultural, religious and social contributions it makes to the community cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents.

8. How does the University rank Scholastically?

Johnson C. Smith University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a class "A" college. It is a member of the Association of American Colleges, American Council on Education, American Medical Association, American Association of Theological Schools, Council on Theological Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. and the Presbyterian College Union.

9. From where do the students come?

The distribution last year was as follows:

		By Denominations	
North Carolina	484		
(Mecklenburg Co.	239)		
South Carolina	86	Presbyterian	226
Virginia	38	Baptist	218
Georgia	23	Methodist	152
Florida	13	Catholic	15
Pennsylvania	28	Episcopalian	11
New York	16	A.M.E. Zion	11
21 other states and countries	1-9 each	All others	124

10. When was Johnson C. Smith University founded?

The school was started in 1867, as Biddle Memorial Institute, named in honor of the husband of Mrs. Mary D. Biddle, who gave the first large contribution, $1,400. Later it became Biddle University.

11. Why was the name changed?

When the school was at the crossroads financially, between 1921 and 1929, Mrs. Johnson C. Smith contributed $400,000 for buildings and $302,500 for endowment. In recognition of this generous gift, the name was changed in 1923 to Johnson C. Smith University.

12. Who controls the University?

The University, while related to the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., is under the independent control of a Board of 15 Trustees, 5 of whom are alumni. One Charlotte man has been invited to serve on the Board and it is under consideration to increase the size of the board which will permit several more to be elected. An advisory committee of prominent local citizens, it is hoped, will become a permanent committee to work and counsel with the university.

13. How is the University financed?

The annual Operating Budget of the university in round figures is $450,000. Of this amount, $142,000 comes from tuitions and fees, $64,500 from the Duke Endowment, $24,500 from the university's own endowment, $44,000 from gifts chiefly through the United Negro College Fund and the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. Benevolences and $176,000 from activities of the school, such as dormitories, food service, printing, bookstore and other items.

14. How do educational costs and student fees compare?

The present student fees are $500 annually for a student living on the campus and $200.00 for those living at home. The University spends approximately $210 more annually on each student enrolled than is received in tuition and fees. With increasing costs and shrinking returns on endowment funds it has been increasingly difficult to balance the budget. In few of the 1800 colleges and universities of the United States does a student pay the entire cost of his education—a fact that hundreds of them do not know or appreciate.

15. Is there any indebtedness?

None. The school has operated on a balanced budget for the past 25 or more years. It has been the policy to "cut the garment to fit the cloth."

16. What part will Negroes have in the Development Program?

An organization is at work among the four Negro synods related to the college. An alumni organization in 30 areas is in process of formation to contact personally every available alumnus. A joint campaign in the Charlotte area will contact the Alumni and friends of the University among the business and professional men and women.

17. How much money is needed to meet the immediate objective?

Preliminary estimates indicate that a suitable Gymnasium-Auditorium could be built for approximately $300,000. This has been set as the minimum goal of the present campaign. Increasing building costs might run this figure somewhat higher.

18. What is meant by "shares"?

A share is an attractive unit of giving. It is much easier to suggest to a person that he take a share or a certain number of shares than to name a specific amount of dollars. The names of all contributors of a share or more will be inscribed on a great bronze tablet in the new building. The share value has been placed at $100.00 payable over a period of 30 months or about "A Dime a Day."

19. Is a share a minimum or maximum gift?

Indeed it is not. To raise such a large amount of money, many gifts of multiple shares will be required. For some this may mean a gift of 50 or 100 shares or more. For others it may mean a gift of only 1 share or even less. Each will give according to how God has prospered him and how he values the worth of Johnson C. Smith University.

20. Are contributions to Johnson C. Smith University deductible from Income Tax?

Yes. Such gifts constitute a legal deduction from Federal Income Tax returns up to 15% of adjusted gross income for individuals and 5% of net income for corporations. All contributions may be paid over a period of 30 months—10 quarters or 2½ years. This enables the tax deduction to be spread over 3 tax years.

LIST OF "FIRSTS"
JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

1. *Only* Presbyterian co-ed college for Negroes in North Carolina.

2. *First* Negro college in North Carolina to be accredited by Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (1930).

3. *First* Seminary in the state to require graduation from an accredited college for admission. (1935).

4. *First* Negro Institution in America to have a chapter of Alpha Phi Omega—national service fraternity of Boy Scouts of America (1947).

5. Furnished, two years ago—*first* Negro teacher for China under the Presbyterian Church—U. S. A. (1948).

6. *First* Negro college in state to have a Gymnasium (1928).

7. *First* college football game in the world between Negro schools held at Johnson C. Smith University (1892).

8. *First* Negro with rank of U. S. Ambassador (Liberia) is Johnson C. Smith graduate.

9. *First* Negro institution founded by white leadership to recognize and install Negro leadership (1891).

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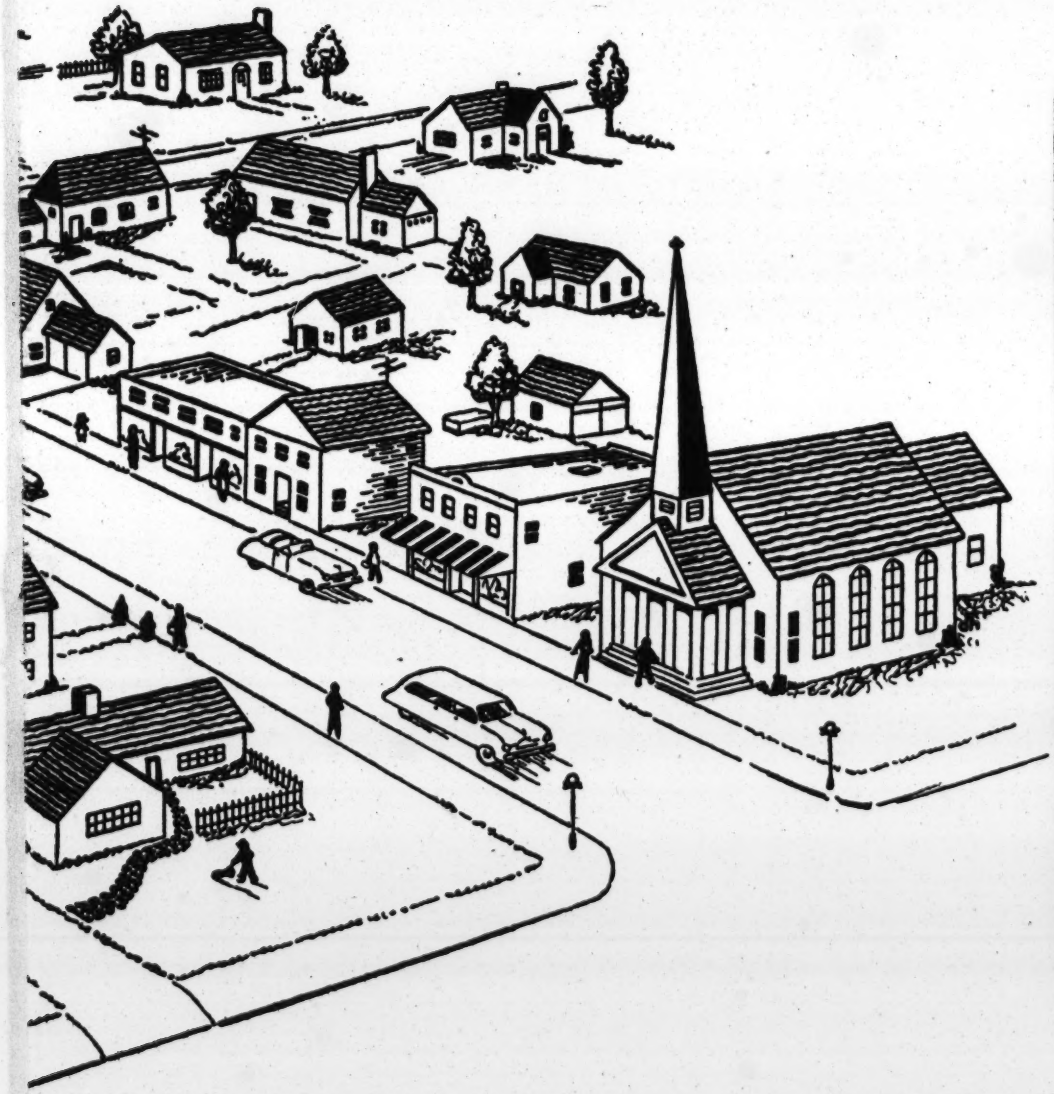
AN OVERLOOKED ELEMENT of COMMUNITY PROSPERITY AND WELL BEING



BIDDLE MEMORIAL HALL
JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Erected 1883

Published in December, 1950
by order of the Board of Trustees

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina

AN OVERLOOKED ELEMENT IN COMMUNITY WELL-BEING AND PROSPERITY

The prosperity of any community or region has an essential element which is sometimes overlooked by men and women who are otherwise alert to the factors of community well-being.

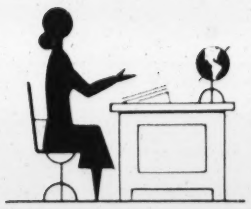
This element is the educational level of the Negro population.

Not only economic, but civic, cultural, intellectual, and moral factors are affected by this element.

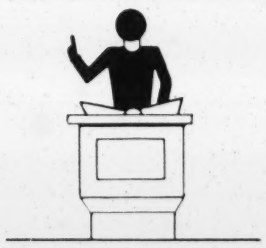
As for Charlotte and the surrounding region of the Carolinas, Johnson C. Smith University, the first "Class A" College for Negroes in North Carolina is a powerful, radiating influence for good citizenship and good business.

To all beneficiaries and friends of the University—the alumni, the members of supporting church groups, and, in fact, every far-sighted citizen who has at heart the welfare and prosperity of this city and region—the following pages are addressed.

From The Halls Of Johnson C. Smith University . . .



Have come over 2,000 teachers, 118 of them now in Charlotte and Mecklenberg County schools.



Have come over 50 per cent of the ministers of Negro Presbyterian churches in this area.

Have come over 300 physicians and dentists, 10 of them now in Charlotte and vicinity.

Have come 100 social workers, 9 of them now in Charlotte and vicinity.

Education Means Prosperity . . .

The fact that degrees of prosperity and educational levels go hand in hand is well established. It is evident on the international scale. Denmark, for example, with scanty natural resources but a high level of education, has a far higher standard of living than, say, Yugoslavia which, despite far greater natural wealth, has a rudimentary school system and a largely poverty-stricken population.

In the United States, the same relationship can be demonstrated. Studies* have shown that per capita retail sales tend to be higher or lower according to the relative amount and quality of the schooling of all the elements of the population. In ten cities where 59% of the people reached high school or beyond, the per capita retail sales in 1940 averaged $460; in ten other cities where only 34% had high school educations, the average was $350; and so on, higher or lower. Iowa, with the fewest illiterates, has more farmers who own their own farms; Louisiana, the most illiterate state in 1920, has the fewest farm owners.** Illiterate localities are the poorest purchasers of farm animals, machinery, paint, clocks, and clothing. Cities with low levels of education are correspondingly low in telephone service, rents, and magazine circulation — to name three common indexes of prosperity.

From every angle, the conclusion is: BETTER EDUCATION MEANS BETTER BUSINESS.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY is the source of an impressive proportion of the educational opportunities open to Negroes in the Carolinas. Not only does it prepare its graduates for the Christian ministry, business, graduate work in many fields, admission to professional schools in law, medicine and others, but through the many teachers who have been trained here, its influence is multiplied a thousandfold. In the public schools of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County alone, there are 118 teachers and administrators who are graduates of this University. Hence, it is the literal truth that Johnson C. Smith has been and is a major factor in the upgrading of the educational level of the very considerable Negro population in this region. By the same token, the University should be recognized as an important factor in the rising level of prosperity in this trading area.

* Published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

** Statement by Dr. William J. Cooper, former Commissioner of Education for the United States, Washington, D. C.

New Earning Power . . .

The added earning power which is created by the added skills, wisdom, and general ability resulting from a college education is greater than most people realize. Taking the nation as a whole, a careful survey* reveals that a college graduate will earn during his or her lifetime an average of $72,000 more than one whose education stopped with high school.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY is thus pouring added earning power into its home community and entire region at an impressive rate. With 150 or more seniors graduating each year, it can be computed that the lifetime earnings of a ten-year crop of graduates (even if you discount the national average by half) will amount

DR. HARDY LISTON, PRESIDENT

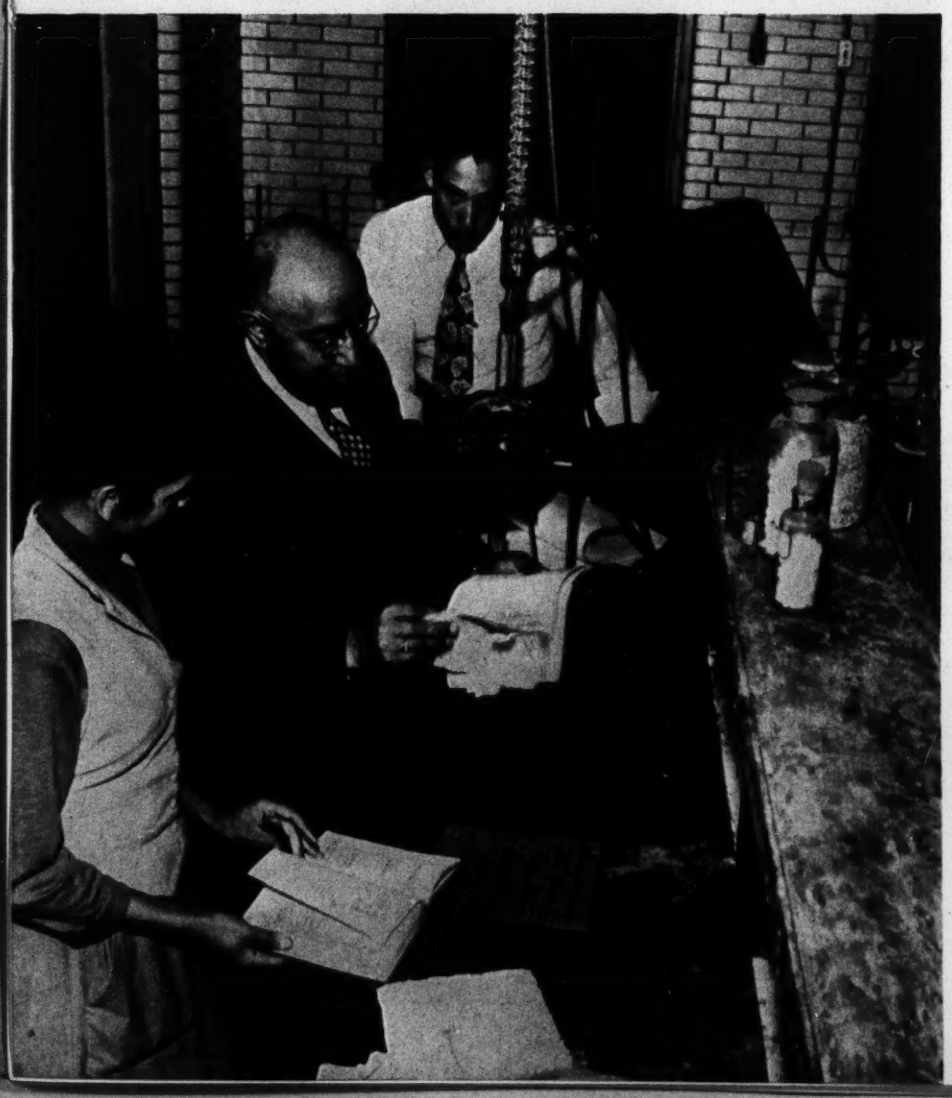
* Published by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

to the amazing total of over Fifty Million Dollars over and above what they would have been able to earn if they had not gone to college. And, without the presence of Johnson C. Smith University here, literally thousands of local boys and girls would not have been able to attend college anywhere. But, the University is here, and they did go to college, and everybody is the gainer thereby.

A Source of New Wealth . . .

The sources of new wealth in this country no longer lie in the possibility of opening up new territory or discovering new natural resources; the frontier today lies within the realm of ideas. And, new ideas are most likely to come from trained brains! A student working in the chemistry laboratory of Oberlin College years ago found the key to the commercial production of aluminum, an idea worth billions of dollars to America and the world. Florida today is prospering from the frozen concentrated orange process worked out by some Harvard and M.I.T. scientists. Out of ideas developed in George Washington Carver's laboratory at Tuskegee Institute have come unestimated millions of dollars of income to Southern peanut and sweet potato farmers. Who can tell how much added employment, dividends, and greater enjoyment of life in coming years will follow from ideas which are yet unborn? Not the great discoveries alone are important; we also gain from the myriad of cost-cutting improvements and ingenious solutions to all kinds of minor problems. The best way to guarantee that such ideas will emerge and be developed is to support and improve our better colleges, all along the line.

Prof. U. S. Brooks showing samples of paper made from cotton stalks by a process discovered in his Chemistry Laboratory.



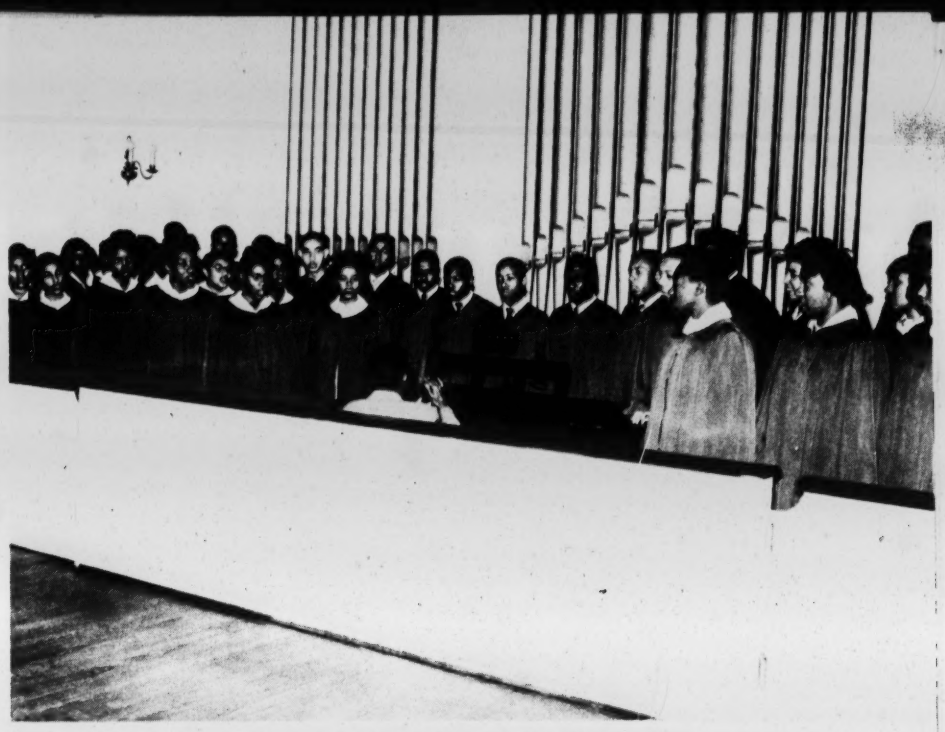
JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY also qualifies as a creator of wealth-making ideas. Out of its Chemistry Laboratory has come a practical formula for turning cotton stalks into paper and corrugated cardboard products. It took a year and a half of experimentation to find the answer, but the outcome paves the way for transforming a hitherto-wasted product into an income-producing commodity which bears great promise for the whole cotton belt. The more that Johnson C. Smith University can be strengthened, the greater is the chance of other wealth-producing ideas being engendered there.

Education for Character . . .

The economic and intellectual contributions by institutions of higher learning are only part of their worth. The development of character is the high purpose of education. And who can put a dollar value on that? It is in this respect that the private, church-founded college plays an invaluable part. State universities and other kinds of public education are necessary and admirable. Nevertheless, both because of their size and their tax-supported nature, they are unable to pay attention to the religious and character-building phases of education to the degree that is possible in a private college. It is the latter, with its church affiliation and its tradition of personal attention to the individual student which is supremely well-fitted to educate for character.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY has always been dedicated to the building of character along with the training of minds. It was founded 83 years ago to meet the dire need for educated Negro ministers and leaders. While its scope has been broadened in subsequent years to provide higher education basic to all learned professions and vocations, its Graduate School of Theol-

The College Chapel is as beautiful inside as out.



The University Choir presents choral music of the highest type at college functions and public appearances.

ogy carries on the original purpose. Today, graduates of this School fill the pulpits of fully 50% of the Negro Presbyterian churches in this area, as well as many churches of other denominations. The work of the College of Liberal Arts, too, is permeated by emphasis upon Christian ideals and conduct. It is to this religious overtone that can be credited the good reputation which Johnson C. Smith students enjoy for self-discipline, purposefulness, and ambition to pursue honorable and constructive careers. All who approve of this merging of moral and intellectual training are hereby challenged to assist Johnson C. Smith University in carrying out its high purpose.

A Million-Dollar Turnover . . .

Colleges and universities are sizeable enterprises which rank alongside industries in respect to their economic contribution to a locality in terms of payrolls and general trade.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY does an annual half-million dollar business in Charlotte. Over 90% of this sum comes in from outside sources and is largely spent here. The payroll comprises 90 faculty members and employees who live and trade here. In addition, the 600 full-time students, the 500 summer school students, and the 2,000 churchmen who attend week-long conferences during the year, together turn upwards of another half million dollars into the local channels of trade. To say that this University represents a million-dollar industry to Charlotte is a fair statement of fact.

Smith alumni who are Christian missionaries in the "Dark Continent" sent these native students all the way from Africa.

Below, theological students are shown in their crowded Library.

A PROVIDENTIAL INCIDENT

In 1867, the question of the permanent location of the new school was very perplexing. The proposed location in the vicinity of the Presbyterian Church at D and Fourth Streets was far from satisfactory. On the Beatty's Ford Road, however, was a tract of waste land, the property of Colonel William R. Myers, a wealthy citizen of Charlotte. When approached regarding the purchase of some of this land, he was unwilling to sell less than the entire 130 acres, and this at a price of $3,000 which was far beyond the means of the infant school. So, it was decided to proceed with a frame building on the small, undesirable lot in the city.

However, when the first load of lumber was being hauled to this location, the teams were met in the street by Colonel Myers who, having learned the purpose of the previous inquiry, said: "Don't put up your building there; the location is not a suitable one. I will donate eight acres on that tract of land of mine." It was decided on the spot to accept it. So, the teams were turned around and driven to the spot where Johnson C. Smith University now stands. Here, as before and often since, the hand of Providence was conspicuously manifested in behalf of this institution.

Condensed from "A Brief History of Johnson C. Smith University by Henry Lawrence McCrorey, President Emeritus.

Who Will Support The Private Negro College?

The histories of Negro colleges in the South usually follow a common pattern. Most of them were founded shortly after the War between the States as missionary institutions, supported by the philanthropy of men and women in the North, usually through the channels of their own denominations. After two generations, the original missionary fervor and sense of financial responsibility began to wane and these colleges were forced to look elsewhere for continued support. Increasingly this was found in the same circles that the white colleges had developed for themselves, namely: the alumni body, the church constituency, and the citizens and businesses of the home city or neighboring region. With the spectacular economic progress of the South since World War II there has come a realistic view of the value of education for all elements of the population, and an increasing desire and financial capacity on the part of Southern citizens to augment and improve the institutions situated in their own communities. Insofar as such trends have become effective, the Negro colleges today have a sounder and more stable base of support than ever before.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, too, has followed the cycle up to this time. The original northern support reached its climax in the 1920's when Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, a Presbyterian woman of Pittsburgh, donated a total of $702,000 for buildings and endowment. Truly, her magnificent series of gifts were God sent! During the same transition period, one of Charlotte's own citizens, Mr. James B. Duke, provided through the Duke Foundation an annual sum which represents the income from about $1,300,000 of endowment. Said Dr. Henry L. McCrorey, then President: "This princely gift by a man living in the city where the school is located is possibly the greatest endorsement of the merits of the school it has ever received." Except for this gift, however, the trend toward community and alumni support has not, up to this moment, operated in any major way for the benefit of Johnson C. Smith University. The time has come, however, for this next logical development to take place. The University has long proved its value to its community and to the whole Southland. It now has critical needs. To meet them it looks to its alumni, and to its friends and neighbors.

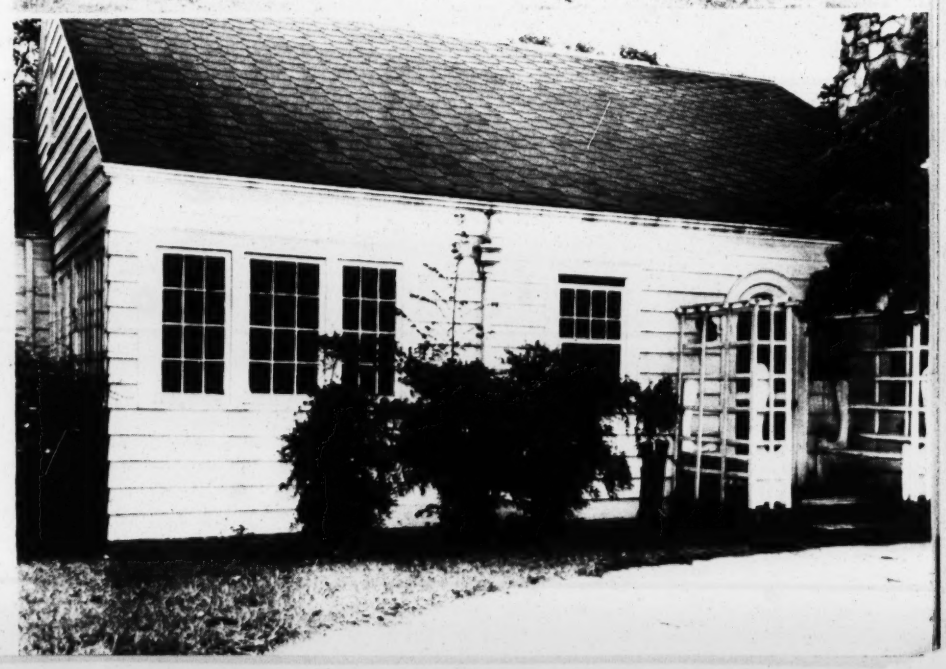
THE THREE TOP NEEDS

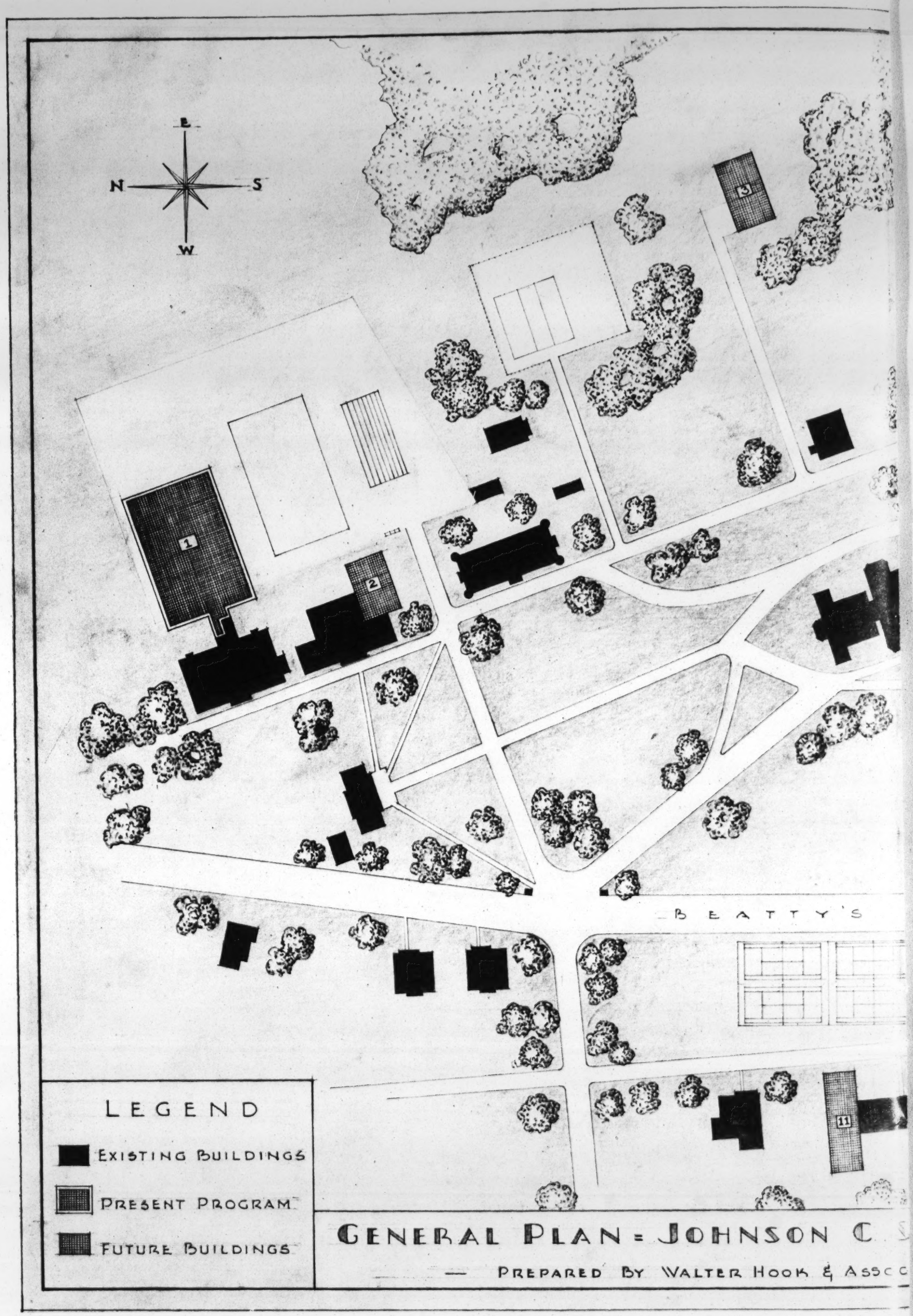
As Johnson C. Smith University takes account of its stock in 1950 and charts its future course, it is evident that there are certain deficiencies in equipment which will continue to handicap its best work until remedied. In the opinion of the Board of Trustees, the three having top priority are:

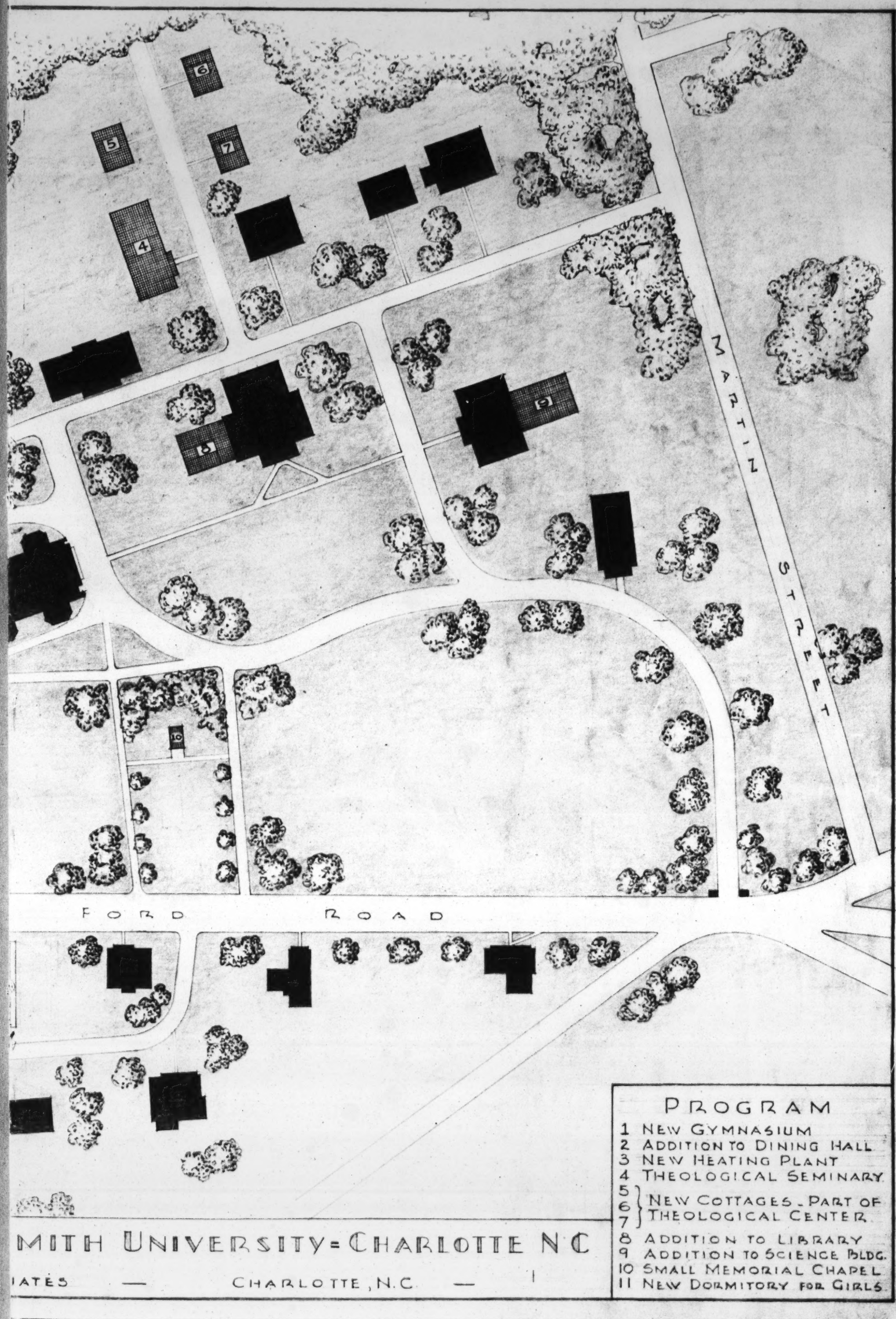
A GYMNASIUM-AUDITORIUM. The present gymnasium was the first to be built in North Carolina by any Negro college, but was designed for a student body of 300 men. With an enrollment of twice that number, including girls, it is totally inadequate. Moreover, the modern conception of physical education and the schedules of intercollegiate and intramural sports demand spectator space and equipment not considered when the present structure was built. What is needed is a new building to serve not only as a gymnasium and health center, but also as an auditorium for student assemblies, large conferences and conventions.

A CENTRAL HEATING PLANT. The present so-called central heating plant is obsolete in design, insufficient in capacity, badly worn, and expensively inefficient. Because of its limitations, the more recent buildings had to have separate heating plants. What is needed is a new and modern steam plant with sufficient capacity to supply the entire campus, with enough reserve capacity to serve such new buildings as may be built and for emergencies.

A SEMINARY BUILDING. The School of Theology has a dormitory and a frame cottage used for a library. (See photograph at right.) But, there is no provision for classrooms and administrative offices. Consequently, space for these purposes has to be borrowed from the College of Liberal Arts—space which is seriously needed for other uses. What is needed is a new building where theological students can carry on their training for the Lord's work with far greater concentration, fellowship, and general effectiveness.




E
N
S
W
1
2
3
11
BEATTY'S
LEGEND
EXISTING BUILDINGS
PRESENT PROGRAM
FUTURE BUILDINGS
GENERAL PLAN = JOHNSON C
— PREPARED BY WALTER HOOK & ASSOC


6
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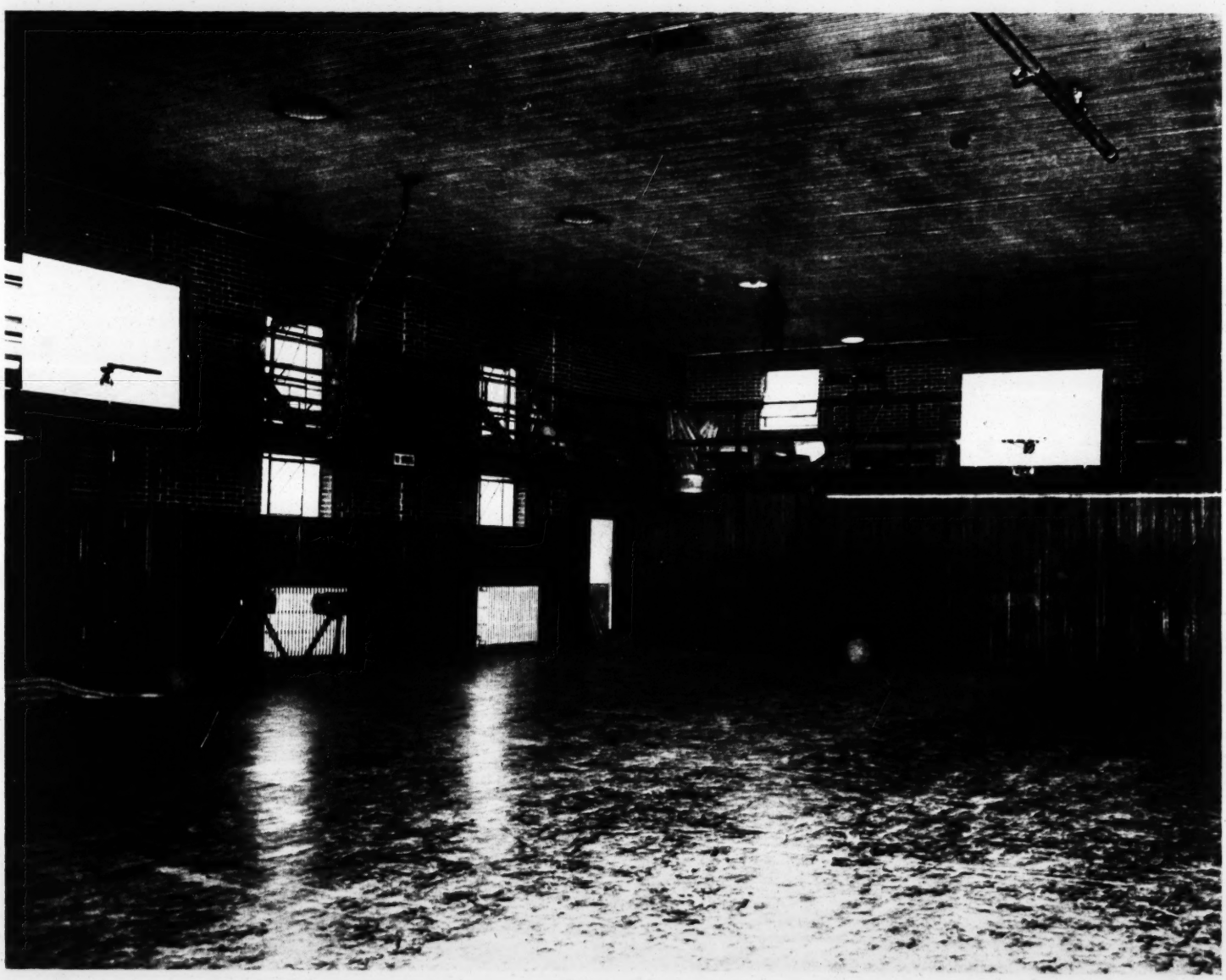
MARTIN STREET
FORD ROAD
PROGRAM
1 NEW GYMNASIUM
2 ADDITION TO DINING HALL
3 NEW HEATING PLANT
4 THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
5 6 7 NEW COTTAGES - PART OF THEOLOGICAL CENTER
8 ADDITION TO LIBRARY
9 ADDITION TO SCIENCE BLDG.
10 SMALL MEMORIAL CHAPEL
11 NEW DORMITORY FOR GIRLS
MITH UNIVERSITY = CHARLOTTE N C
IATES — CHARLOTTE, N.C. —

A handful of showers and only enough lockers for the varsity team are sadly inadequate for a modern college with 600 students. The old gym below will be in constant use, even after the new gymnasium is built.



HOW THESE NEEDS CAN BE MET

The needs of Johnson C. Smith University, as stated in the preceding section, are all urgent. But, by decision of the Board of Trustees and Advisory Committee, the first one which must be met is the need for a Gymnasium-Auditorium.

For funds for this, the University must look to its own natural constituencies: its own alumni, the Negro synods of the Presbyterian Church, and the white and colored citizens and businesses of Charlotte and the surrounding area.

If it can be demonstrated that these groups are whole-heartedly supporting the University in its efforts to improve its facilities, there is reason to hope that funds for a new central heating plant and for a new Theological Seminary building can be secured in due time from other sources of benevolence.

Plans for the Proposed Gymnasium-Auditorium

The proposed new structure will serve a variety of highly useful educational and community purposes.

Principally, it will enable the University to carry on a far more effective program of health and physical fitness for its students. For this, there will be a full-sized basketball court, with a floor which is wide enough for two smaller practice courts crosswise. Such a floor, of course, is ideal for many other games and forms of physical training by both the women and the men students. In addition, it will provide spectator accommodations for several hundred persons, and thus permit basketball games to be open to the public.

Modern sanitary showers and locker rooms in sufficient numbers for the student body, offices for the physical and health education staff, first aid and rubbing room, equipment storage rooms, and other standard physical education facilities will be included, making this building a virtual "health center" for the University.

From the community standpoint, the auditorium features of the proposed building are particularly attractive. By using chairs in addition to the permanent spectator stands, audiences in excess of 1,000 persons can be accommodated. A stage or platform will be located at one end. Thus, it will become possible for Johnson C. Smith University to play host to religious, educational, or other conferences and conventions, and so bring visitors to the campus and to Charlotte on a scale previously impossible. From the public relations standpoint, this factor will be highly beneficial.

Cost to be $300,000

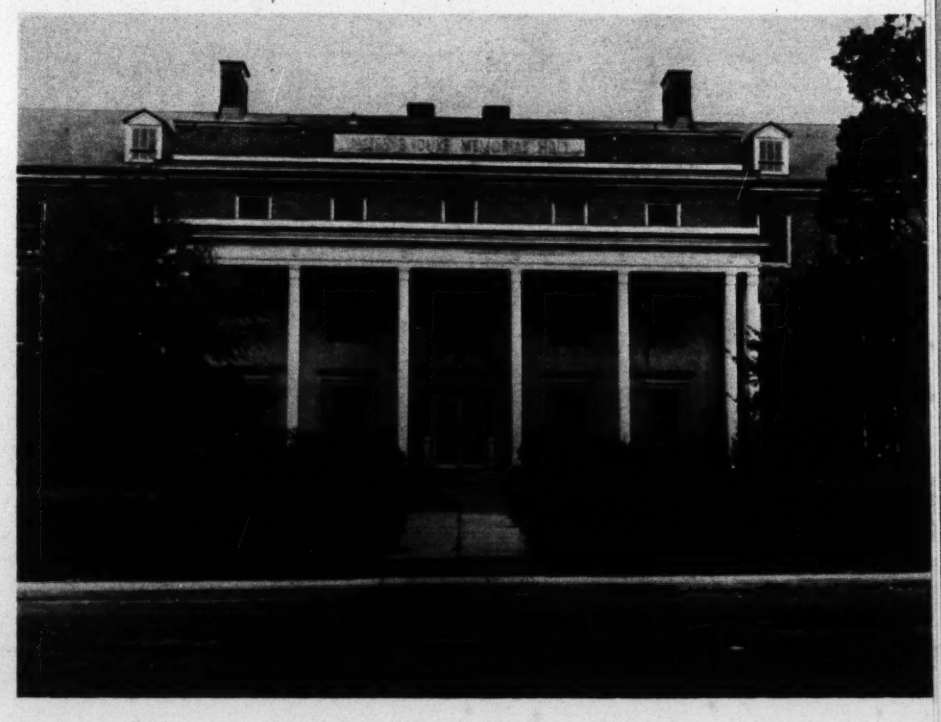
The cost of a Gymnasium-Auditorium as described, has been estimated at $300,000, although after the working drawings are prepared the final figures may show a variation from this amount.

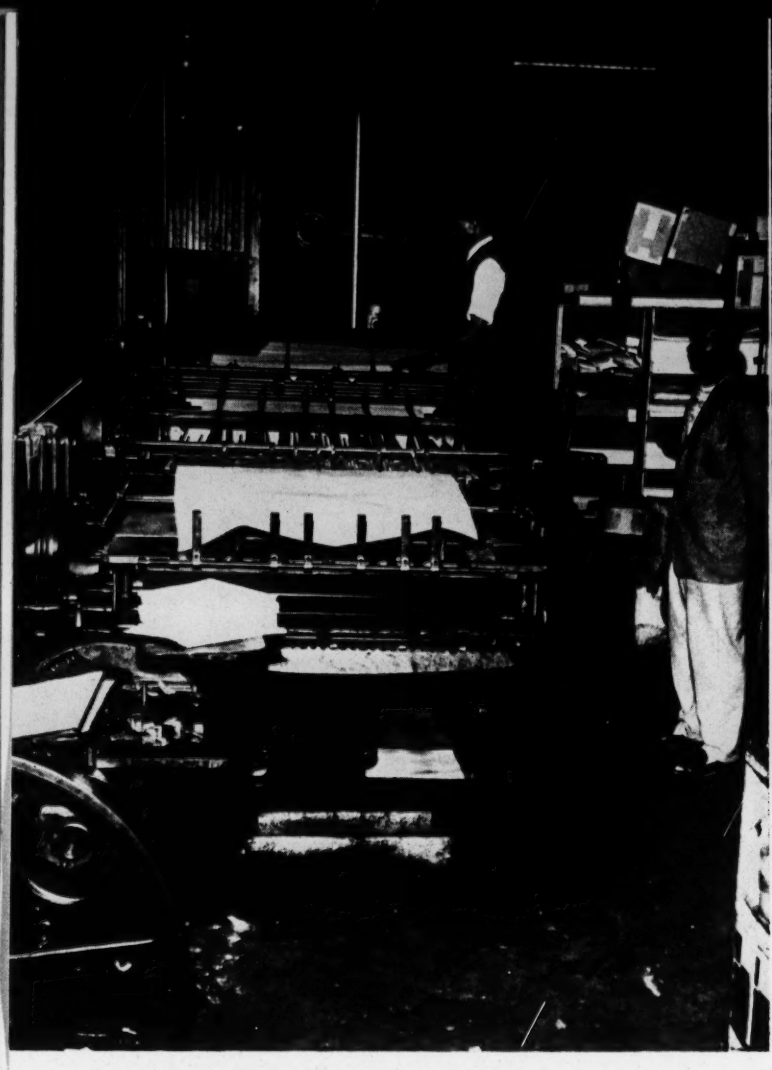
The Negro constituency—both alumni and friends—have set for themselves a goal of $100,000 toward this cost.

A large Committee of the white friends and citizens in Charlotte and vicinity will endeavor to provide the balance needed as their part in augmenting the work of this University in their midst.

Both sums are challenging amounts, but it is believed that, together, the total can be obtained and that the Gymnasium-Auditorium will soon rise on the Johnson C. Smith campus.

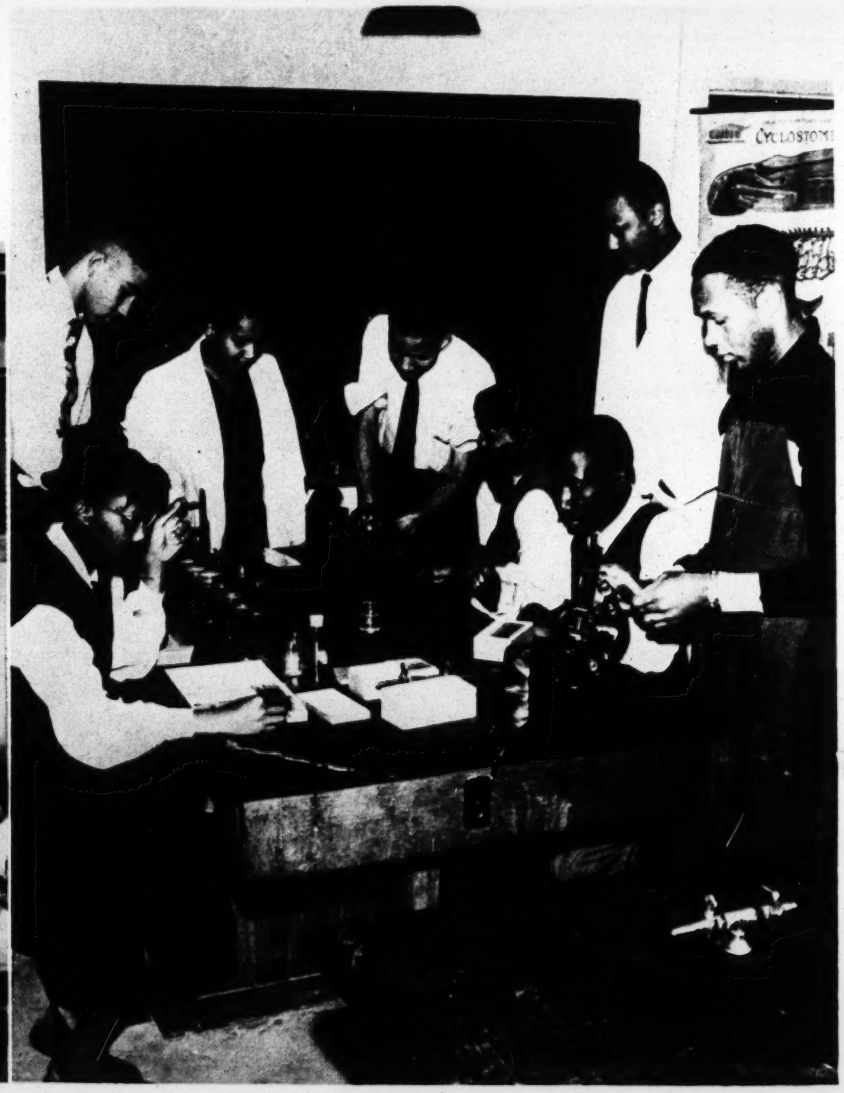
The benevolence of a famous Charlotte citizen is memorialized by Duke Hall, a dormitory for girls, built in 1940. No new building has been erected since.





"The Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes," is a national journal edited and printed at the University. The printing shop (left) also handles other campus publications. The gateway (above) is a familiar landmark on Beatty's Ford Road.

The Refectory (below) has cafeteria accommodations for 300 students at a time. At the right is a scene in the Biology Laboratory where many future physicians and nurses receive their undergraduate training.



HOW WE SHALL PROCEED

How can this dream of a new Gymnasium-Auditorium be turned into accomplishment?

The answer lies in the hands of an Advisory Committee and several sub-committees for the Johnson C. Smith Development Program which have been formed and are now at work. Out of their efforts will grow teams of interested men and women who are volunteering to call on all potential friends of the University and bring each one face to face with its educational record, its value to the community and the region, and its aspirations for greater service. Each will be asked to participate generously, according to his or her individual circumstances, in this worthy effort.

Two kinds of giving are essential to the success of this undertaking:

1. LEADERSHIP GIFTS in four or five-figure amounts from a comparatively small number of persons which will add up to two-thirds of the total goal; and

2. SHARE GIFTS (as designated below) from virtually all the others who are solicited.

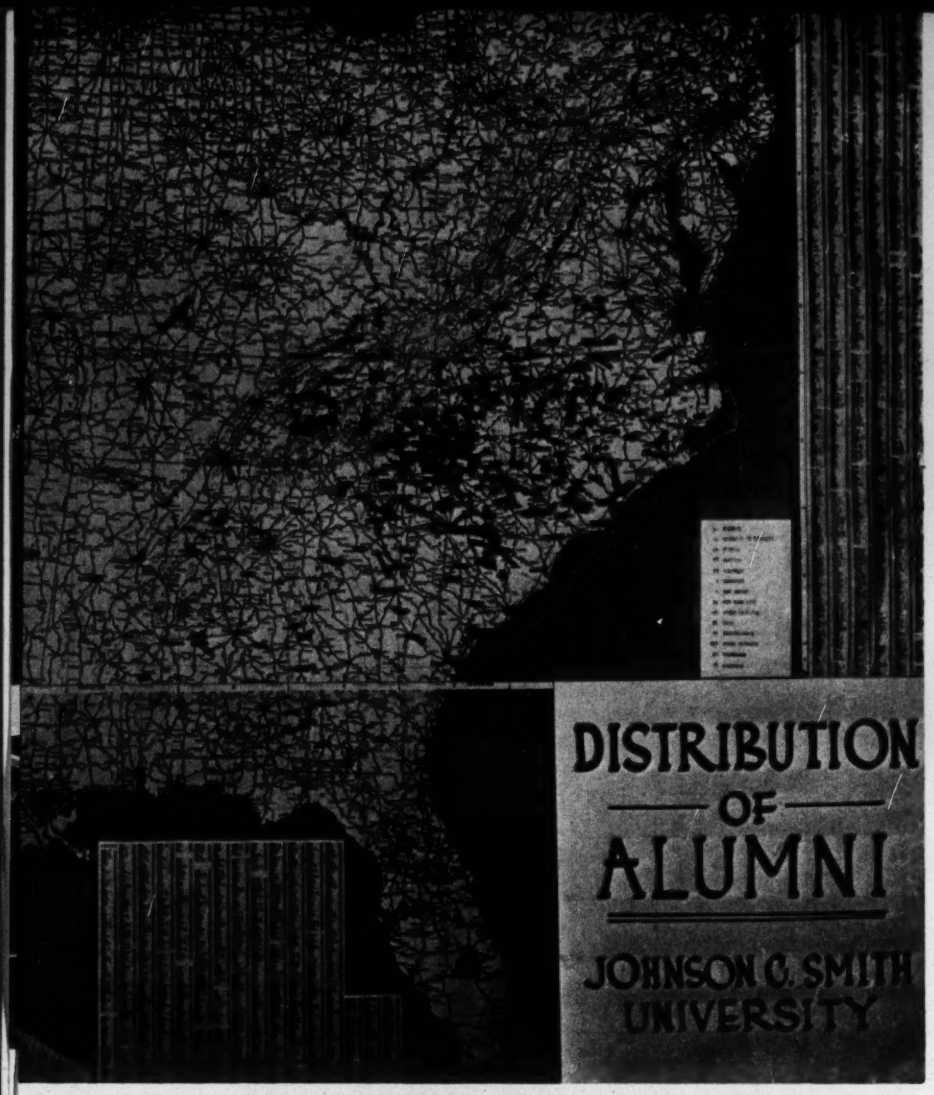
Of gifts to Johnson C. Smith University it could well be said, "no gift will be too small to be gratefully received, but neither can it be too large to be worthily used."

It will be recognized that a building project such as this is not a "two buck" proposition; good construction takes "real money," and calls for giving on a corresponding scale.

One Share: a Dime a Day

For giving which does not come under the category of "Leadership gifts," all alumni and friends are

First meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Johnson C. Smith Development Fund. Its present membership is listed on the last page.



Every outlying dot marks a locality where from one to 90 Johnson C. Smith graduates are living and working. At the center is Charlotte and Mecklenburg County with 498 alumni residents.

asked to consider subscriptions in terms of one or more "Builder's Shares." One Builder's Share represents an investment of $3.33 per month or $10 per quarter for a period of 2½ years (30 months), making a total pledge of $100. Thus, by putting aside little more than "a dime a day," a gift of significant size may be achieved.

There is no compulsion about giving by Shares. Some may find that a fractional share represents their utmost giving ability; hence, many others will have to buy blocks of Shares if the total sum is to be gained. A table of such blocks of shares follows:

Builder's Shares

Number	Monthly Payments	Quarterly Payments	Total Pledge
Five Shares	$16.66	$50	$500
Four Shares	13.33	40	400
Three Shares	10.00	30	300
Two Shares	6.66	20	200
One Share	3.33	10	100

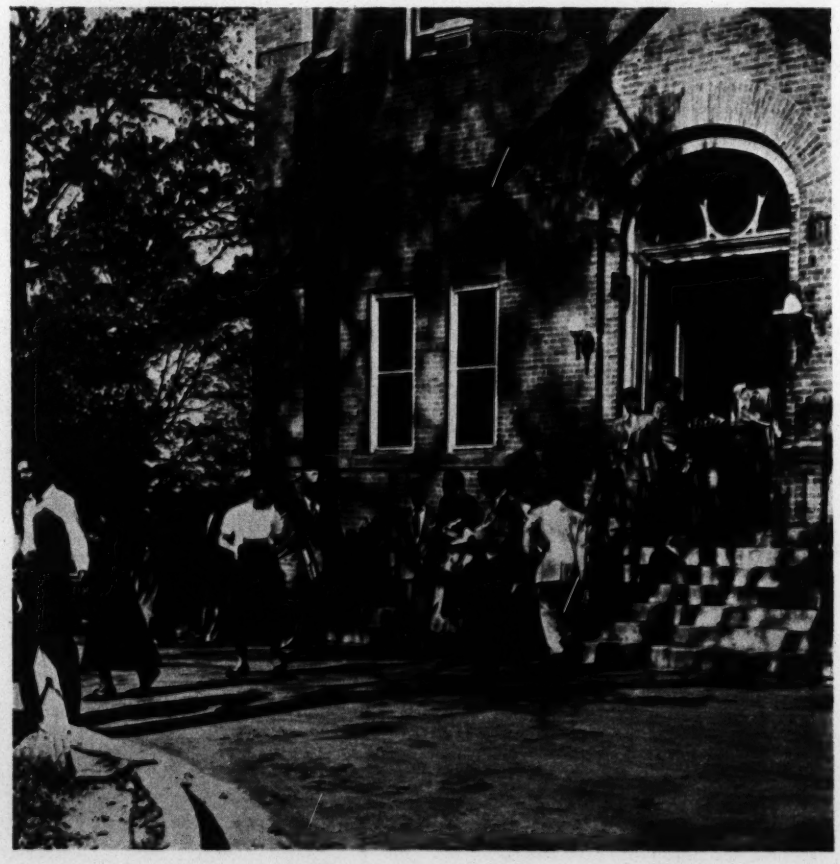
Gifts to Johnson C. Smith University are deductible from the Federal Income Tax under the usual conditions. By spreading the payments of one's subscription over the suggested 30-month period, deductions may be entered in three different tax years. However, any other schedule of payments more convenient to the donor will be fully acceptable.

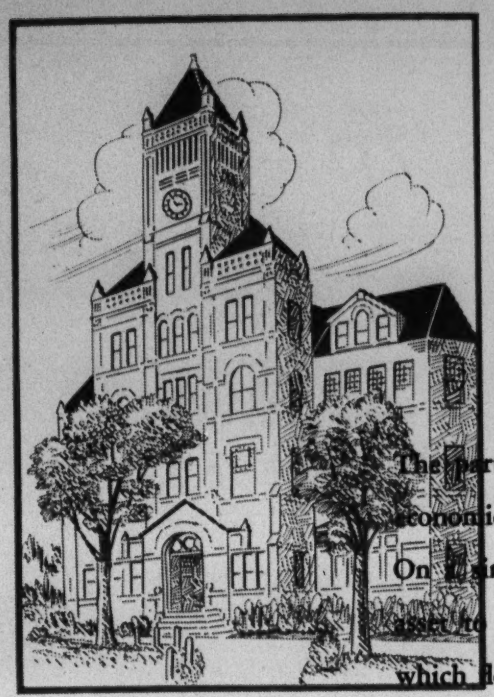
The Bronze Tablet

It is proposed to enter in a Book of Remembrance the names of every contributor, regardless of amount, to the Johnson C. Smith Development Fund and to keep this in some public place.

Also, in the new Gymnasium-Auditorium will be placed a placque of bronze or some other material on which will be recorded the names of all those who contributed in terms of Builder's Shares or higher Leadership Gifts. Thus will well-deserved public recognition be given to those who in a substantial way make possible this new building and subscribe to better educational service by Johnson C. Smith University.

From the doorways of Johnson C. Smith University flow a constant stream of young Negro men and women better able to earn and live and lead because of what they learned here.





A Community Asset

The part which Johnson C. Smith University plays in the cultural and economic pattern of the Carolinas is fine and constructive in many ways. On a simple dollars-and-cents basis, it represents a substantial business asset to the City of Charlotte. Even more important is the leadership which flows out of these halls into the schools and churches and homes and into all walks of life.

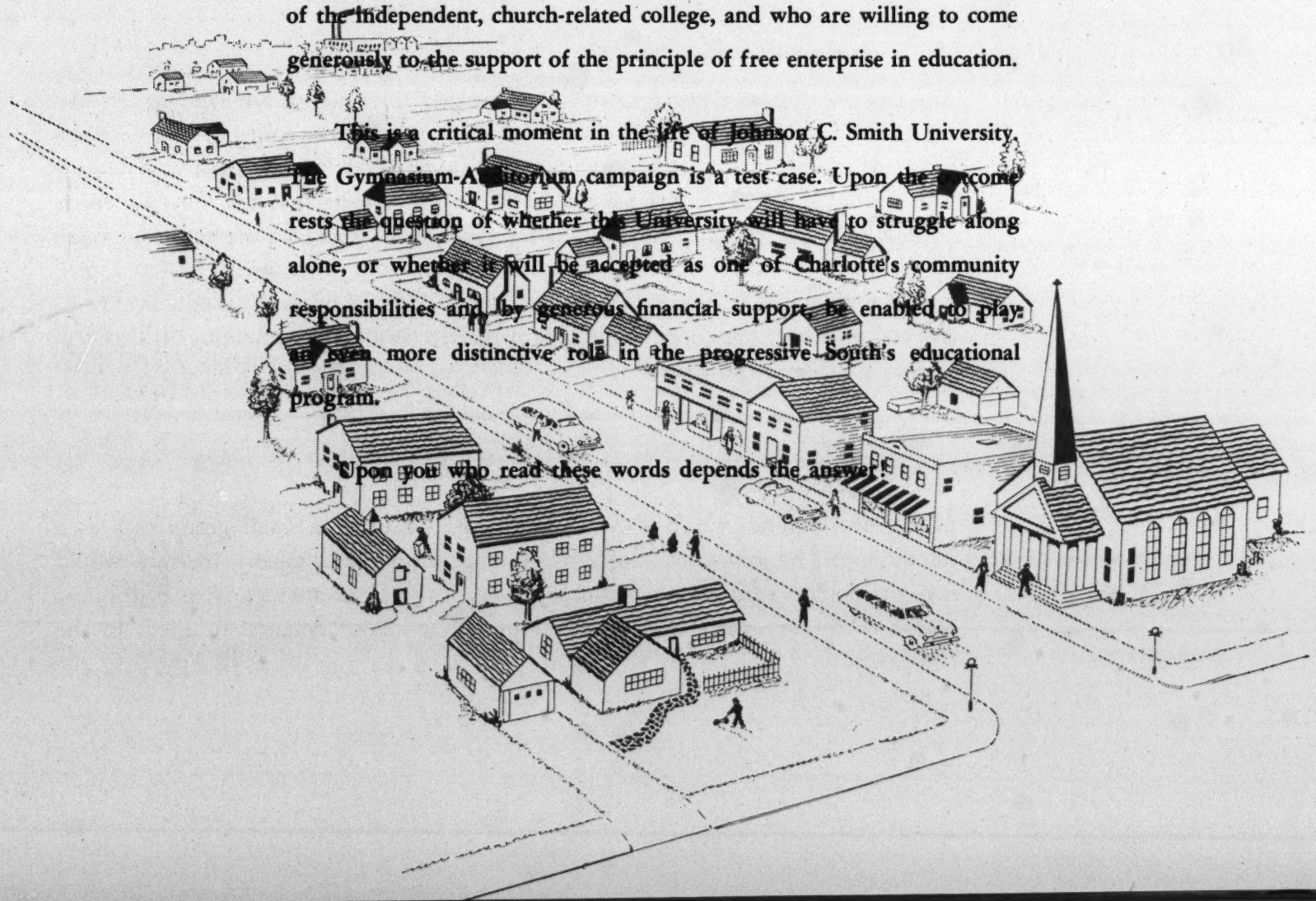
Like other Negro universities, this one is no longer a missionary enterprise. Now, for the first time in its long history, Johnson C. Smith is looking to its local friends and to its alumni for the financial means to improve its service.

The University has demonstrated its ability to accomplish much with meagre means. Yet, it stands to reason that with better facilities it could accomplish more.

Unable to obtain new buildings simply by tapping tax funds, Johnson C. Smith turns confidently to those people who believe in the mission of the independent, church-related college, and who are willing to come generously to the support of the principle of free enterprise in education.

This is a critical moment in the life of Johnson C. Smith University. The Gymnasium-Auditorium campaign is a test case. Upon the outcome rests the question of whether this University will have to struggle along alone, or whether it will be accepted as one of Charlotte's community responsibilities and, by generous financial support, be enabled to play an even more distinctive role in the progressive South's educational program.

Upon you who read these words depends the answer!



HOW YOU MAY GIVE

Pledges

Pledges for Shares of any amount whatsoever may be paid in monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual instalments, or otherwise according to the wish of the donor. Probably the most popular method will be ten quarterly payments.

Stocks or Bonds

In this campaign for capital funds, the idea of making a gift by transferring securities to the University will appeal to some subscribers. United States Government Savings Bonds (Except Series E) may be transferred. In cases where the present market value of such stocks or bonds is higher than their original cost to the donor, there may be a substantial tax advantage in transferring these directly to the University, instead of first turning them into cash. In such instances, this method will usually allow the donor to make a much larger gift than he had originally thought possible.

Real Estate

An individual or corporation may choose to make a gift in the form of marketable real estate. The same tax advantages apply here as with stocks and bonds, as indicated above. The present value of the real estate will be used to represent the amount of the gift.

Corporation Gifts

The stockholders and managements of American corporations are evincing a growing conviction that it is good business to assist the private colleges. The Government encourages this by permitting such gifts to be deducted on corporation Income Tax returns up to 5% of net income. In effect, this means that the Government is willing to share with the corporation the cost of such a gift, an implied recognition of the worth of non-profit educational institutions. For example, a $2,000 contribution to Johnson C. Smith University from a corporation with a net income of $50,000 will cost the corporation approximately $940. The remaining $1,060 represents a reduction in taxes.

Closely-Held Corporations

In case of a business which is owned by one person or by a small group such as a family, a gift to Johnson C. Smith University from the company treasury would save the double taxation which would result if the same amount were distributed to the owner or owners as additional profit, and later donated by them to the University.

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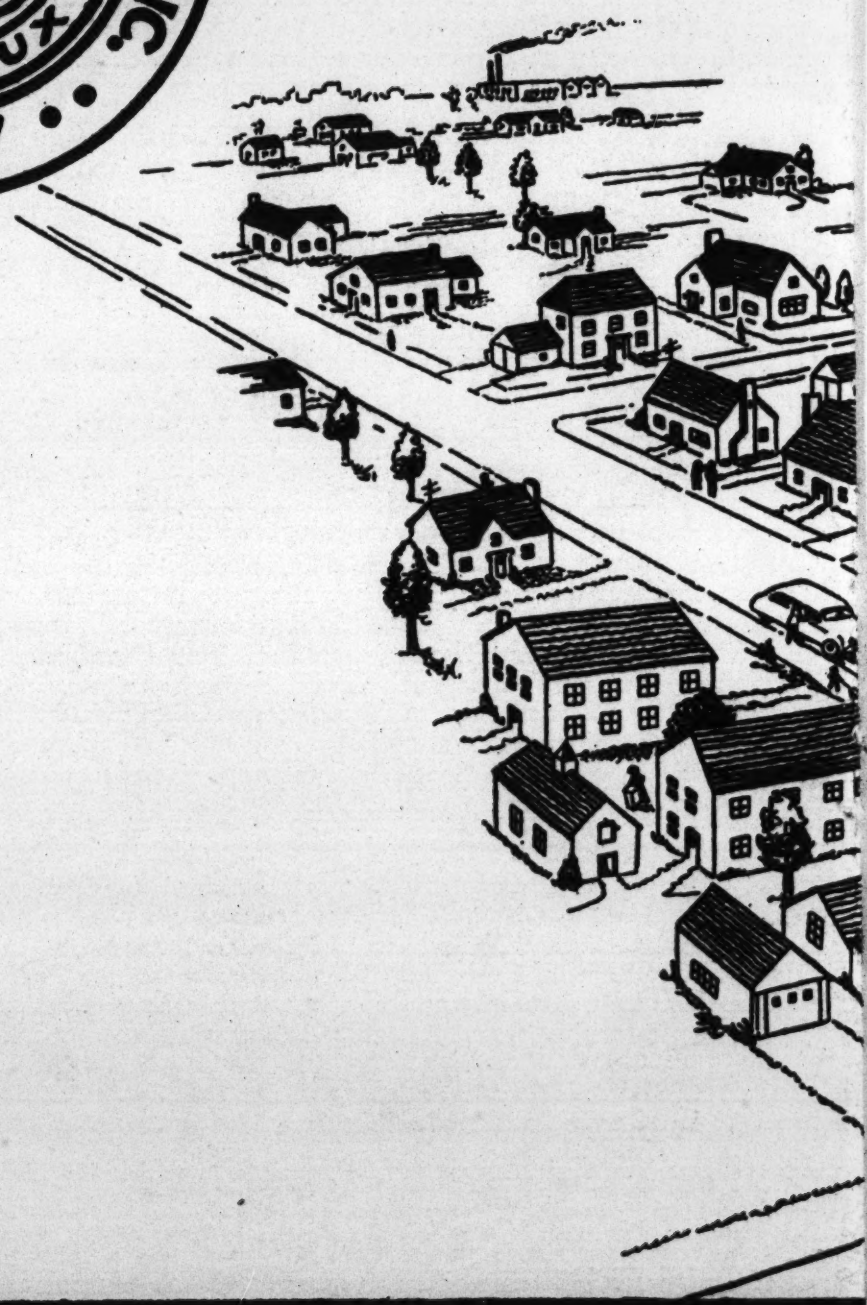
JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, INC.

O.S.I. O.S.M.

SIT LUX

1867



N. C. ~~11~~ 162

June 22, 1904.

Mr. Bruce R. Payne,
Durham, N.C.,
Dear Sir.

In the absence of Dr. Buttrick I desire to thank you for your letter of June 20. Dr. Buttrick will return to the office the first of next week, at which time he will have opportunity of writing you more fully.

Yours very truly,
W. H. Wade

N.C. 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

June 20, 1904.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board,
New York City.

Rec'd Gen'l Educ. Board
JUN 22 1904

Dear Doctor Buttrick:—

Since coming to Durham I have been surprised to find that my friend Mr. Highsmith is still determined to take advanced training in Education somewhere this fall. After paying his college expenses for his A.B. and for his A.M. degrees at Trinity he has saved just two hundred dollars, which constitutes his entire earthly possession. He says if he had some way of making his tuition, $150, he would risk it to go. But with his work this summer included he still does not hope to make the balance needed and the $150. tuition besides. I write to ask if you could make any suggestion at all as to the probability of his making this $150. after his arrival in New York?

It will be particularly pleasing to me to see him receive the opportunity which he craves and for which he has struggled against unusual odds. For the impression grows upon me more and more that Southern education looks more to men like Mr. Highsmith who have received their early training in the South and their advanced training in larger American Universities than it does to any other class of teachers. It is my observation also, that such men return South in the long run to live out their lives of service. I shall, therefore thank you for any suggestion in this case.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

I shall be in New York during the month of August, when I hope, with your permission, to have the privilege of at least a few minutes conversation with you in reference to my future work at William & Mary College in particular and regarding other proposed work in the South in general.

Very truly yours,

Bruce R. Payne.

Durham, N.C.

N. C. 162

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

24 October, 1907.

Gen'l Educ. Board
OCT 28 1907

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

I am writing a paper on the "Standardization of Southern Colleges". I should like to see some of the literature that has been published by your office. I want especially to get information about the early years of the general education board; and I should like to see, if it has yet been printed, the statement you read in our office giving the purposes of the board.

The five agencies that have been operating towards the standardizing of Southern colleges, ~~and~~ which I shall discuss are these: The Association of colleges and preparatory schools of the Southern states; Educational Commission of the Southern Methodist Church; the general education board; Carnegie foundation; and certain individual institutions. Do you know of any other agenc ies or organizations that are advancing this work?

Very sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
54 Williams Street,
New York.

November 9, 1907

Dr W P Few

Trinity College

Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr Few: Your letter of October 24 was duly received. It came just as I was in the throes of a Board meeting, and I regret to discover this morning that I have failed to reply. My excuse must be the pressure of business just now in our office together with serious illness in my home, which has kept me away from the office except for brief periods each day.

I wish it were possible for me to send you the information which you desire. We have never published anything so that we have no printed documents available for your use. I will to-day ask Mr Gates if I may send you a copy of the paper which I read in your office. This paper was presented by Mr Gates to the Board but has never been published, and I do not think that it will be.

I note that you include the General Education

Board among the five agencies that have been operating toward standardizing Southern Colleges. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, as you know, has fixed a definite standard as a condition of its gifts. This we have not done. Our aim is to help those institutions which cherish ideals and are working toward their realization. We have, therefore, aided a considerable number of colleges whose standards probably would not enable them to secure recognition by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation. I am strongly of the conviction that when institutions secure adequate endowment it will be comparatively easy for them to define standards of admission. Indeed, they will invariably define them. My observation leads me to fear that where endowment funds are limited institutions are not very strict in enforcing even published standards. The trouble is "they need the money", and where they are largely dependent for support on tuition fees they are not likely to refuse students who may apply. Many colleges, therefore, "are in favor of the law but agin its enforcement".

Dr. Few is one of the best men in the South - W.T.B.

NC162

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1907
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Dear Dr. Buttrick,

I thank you for your letter of November 9 and for Mr. Gates' paper, both of which came here during my absence. I regard the paper as very wise and statesmanlike. I find myself agreeing with it as with very few educational documents that I have read. I will return it in a few days.

You may be interested to know that we have established a department of Education, headed by a very efficient man, formerly Superintendent of the Goldsboro Schools, Mr. E. C. Brooks who graduated here some years ago. I believe he will make us a most useful man in his sphere.

Again with thanks, I am,

Faithfully yours,

W. P. Few.

N.C162

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1907
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Dear Dr. Buttrick,

I ordered returned to you yesterday Mr. Gates' notable pronouncement. I enjoyed reading it, but since it was marked "confidential" I really felt estopped from saying some things that I had had in mind to say about your Board & its work. But I will send you my paper & you can see for yourself what I did say.

Again with thanks & all good wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

W. P. Few.

12 December, 1907.

N. C. 162

E. C. SAGE
APR 30 1909

TRINITY COLLEGE

Durham, Durham County, North Carolina.

----------oOo----------

Methodist Episcopal, South.

Coeducational

President, John Carlisle Kilgo.

I APPLICATION

Verbal. To be put into written form later.

$300,000 toward $1,000,000 for endowment.

II POPULATION

	White	Negro	Total
Durham (1900)----------	-----	-----	6,679
Durham County			
(1890)----------	10,712	7,329	18,041
(1900)----------	16,483	9,750	26,233
State by Decades			
(1890)----------	1,055,392	562,555	1,617,947
(1900)----------	1,263,603	630,207	1,893,810
(1904) Estimated	666---	--?---	2,004,154
(1905) "	-------	------	2,031,740
(1906) "	-------	------	2,059,326

III RAILROADS

Norfolk and Western

Seaboard Air Line

Southern

IV HISTORY

Trinity College was developed from Union Institute, a secondary school, established in 1838 and located in Randolph County. A charter was granted by the Legislature in 1841 to the Union Institute Academy.

In 1851 by a new charter the institution became a Normal College.

In 1852 authority was given to grant degrees.

In 1856 overtures were made to the local conference and within two years all conditions were met and the ownership and control passed to the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1859 the name was changed to Trinity College.

In 1891 the College was moved to Durham.

"By an act of the Legislature in 1891, with an amendment in 1897, the grounds of Trinity College were incorporated as a municipality under the name of Trinity College Park. The municipal government thus established remained in existence until 1901, when the campus of the College was included in the corporate limits of the city of Durham."

Rev. John C. Kilgo, the present president, was elected in 1894.

Women, as students, were admited to the College in 1897.

Trinity Park School, was established in 1898.

A new charter unifying and harmonizing the provisions of existing legislation was granted in 1903.

IN CHARTER

Board of Trustees, number, thirty-six (36)

Elected as follows:

by North Carolina Conference	12
by West North Carolina Conference	12
by the graduates of the College	12

All up the recommendation by a majority of the Trustees present at the regular meeting.

Term six (6) years.

Vacancies filled by the Trustees for unexpired term.

VI FINANCIAL STATISTICS

To be furnished.

Blank has been given.

VII MATERIAL EQUIPMENT

The campus consists of seventy-three and one half acres (73-1/2) two thirds of which is within the city limits.

Buildings:

(await return of blanks)

VIII FACULTY

Biology	1 Professor		1 Student Assistant
Chemistry	1 "	1 Instructor	1 " "
Economics	1 "		
Education	1 "		
English	2 Professors	1 Instructor	1 Student Assistant
English Bible	1 Professor	and the President	1 " "
French	1 "		1 " "
German	1 "	2 Assistants	
Greek	1 "		
History	1 "	1 Assistant	
Latin	1 "		1 Student Assistant
Mathematics	1 "	1 Instructor	1 " "
Physics	1 "	1 Assistant	
Philosophy	1 "		

Physical Director 1

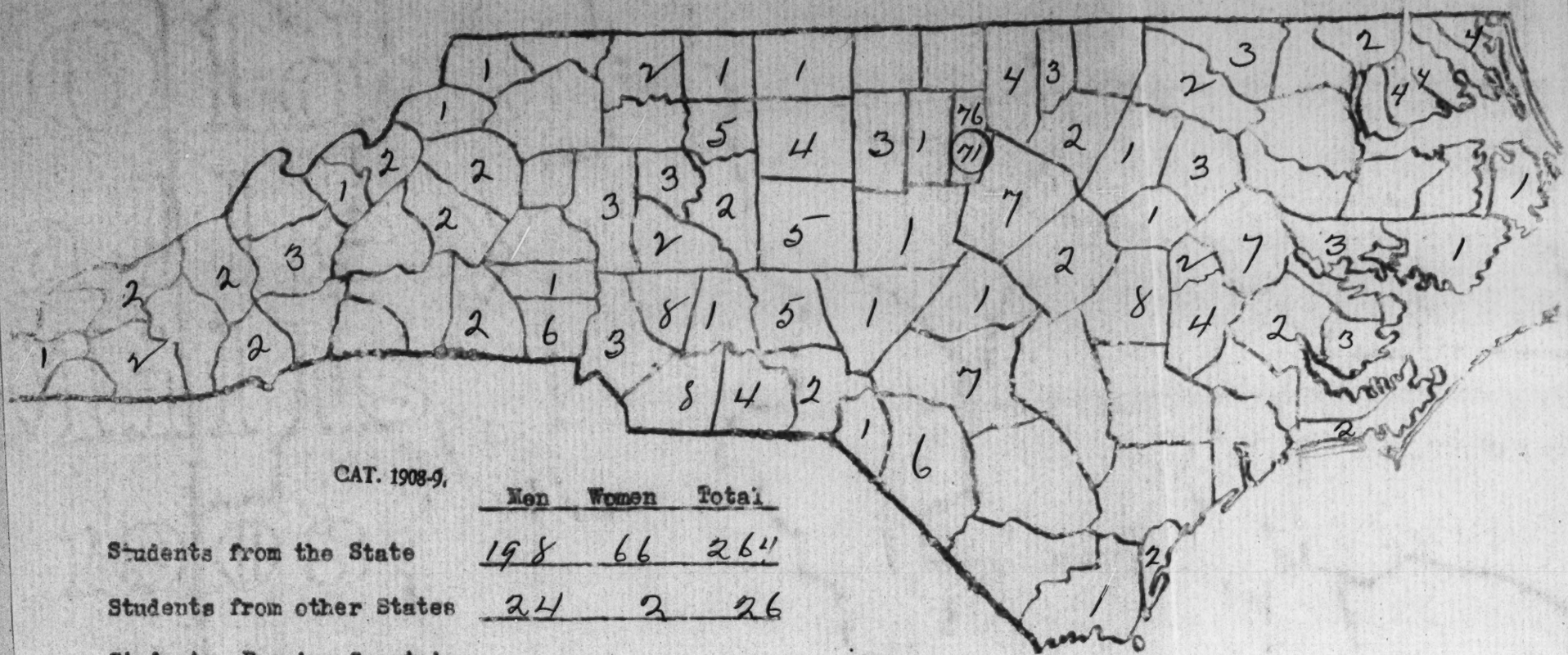
President	1
Full time Professors	15
" " Instructors	3
Assistants	4
Student Assistants	7
Physical Director	1
	31

IX STUDENTS

	Men	Women	Total
Seniors	30	10	40
Juniors	33	6	39
Sophomores	53	13	66
Freshmen	106	39	145
	222	68	290
Graduates			11
Special Students			8
Total in College			309
Trinity Park School			158
Law School			8
Extension work, Secondary			21
Net total			490

NORTH CAROLINA

Trinity College, Durham, Durham County



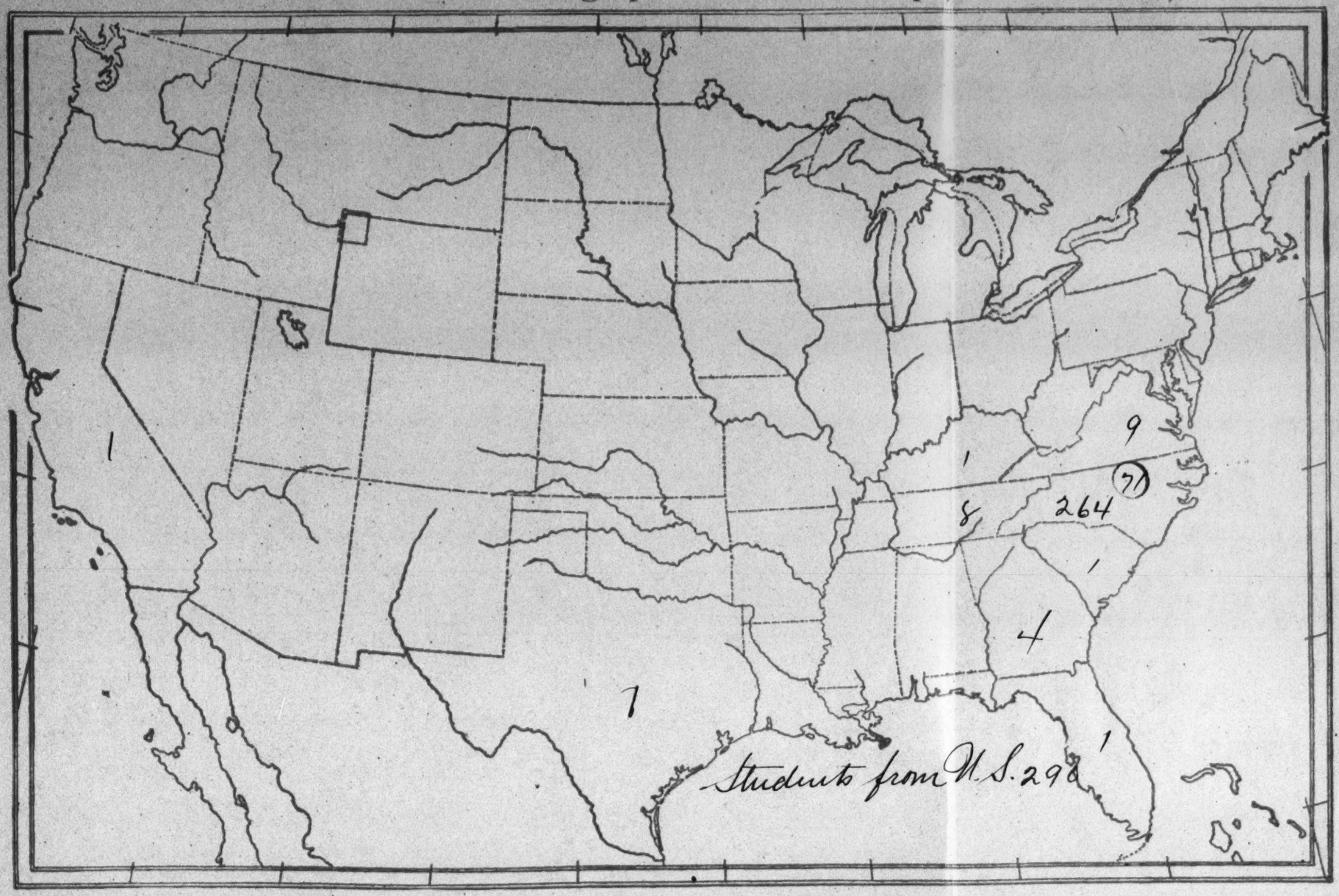
CAT. 1908-9.

	Men	Women	Total
Students from the State	198	66	264
Students from other States	24	2	26
Students, Foreign Countries			
	222	68	290

Trinity College, Durham, N.C.

10 68 10m

Harison Series Historical and Geographical Outline Maps, United States, No. 3.



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X ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Defined in terms of units 14 units for admission to to Group A. as follows:

History	2 units
English	3 "
Mathematics	2 "
Latin	4 "
Greek	2 "
Elective	1 "
	14

For admission to Group B

French or German (2 units) substituted for Greek.

For admission to Group C.

Both French and German and Latin omited

Students may be conditioned on four units. The conditions must be made up before the end of the Sophomore Year.

Note:- The Students are clearly classified.

The Faculty of the preparatory school is entirely distinct and the register of pupils not given in the College catalogue

XI DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS

Methodist Episcopal, South	Members
North Carolina Conference	73,988
West North Carolina Conference	85,072
	159,060

Baptist	White	Negro	Total
Churches	1891	1358	3249
Members	119,144	153,563	352,677
Church Expenses	$453170	$135,426	$586,596
Benevolent Cont.	$186,807	$ 51,003	$236,810

XII OTHER COLLEGES WITHIN 50 MILES

Baptist University for Women, Raleigh, 24 miles distant
Baptist Female
Total in all Departments -----399

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 10 miles distant.
State Coeducational
Collegiate Students ----------458
Total in all departments -----731

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, 24 miles distant
Baptist Male
Total in all departments -----368

Elton College, Elton College, 35 miles distant
Christian Coeducational
Collegiate Students ---------- 56
Total in all departments -----442

XIII MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

1 None of the College faculty give instructions in the Trinity Park School.

2. There are two Conference Loan Funds which are kept separate and distinct from all other endowments and holdings of the College. Now loaned to students, the accumulation of ten years about $20,000 at 6%

3. About 70% of the students are granted free tuition

Entered E.C.S.

PRESIDENTS OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1909
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

May 6, 1909.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:-

I send you herein a report of the financial resources and the current expenses of Trinity College for the year ending June 1908. The present fiscal year does not close until June 1, and for this reason the report of the previous fiscal year was selected as the basis of the report sent you. If there is other information which your Board desires I shall be glad to furnish it. Attached to the report sent you are some notes that are intended to explain some points which I trust will leave no answer doubtful as to its meaning.

It is our desire to add to the endowment of Trinity College at least one million dollars. The report sent you will make clear to your minds the necessity of this increase in the endowment of the College, if we maintain the work we are already trying earnestly to do. We can not hope to

PRESIDENTS OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

have the labors of strong men unless we can make it worth while for them to labor with us, and the class of work which Trinity College is attempting requires men of strength. Besides, it is imperative that we increase the number of our teachers and enlarge our departments of work. The necessary increase of salaries of competent teachers in our Faculty, the addition of other professors and assistants, and the enlargement of the scope of our science department require that our endowment be increased at least one million dollars.

Of this amount we ask your Board to donate not less than three hundred thousand dollars, and should you deem it wise to make this donation we believe that the remaining amount can be secured. Of course you realize the magnitude of the undertaking, but the conditions of Southern education demand that some colleges commit themselves to large enterprises, and we are willing to assume this heavy task for Trinity College. It would be useless to say to you who are so familiar with

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

American educational conditions, that the South needs a few strongly endowed colleges in order to put them beyond the contingencies of shifting opinions and mere traditions which may too largely at times influence public opinion to the limiting of educational progress and freedom. Of all this you are fully informed.

It may not be amiss to call your attention in a general way to some of the fixed aims and policies of Trinity College. Besides earnestly trying to do honest work by maintaining correct standards and ideals of education, it is a firm belief with us that Trinity College is a vital part of our social machinery and must, therefore, deliver all possible influence directly upon the problems of society in all of its phases. So beyond the instruction of youth in branches of useful knowledge, it is a constant aim to create a sense of individual responsibility and of personal freedom in all lines of duty and conduct; to put down all sectional and sectarian strifes; to cultivate a genuine spirit of nationalism; to preserve the rights

PRESIDENTS OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

of educators and students to honestly search for truth and frankly state their conclusions; and to fit men for every relation of life. In other words, it is earnestly desired to make Trinity College a voice of all that is true and noble and permanent in human nature and human duty.

We wish all endowments donated to be guarded with a distinct condition that no part of the principal shall ever be used for any purpose other than a permanent endowment, the income from which shall alone be used for maintenance of the College. We shall appreciate your co-operation in this undertaking to increase the endowment of Trinity College.

Trusting that your Board will have a pleasant and profitable meeting, and with assurances of esteem, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Jno. C. Kilgo

N.C 162

May 11, 1909

President John C Kilgo
Trinity College
Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr Kilgo: Your letter of May 6 making formal application to the General Education Board for a contribution toward $1,000,000 which you are seeking for the endowment of Trinity College has been received, and with it your financial statement and other documents. Enclosed I send you one of our pledge-forms. Will you kindly indicate in the proper places the time needed to secure subscriptions and the number of annual payments in which you desire to have the subscriptions collectable.

The total sum contemplated is large and my associates will ask me regarding the sources, in addition to the General Education Board, from which you hope to secure this large sum. Naturally a considerable part would be expected from the Messrs Duke who have so nobly fostered the institution during past years. Can you let me know about how much you would expect from these friends. I want to

present the matter to my associates in as favorable a light as possible, and they will be interested to learn to what extent the Messrs Duke are likely to help you and about how much would be expected from churches and other friends.

It was a great pleasure to meet you in our offices and to learn of the continued prosperity of Trinity College, in which we all are interested.

With sincere esteem, I am

Cordially yours

Wallace Buttrick

N.C. 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1909
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

14 May, 1909.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

I have your letter of May 11, and appreciate it, especially your words of interest in our work at Trinity, and your kind words of personal friendship. I enclose the "formal application" which you sent me, having filled the blank spaces which you requested me to fill.

I duly appreciate this undertaking, and know it to be a large undertaking for a Southern college, but as I stated to you before, it is necessary for us to undertake something large, and it is time for the Southern college to widen its views in the work of higher education. It is my hope,-- and I have encouraging reasons for my hope,-- to secure out of our friends, the Messrs. Duke, $500,000.00, and the remaining $200,000.00 I hope to secure from other sources such as our Alumni, the Church, and other friends. I know your Board wishes all possible information, so that it may not be led into a hopeless scheme. If I did not have well-fixed confidence in this undertaking, I should not apply to your Board for assistance. But if your Board can do what we have asked them to generously, do I feel morally certain that I can accomplish this task. I have mentioned January 1, 1911 as the date of the first payment, because I have fixed December 1, 1910 as the date when the amount of a million dollars shall be subscribed. I have fixed these dates as early as I think it wise, as you

#2

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

know it will require sometime to secure the $200,000.00, and I trust that this arrangement will meet with your approval.

Trinity College, as you know, is the only college of liberal education in our state that is located in a city, and this, with other special conditions which I mentioned to you in my former letter, gives it somewhat of a unique opportunity to render a peculiar service in our section of the country.

Thanking you for all of your kindnesses, and assuring you of my highest esteem, I am, with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Jno. C. Siegle

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

N. C.

May 28, 1909

Dr John C Kilgo
Trinity College
Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr Kilgo: At a meeting of our Board held Tuesday your application was presented. There were so many applications before us that the Board found it impossible to make definite appropriations to but four institutions of higher learning. In this connection you may have noticed that the Associated Press has announced a considerable list of appropriations. This embraces all the appropriations of our fiscal year. At the meeting on Tuesday appropriations were made to but four institutions of higher learning, as I have said.

The Board expressed its high appreciation of Trinity College, of its successful and high-minded administration, and of the loyal support of the Messrs Duke. The application was referred to the Executive Committee for final consideration and decision. The Committee will have to await the accumulation of necessary funds before it can take the matter up for such final consideration.

I cannot say how much the Executive Committee may find it possible to contribute to the entire total. You may be sure that I deeply regret that earlier applications had to receive prior consideration.

With great respect, I am

Faithfully yours

Wallace Buttrick

M.C 162

October 20, 1909

Dr John C Kilgo

Trinity College

Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr Kilgo: Our Board still finds it impracticable to take up for final consideration the application from Trinity College. At our meeting held yesterday some thirty or more applications were considered but we were able to make but one college gift, an emergent case calling for immediate action. The reason for delay is the fact that our income is entirely exhausted. We have before us constantly important applications that would call for our income for fully two years to come. It is impossible for me to predict when our Board will be able to take up your application for final consideration.

Regretting the necessity for this letter, I am, with great respect,

Faithfully yours

Wallace Buttrick

No. 162

February 10, 1910

President John C. Kilgo,
Trinity College,
Durham N. C.

My dear Dr. Kilgo: The application you made on behalf of Trinity College is still in our docket. I would like to bring it up at the next meeting of our Board for final decision, if practicable. If there are any fresh facts about the situation I would like to have you send them to me.

I assure you that I am sorry for the delay in this matter. We have had many applications before us calling for our income for a series of years. By process of elimination we are reaching the point where, as I have said, we hope to be able to give definite consideration to the appeal from your college. Of course I am not authorized to predict what the final action of the Board may be, but you may be sure that the application will receive the painstaking consideration of our office and Board.

With great respect, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Wallace Buttrick

N. Co. 162

May 26, 1910

President John C. Kilgo,

Trinity College,

Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Kilgo: At a meeting of our Board held Tuesday May 24, 1910. the application from Trinity College was again considered. It was made a special order for the next meeting and the secretary was instructed to confer with you further about the matter. I am very sorry for this delay in deciding the matter, as you can well understand.

Do you expect to be in New York between now and the middle of October? If so, we could talk the matter over here. If you do not expect to be here I will make my plans to visit the College in the Autumn.

With great respect, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Wallace Buttrick

No. 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED JUL 27 1910 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

25 July, 1910.

My dear Dr. Buttrick:-

As you probably know, Dr. Kilgo was last May made a Bishop in the Southern Methodist Church; and at its annual meeting in June the Board of Trustees of Trinity College elected me President of the College. Dr. Kilgo has turned over to me a letter from you to him, dated May 26, 1910. In this letter you say that the application from Trinity College to the General Education Board will be made a special order for your next meeting, and that the Secretary was instructed to confer with the President of the College further about the matter. Dr. Kilgo was in New York recently; and at my request he made an effort to see you or Mr. Sage, but was unable to see either of you. I should be glad to see you here in the autumn; or, if you prefer, it will give me pleasure to come to New York between now and the middle of October. I shall be glad if you will let me know your pleasure in this matter.

With great respect, I am,

Faithfully yours,

W. P. Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector St.,
D. New York, N. Y.

August 15,1910

Dr. W. P. Few,

Trinity College,

Durham, N.C.

Dear President Few:-

Returning from my outing I find your letter of July 25. I am very sorry that I failed to see Dr. Kilgo when he was in New York.

We must get together for a conference early in the Autumn. If you contemplate coming to New York, will you kindly give me the approximate date of your proposed visit, that I may surely be here. I usually make several short journeys in the early Autumn, but I can easily accommodate my plans to your convenience.

We are all rejoicing that you have been chosen to the Presidenc of Trinity College. I wish you all joy and blessing.

Cordially yours,

WB

10/25/10

AUG 29 1952

NC-162
SF

(Formerly Trinity College)

DUKE UNIVERSITY Pledge No. 083

On April 12, 1934, the General Education Board passed a resolution liberalizing the terms of its gifts for endowment (page 2962 of the minutes of the Board). On September 5, 1934, a letter quoting this action of the Board was sent to the institution to which this pledge was made and acknowledgment was received under date of December 24, 1934.

W. W. Bewley
Secretary

July 1, 1935
Action of Board April 8, 1937, further liberalizing terms of gifts for endowment, transmitted to institution July 1, 1937.
Acknowledgment received 1/14/38

Further liberalized 4/3/52
Letter transmitted 6/1/52
Ack'd 6/23/52

"On motion the request from Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, for an extension of time in securing subscriptions from June 30, 1912 to December 31, 1912 on account of our conditional pledge No 085, dated October 25, 1910, was granted, and the time for collecting said subscriptions was correspondingly extended from July 31, 1916 to January 31, 1917."

(The above minute passed at a meeting of the Board, held May 24, 1912)

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1912
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

We the undersigned, being respectively the President and Treasurer of Trinity College, located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify to the General Education Board that, in fulfillment of its pledge No. 083 of October 25, 1910, a supplemental sum of not less than Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($ 850,000.00) has been contributed to the said Trinity College in cash, or pledged to the same by good and responsible persons in legally valid subscriptions, payable in cash in not more than five equal annual installments, beginning not later than January 1, 1913, and that all of said subscriptions and payments are in accordance with the terms of said pledge.

W. P. Few
President

D. W. Newsom *
Treasurer

Dated December 30, 1912. by C. M. Markham
Ass't Treasurer

* Treasurer absent on account of sickness.

To Bruce

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1911
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

10 June, 1911.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:

At the recent meeting of our Board of Trustees, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Board of Trustees of Trinity College, located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, hereby accepts the conditional pledge of the General Education Board, dated October 25, 1910, and covenants and agrees that, if the terms of the pledge are complied with and the money paid by the General Education Board, that the Board of Trustees of Trinity College will faithfully perform the covenants on behalf of said College contained in said pledge."

Steps were taken to launch this movement at once; and the Board of Trustees voted to express their appreciation of the kindness shown by the General Education Board to Trinity College. To this action of the Board I add my own most hearty thanks for the courtesies shown by yourself and your Board. We will do our best to raise the required amount in the time allotted to us.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

June 12, 1911

Dr. W. P. Few,

Trinity College,

Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr. Few: Thank you for your letter of June 10 covering the resolution of your Board of Trustees in accepting our conditional pledge.

Cordially yours,

Wallace Buttrick

Understanding that TRINITY COLLEGE is engaged in raising a total sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), of which total a considerable portion has already been contributed, the GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD will contribute from the income of the John D Rockefeller Fund for Higher Education to TRINITY COLLEGE, located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of Endowment of said institution, and to be invested and preserved inviolable as such the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000):

PROVIDED, that on or before June 30, 1912 a supplemental sum of not less than Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($850,000) shall be contributed to the said TRINITY COLLEGE in cash, or pledged to the same by good and responsible persons in legally valid subscriptions, all of the provisions of which are satisfactory to this Board, payable in cash in not more than five equal annual installments, beginning not later than July 31, 1912; and

PROVIDED, that of the entire sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) thus to be secured not more than Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000) may be used for new buildings and equipment, and not less than Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($600,000), including the contribution of the General Education Board shall be invested and preserved inviolably for the endowment of said TRINITY COLLEGE; and

PROVIDED, that no legacies shall be counted toward the fulfillment of this pledge; that no money shall be payable from the General Education Board under the terms of this pledge so long as the said College has any outstanding debts; and that no part of the income from the fund so contributed by this Board shall ever be used for specifically theological instruction.

Beginning within ninety days after the Board shall have received satisfactory evidence that the conditions of this subscription are fulfilled, the GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD will pay the same in quarterly installments in equal ratio with the corresponding quarterly cash payments on the supplemental fund herein required as such payments shall be certified by the President and Treasurer of Trinity College.

PROVIDED, that any remainder of this subscription not due and payable according to these prescribed terms on July 31, 1916 shall be void.

Vote of the Board Oct 25, 1910
and of the Ex.Com. Nov. 30, 1910

_____ Chairman

_____ Secretary

Dated, New York City
October 25, 1910

NO 083

Conditional Appropriation to

TRINITY COLLEGE

October 25, 1910
November 30, 1910

$150,000.

N.C. 162

October 27, 1910

President W. P. Few,

Trinity College,

Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr. Few: At a meeting of our Board held Tuesday October 25, 1910 your request was presented and the following action taken:

> "On motion the sum of $150,000 was appropriated to Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, for endowment, conditioned on the raising of a supplemental sum of not less than $850,000 for the same purpose, the dates for securing subscriptions and for making payments to be in the usual form and to be fixed at the discretion of the Chairman and the Secretary."

I enclose herewith one of our pledge forms in which I have tentatively included certain dates which may be modified by you after further conference with me.

As I have already said to you and to Mr. Duke, our Board has the highest appreciation of the work you are doing and of the devoted services of the Messrs. Duke. It is our regret that the funds at our disposal do not justify a larger contribution.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Buttrick

76.C.16

RECEIVED NOV 19 1910 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

17 November, 1910.

Dear Dr. Buttrick:-

I received in due course your letter dated October 27 and made acknowledgment of it at the time. Consideration of it has been deferred till now because I have been kept busy in connection with the installation exercises which were held here on November 9.

We made an application to your Board on the understanding that you would allow us at least one dollar for every three dollars raised by us, since we had never heard of your submitting a harder proposition to a southern college. If you had allowed us, as we confidently expected, $250,000.00, then we could have raised the million for endowment, though just at this time that would have given us all that we could do, With your appropriation reduced to $150,000.00 I believe it is absolutely necessary for us to request you to reduce the amount we must raise for endowment to $450,000.00, making then with your $150,000.00, the sum of $600,000.00 for endowment. In addition to this we will pledge ourselves to increase the value of our plant in the sum of $300,000.00, including buildings now going up, and we will do our best to raise another $100,000.00. Will you accept these terms? I have absolute confidence in our financial future, but just now you have an opportunity, rare even for your Board, to put us at once in a position which, without your aid, we will probably not reach in two or three years. Please consult with Mr. Gates and let me hear that you are going to strain a

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

#2-- W. B.

point to help us in an emergency when we need your help as we are not apt ever again to need it. If you prefer I shall be glad to go to New York to confer with you in regard to this matter.

I appreciate your good will and good offices in our behalf and therefore venture to write you as I have.

Very sincerely yours,

W P Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

No. C. 162

December 1, 1910

President W. P. Few,

Trinity College,

Durham, N. C.

Dewr Dr. Few: At a meeting of the Executive Committee held yesterday I presented your communication of November 17, 1910. On motion the following action was taken:

> "The Secretary presented a communication from President W. P. Few of Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, dated November 17, 1910, requesting that our conditional proposal to Trinity College dated October 25, 1910, be changed so as to allow them to use a sum not to exceed $400,000, from the total sum of $1,000,000, for new buildings and equipment, it being understood and agreed that not less than $600,000 of the total sum, including the contribution of the General Education Board, shall be invested and preserved inviolably for the endowment of said Trinity College."
>
> "On motion the request was granted and the Chairman and the Secretary were authorised to execute and deliver a pledge to Trinity College in the above form."

If this is satisfactory to you we will promptly execute the pledge and send it to you. Will you kindly advise me at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Buttrick

N. C. 160

TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

RECEIVED
FEB 8
1911
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

8 February, 1911.

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

We had a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College to give final consideration to the pledge form with dates tentatively inserted, which you were good enough to mail me on February 1.

As you will see from the enclosure, we suggest the change of two dates: January 1, 1913 in place of your suggestion June 30, 1912; and at the end of the same paragraph June 30, 1913 in place of July 31, 1912. If you have no objections to these dates, we are ready to sign the pledge as soon as you will forward it to us.

I understand that of the $400,000.00 which may be used for buildings and plant, the money already donated for the buildings now going up may be counted, and that on this amount we may be allowed to count some land which is absolutely necessary for the developments we are now making and which has been promised to us on this proposition. Am I correct in this?

Thanking you again for your courtesies and good offices, I am as always,

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

Enclosure.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

February 14, 1911

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr. Few: I have your letter of February 8 and note how you say "I understand that of the $400,000 which may be used for buildings and plant, the money already donated for the buildings now going up may be counted, and that on this amount we may be allowed to count some land which is absolutely necessary for the developments we are now making and which has been promised to us on this proposition. Am I correct in this?"

Replying I would say that I do understand that "the money already donated for the buildings now going up may be counted," but I cannot find anything in our correspondence that refers to land. In presenting the matter to our Executive Committee on November 30 of course nothing was said about land, and the vote provides only that $400,000 may be used "for new buildings and equipment." The officers of the Board have no power to modify the action of the Board or of the Executive Committee. I would say further that the

Board hitherto has not been willing to regard land or money paid for land as part of a supplemental fund.

Before executing the pledge in the form sent to you I will await a further communication from you. I am leaving the City tomorrow to be gone two or three weeks. Regretting the necessity for this delay, I am,

Very truly yours,

Wallace Buttrick

N.C. 162

TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

RECEIVED MAR 4 1911 EDUCATION

2 March, 1911.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

Referring to your letter of February 14, I beg to say that, in the first place, I wished to count the land on the $4000,000.00 because it is promised to us on that proposition, and I have no assurance that it would otherwise come to us, though I am frank to say I think it probably would, eventually at least, be given to us. And in the second place, I was anxious, and am still anxious, that the conditions of your offer may have the look to our friends of being, not prohibitive, but stimulating. Especially should I be sorry for the terms of your proposition to seem harder than the terms you have proposed for other colleges in the Southern States which you have been good enough to help. As I have told you before, I believe that in the end the financial future of Trinity College is very secure. What we are in need of just now, in my judgment, is a stimulus which your Board happens to be in position to apply.

If, however, the counting of this land is against the judgment of your Executive Committee, and against the practice of your Board, then I will ask you, if you please, to prepare the pledge for me, leaving out the land.

Again, with my best thanks and cordial good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York, N. Y.

N.C. 162

March 9, 1911

President W P Few

Trinity College

Durham, N C

Dear Doctor Few: I enclose you herewith our conditional pledge to Trinity College, dated October 25, 1910.

If this pledge is satisfactory to your Board of Trustees, will you have them indicate such approval by the adoption of a resolution substantially as follows:

> "The Board of Trustees of Trinity College, located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, hereby accepts the conditional pledge of the General Education Board, dated October 25, 1910, and covenants and agrees that, if the terms of the pledge are complied with and the money paid by the General Education Board, that the Board of Trustees of Trinity College will faithfully perform the covenants on behalf of said College contained in said pledge."

Cordially yours

Wallace Buttrick

N. C. 162

TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

RECEIVED MAR 18 1911 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

16 March, 1911.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

I received your letter dated March 9, in which you enclosed the conditional pledge to Trinity College. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday. The Committee voted unanimously to recommend to the Board the approval of this undertaking, and the adoption of a resolution in substance such as you suggest in your letter. The Executive Committee has full power to act in all the financial affairs of the College, but it seems advisable to refer this matter to the Board. The next regular meeting of the Board will be held on June 5. It would, of course, be possible to have a called meeting, but this does not seem to us best, unless you would prefer that this matter should be acted on without further delay.

The Executive Committee is composed of B. N. Duke, J. C. Kilgo, J. H. Southgate, J. E. Stagg, C. W. Toms, G. W. Flowers, and W. P. Few.

The Committee asked me to express to you and to the General Education Board their high appreciation of your good ness to the College, and I take this opportunity again to give to you my best thanks for your courtesy and consideration to me throughout this whole transaction.

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York, N. Y.

M.

April 3, 1911

President W. P. Few,

Trinity College,

Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr. Few: Your letter of March 16 received during my absence has been brought to my attention. The action of your Executive Committee is entirely satisfactory and we shall await the final action of your Board regarding the acceptance of our pledge as suggested in your letter.

Cordially yours

Wallace Buttrick

H C162

RECEIVED APR 3 1911 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

TUITION AND SCHOLARSHIP

------0------

College . . . . . TRINITY COLLEGE

Location . . . . . DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA.

Year ended . . . . . June 7, 1910

1. Tuition charges, i.e., amount that would have been received if every student had paid tuition in cash . . . . . $ 20,876.00

2. Amount of tuition actually received in cash (not including receipts from scholarship funds). . . . . $ 10,229.50

3. Amount of receipts from scholarship funds regarded as tuition, i.e., paid for tuition either through the students or directly to the treasury of the college . . . $ 348.00

4. On what basis or conditions are scholarship funds granted to students.

We have placed with certain high schools whose history, courses of study and standards of work are known, Trinity College scholarships that are awarded to applicants who are recommended by the schools as students of good character and high promise. A limited number of scholarships are awarded to Sophomores and Juniors on the basis of the applicant's character and promise as indicated by his conduct and work in college.

5. For what reasons and on what conditions were tuition charges remitted, (if any were remitted).

We remit tuition in part in case of applicants who have proved themselves to be men of character and promise, and whom we believe to be financially unable to pay full tuition.

N.C. 162

February 11, 1911

President W. P. Few,

Trinity College,

Durham, N. C.

Dear Dr. Kilgo: I enclose a blank form regarding tuition and scholarships. It has seemed to us desirable to collect data regarding this phase of college life. We have prepared this very simple form with the thought that replies to these questions may lead the way to a more careful inquiry regarding the whole matter.

You will understand of course that these questions refer exclusively to the college of the arts and sciences and not to other departments of an institution. If you will have one of your officers reply to these questions we will esteem it a great favor.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Wallace Buttrick

NC 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
APR 3 1911
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

1 April, 1911.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

I have had our Treasurer fill out and I herewith enclose blank form regarding tuition and scholarships, which you mailed me February 11. This matter was overlooked in our office, and I regret the delay.

This side of educational reform in North Carolina we have found the most difficult of all. The educational constituency of the State has been badly prostituted. I am glad to say that, in my judgment, the worst of this was not done by the administration now in charge of any of the State colleges. A situation was created, however, that is hard to cure. This college has no responsibility in the creation of this situation, but has been doing and will still do its best to amend it.

With all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure-

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1912
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

27 February, 1912.

N.C. 162

Dear Doctor Buttrick:

Would it be too much to ask you to extend our time six months or a year? You will understand that the men on whom we mainly rely have been preoccupied with their own affairs for the past two years. They have always been so good to us that it has not seemed to us either right or wise to press the interests of the College upon them at a time when they were intensely concerned with their own business. You are well informed about buseiness conditions in America, especially as they affect our endowment proposition, and you will appreciate the situation, I am sure. But I shall be glad to come to New York and talk the matter over with you, if you wish me to.

Very sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

March 1 1912

President W P Few

Trinity College

Durham N C

Dear Dr Few: Your letter of February 27 is at hand. Our Board will hold its next meeting the latter part of May. If you desire that the time limit for securing subscriptions on account of our conditional pledge to Trinity College shall be extended, a resolution to that effect should be passed by your Board or its executive committee authorizing you to prefer such request. Upon receipt of your request thus authorized I will present the matter to our Board for its consideration. I suggest that in connection with the request you shall present a brief statement of the result of your canvass for funds thus far, with the reasons why you desire an extension of time. It will not be necessary for you to come to New York as the matter can be attended to by correspondence.

You understand of course that the officers have no power to extend the time nor can we say in advance what the action of the Board may be

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Wallace Buttrick

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED MAY 20 1912 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

N.C. 162

18 May, 1912.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:

I enclose herewith a communication from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College to the General Education Board of New York. You will recall that I went over this matter in detail with you recently, and I am sure you will be glad to give the Board any further information they might desire. As I told you when I last saw you, I very much appreciate your courtesy and the generosity of your Board, and am relying on you to help me once more.

With all good wishes for you and your work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

Enclosure.

Doctor Wallce Buttrick,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

JAS. H. SOUTHGATE, PRESIDENT

D. W. NEWSOM, SECRETARY

Office of

Board of Trustees of Trinity College

Durham, North Carolina

RECEIVED MAY 20 1912 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

COMMUNICATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TRINITY COLLEGE TO THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD OF NEW YORK:

On October 25, 1910, the General Education Board voted to contribute $150,000. to an endowment fund for Trinity College on condition that the College raise the rest of $1,000,000., of which not more than $400,000. may be used for new buildings and equipment. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 5, 1911, this proposition was accepted.

It is now certain that the College will be able to meet the terms of this offer, and it seems possible that the amount may be raised without counting buildings that yield no income. It has been impossible yet to see some of the generous contributors to the College and for that reason the Executive Committee voted on this date to ask the General Education Board for a six months' extension of time.

May 18, 1912.

J. H. Southgate

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

D. W. Newsom

RECORDING SECRETARY.

A. C. 162

May 27, 1912

President W P Few

Trinity College

Durham, N C

Dear Dr Few: At a meeting of the General Education Board, held May 24, 1912, the request of the Trustees of Trinity College was presented and the following action was taken:

> "On motion the request from Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, for an extension of time in securing subscriptions from June 30, 1912 to December 31, 1912 on account of our conditional pledge No 083, dated October 25, 1910, was granted and the time for collecting said subscriptions was correspondingly extended from July 31, 1916 to January 31, 1917."

Very truly yours

WALLACE BUTTRICK

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

162

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD * RECEIVED * DEC 19 1912

19 December, 1912

My dear Doctor Buttrick:-

Your Board was kind enough to offer ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to Trinity College on condition that at least EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS additional should be raised by the friends of the College not later than December 31, 1912. I am glad to report to you that we have in valid subscriptions a sufficient amount available for endowment funds alone to meet the conditions of your generous gift. Besides we have invested TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in buildings, and some other amounts in other permanent improvements, which, I understand, was permissible by your Board as a part of the EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS which the friends of the College were to raise. However, as stated above, we have EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS outside of the amounts used in these permanent improvements. If it meets with your approval we should be glad not to make a report before June 4, 1913, the date of our Commencement. We make this request because our canvass has not been completed and we feel sure that other amounts may be added to the present subscriptions, and to this addition I feel sure that you will have no objection, as it is one of the main purposes of your Board to inspire general giving. We shall be glad to hear from you concerning any matter about which you may wish further information.

Wishing you a very happy Christmas, I am

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

December 27, 1912

President W P Few,
Trinity College
Durham, N C

Dear Dr Few: Your letter of December 19 has been brought to my attention. I find that by vote of our Board May 24, 1912 and at your request the time for securing subscriptions on account of our conditional pledge to Trinity College was extended from June 30, 1912 to December 31, 1912 and that the time for collecting said subscriptions was correspondingly extended from July 31, 1916 to January 31, 1917. The officers of this Board have no power to extend the time beyond that date. The Board will not meet until the latter part of January. I, therefore, suggest that you shall execute first a certificate following a form which I enclose herewith and have it reach this office on or before December 31, 1912. This will make our pledge binding. If you and your treasurer desire to withhold payin[illegible]

ARCHIVAL COPY

ment of the completion of your subscriptions until a later date I see no reason why you should not do so. It occurs to me, however, that having completed the subscription you may want to call on us for pro rata payment on account of cash which you may have collected. This you are at liberty to do when you can certify that the conditions of our conditional pledge have been fulfilled.

Cordially yours

WALLACE BUTTRICK

ARCHIVAL COPY

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1912
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

N6162

30 December, 1912.

Dear Dr. Buttrick:-

Your letter of December 29 has been received. I enclose duly executed certificate following the form which you sent, although I ought to add that the bulk of this amount has been promised by Messrs. B. N. and J. B. Duke and they have promised to pay their entire subscriptions on June 4, when, if it is agreeable to you, we shall desire to close up the entire transaction. They have therefore not been asked to sign the regulation pledge cards as have all other subscribers to the endowment fund. With your consent we shall continue our campaign another six months.

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1913
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

2616

January, 1913.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:

I enclose herewith certificate which I think will explain itself. As I have already written you, our bonded indebtedness has been settled, and the College has no indebtedness except such as is provided for, and such as will be closed up by the end of our business year. Every business institution, I presume, has temporary outstanding indebtedness of this sort, and therefore I feel justified in signing the certificate, which I herewith enclose.

With all good wishes for you during the year 1913, I am

Cordially yours

W. P. Few

Enclosure

Doctor Wallace Buttrick
17 Battery Place
New York City

Requisition honored
WWB.

N. C 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1913
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

17 March, 1913.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

I have just seen Mr. James B. Duke and he informed me that he and his brother, Mr. B. N. Duke, had given to the endowment of Trinity College eight hundred thousand ($8000,000.00) dollars in five per cent bonds to be delivered to us as soon as they could be issued and the income from January 1, 1913 to belong to the College. This is in addition to other amounts already raised on this proposition. So I suppose it will be in order for you to send on the remainder of your conditional pledge at your convenience.

Please allow me again in closing this transaction to thank you for your kindness and help. I believe we have at last the chance to build up a very great college in the South, and I want you to continue to bear us in mind.

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

N. C 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1913
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

17 March, 1913.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

I have just seen Mr. James B. Duke and he informed me that he and his brother, Mr. B. N. Duke, had given to the endowment of Trinity College eight hundred thousand ($8000,000.00) dollars in five per cent bonds to be delivered to us as soon as they could be issued and the income from January 1, 1913 to belong to the College. This is in addition to other amounts already raised on this proposition. So I suppose it will be in order for you to send on the remainder of your conditional pledge at your convenience.

Please allow me again in closing this transaction to thank you for your kindness and help. I believe we have at last the chance to build up a very great college in the South, and I want you to continue to bear us in mind.

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

March 19, 1913

President W P Few
Trinity College
Durham, N C

Dear Dr Few: Your letter of March 17 is at hand. I warmly congratulate you on having such friends as the Messrs. Duke.

I note that the Messrs. Duke will contribute to Trinity College $800,000 in 5% bonds, as soon as these bonds shall have been issued. I enclose you herewith a form of requisition on account of collections that are made in securities. When you actually have physical possession of the bonds you can execute this form of requisition which will be submitted to our Finance Committee who will determine for us the present cash value of the bonds.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours

WALLACE BUTTRICK

FORM ONLY (Copy on your own letterhead)

This certifies that Trinity College, located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, has collected on the supplemental sum required by the terms of Pledge NO 083 of the General Education Board, dated October 25, 1910, the sum of

Dollars ($) in securities (listed below) not previously reported; that the same has been applied to or is reserved for the purposes stated in the pledge; that said Trinity College has no outstanding debts; and that it requests pro rata payment from the General Education Board as against the securities here recited:

_____
Treasurer

_____
President

Dated, Durham, N C

1913.

Trinity College
Department of History
Durham, N. C.

WILLIAM KENNETH BOYD
WILLIAM THOMAS LAPRADE

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1913
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

March 21, 1913.

No. 162

Dr Walton Butterick,
New York city.

My dear Sir.—

For some years we have been trying to collect and preserve all the material available relating to the history of Trinity College. I understand that the negotiations with the General Education Board concerning the increase in endowment have been closed. However there is a gap in the records and letter books here at the college. We have no letters from you prior to January 1911 and no copies of letters sent to you prior to that date. This is due to a fire which destroyed the building in which the correspondence was filed.

I therefore take the liberty of asking you to send me copies of the letters written to you by President Kilgo and President Kepp with your replies prior to January 1911. My purpose is to file them in a fire proof

Trinity College
Department of History
Durham, N. C.

KENNETH BOYD
THOMAS LAPRADE

vault for reference in the future. Any expense incurred in transcribing will be cheerfully met.

Hoping that you will cooperate in our preservation records is this a fact — I remain.

Very sincerely yours,
Wm E Boyd.

N. C. 162

PRESIDENTS OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
AUG 9 1913
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

6 August, 1913.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

Replying to your letter of August 2 I have to say that I did not know your Board expected a prescribed form of certificate and that the particular modification was due to these circumstances: Generous friends gave us money for building a dormitory, to be paid in installments. We needed the dormitory and the Executive Committee anticipated a little and put it up, feeling sure that it was amply provided for and would meantime be a good investment. I suppose therefore that this should not be counted as a debt but is rightly classed with unpaid subscriptions made in accordance with the terms of the General Education Board. If your judgment confirms this interpretation of the facts please retain the enclosed certificate in place of the one dated July 31, 1913. If you take another view of the facts I shall ask you to return this certificate and lay the matter before your Board as you suggest.

You will doubtless observe that the amount has already gone considerably beyond what we set out to get.

With kind regards and good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

(COPY)

RECEIVED
AUG 9 1913
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

THIS CERTIFIES that Trinity College, located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, has collected on the supplemental sum required by the terms of Pledge No.083 of the General Education Board, dated october 25, 1910, the sum of TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash, not previously reported; that the same has been applied to or is reserved for the purposes stated in the pledge; that said Trinity College has no outstanding debts; and that in accordance with the terms of Pledge No. 083 claims the corresponding pro rata payment from the General Education Board.

D. W. Newsom
TREASURER

W. P. Few
PRESIDENT

Dated 7 January, 1913.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED SEP 8 1913 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

5 September, 1913.

Mr. E. C. Sage,
General Education Board,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Sage,

Without waiting for your and Dr. Buttrick's decision and for business reasons of our own the Executive Committee of Trinity College has settled the dormitory account about which we have lately been in correspondence. I am able therefore to submit my requisition dated August 6 without explanation or need of interpretation.

Yours very sincerely,

W. P. Few

Must send another requisition
blank form.

TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

Jan 14, 1914

RECEIVED JAN 16 1914 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

N & 162

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
New York City,
My dear Sir,-

Iam writing an article on Educational Progress in the South since Reconstruction for a volume of essays to be dedicated to Professor William A Dunning of Columbia University, the volume being prepared by a number of his formwr students, all the essays except one or two being on topics in southern history.

I think you will agree with me that one of the significant developments in the past ten years has been the increase of endowments by the church colleges. I wish to ascertain the facts andI therefore appeal to you to find out how much has been contributed by the General Education Board to southern colleges and how much the conditional sums to be raised by the colleges are. I submit a tentative blank showing just what information I desire.

Last year you were generous enough to send me copies of the letters exchanged relating to the endowment of Trinity College. I wish again to express my appreciation for this courtesy. The letters will be of great value when the history of the college is written.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm K Boyd

TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

Amounts and conditions to colleges in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas voted by the General Education Board.

Name of College. Amount Appropriated. Condition of Appropriation.

NL 162

TRINITY COLLEGE, DURHAM, N C

President Few called at the office March 24, 1914. He is considering the advisability of making additional provision for the women in Trinity College. His plans are not mature and it is his wish to confer with Dr Buttrick. President Few's address in New York is Hotel Seville for this afternoon and tomorrow.

March 24, 1914

NC 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED FEB 5 1915 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

3 February, 1915

My dear Dr. Buttrick:

As you probably know, Trinity College has been giving full class room privileges to women for many years, actuated to this policy first by special consideration for a few ambitious girls, later by a conditional gift from Mr. Washington Duke, and above all to meet a pressing need in the education of Southern Women.

In an attempt to bring our conditions abreast of the best educational theory, the Trustees voted in June, 1914, to favor the establishment of a co-ordinate college for women, which is planned to have many of the simple and economical relations such as exist at Brown University. The policy was entered upon before the European war broke out, and will now have to be begun on a somewhat limited scale.

There has been donated for this purpose land adjoining the Trinity College campus, and valued at fully $100,000. Trinity College will continue to provide instruction for women as in the past, with such separate instruction of large required freshman and sophomore courses as can be arranged by judicious sectioning of classes without added cost.

There will be some special expenses for the separate administration of the women's department,--such as salaries for a Dean, a physical training director, and clerical assistants. These additional expenses ought properly to be provided for by new funds and not be an added charge upon the Trinity treasury.

I should like to place before you, as the official repre-

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick # 2

sentative of the General Education Board, the formal request that the Board shall make a grant for endowment of $100,000, provided the College raises at least an equal sum for the building for women. I shall be glad if your Board can again help Trinity College in a great educational undertaking.

Trinity has already more women graduates in North Carolina than all the other class "A" colleges combined. Randolph-Macon has 22, Vassar 19, Wellesley 10, Goucher 4, Smith 2, the State University 12, and Trinity 126. More than as many again have taken some years of study here. Women who have attended Trinity are rendering noteworthy service to education and to the higher life of the State. Furthermore, the influence of Trinity extends far beyond any state limits.

At a small outlay the entire plant of Trinity and its endowment, amounting to about $3,000,000, can be made available for women. To this end we ask your assistance.

If there are any blanks to be filled out, or any further formalities to be met in presenting this request to your Board, I shall be glad to be informed about them, and I will gladly supply more detailed information, or arrange for such conferences as you may wish.

Very sincerely yours

W. P. Few

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary
General Education Board
New York City

February 8, 1915.

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, N.C.

Dear Mr. Few:-

Your letter of February 3rd addressed to Dr. Buttrick has been referred to me, inasmuch as Dr. Buttrick's attention is now largely given to other matters than those relating to colleges. The request which you have made will be entered upon our records for consideration at the next meeting of our Board, which will be held May 27, 1915. I enclose blanks which we shall be pleased to have you fill out and retur to us. It would be well, I think, if you would let us have a copy of the vote of your trustees taken last June to which you referred in your letter. It is probable that I may wish to make further inquiries at a later date. If you have worked out in any measure of detail the plans, either financially or educationally, of the proposed College for Women, it would be interesting to know something more about these.

Very truly yours,

L. C. SAGE

ARCHIVAL COPY

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

JAMES H. SOUTHGATE, CHAIRMAN
ROBERT LEE FLOWERS, RECORDING SECRETARY
WILLIAM PRESTON FEW
FANNIE CARR SIVINS
DALLAS WALTON NEWSOM, TREASURER
LAURA DRAKE GILL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Coördinate College for Women
Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina

NC 162

February 9, 1915.

My dear Mr. Flexner,

Since my return Dr. Few has discussed the situation of our venture, and has decided to make application for help from the General Education Board on the endowment side.

I am sure that we can make our start towards this better provision for women. I am also sure that it will be a great gratification to Messrs. J. B. and B. N. Duke if we can carry this particular project through now without calling upon them for more than they have given in the $100,000's worth of land. Their desire to teach the College to live within its income is so laudable in my eyes that I definitely want to see the portion of our plan outlined for immediate development carried through without added tax upon the Trinity treasury.

Please give us a favorable consideration, if you possibly can. I not only believe it to be well deserved by the integrity in standards and by the practical human results of the College, but I believe it will be splendid seed corn for other later gifts.

Do all for us that you can find right, will you not?

With grateful acknowledgement of the copy of your report of the eight years of work of the Board, and with deep recognition of the friendly hearing which you and Dr. Buttrick have ever given to my aims and opinions and fears, I am

Very sincerely yours.

Laura Drake Gill

Mr. Abraham Flexner
General Education Board
17 Battery Place, New York

March 31, 1915

NC 162

MEMORANDUM

The Proposed Coordinate College for Women, Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina.

Miss Laura Drake Gill, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Organization for the proposed Department for Women of Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, called at the office Wednesday, March 31, 1915. Dr Sage being out of the city and Dr Flexner being away from the office, Mr Brierley interviewed Miss Gill.

Miss Gill stated that the land adjoining the Trinity College campus, valued at $100,000, was given to the college by a member of the Duke family about ten years ago for the purpose for which it is now proposed to devote it. She stated confidentially that they were reasonably assured of $100,000 for the erection of a residence hall and a physical training building. Miss Gill said that this sum was not in legal form but ### they had every assurance that it would be forthcoming when needed. In view of this statement, Mr Brierley asked Miss Gill if he was correct in interpreting the application from the Trustees as being a request for an outright contribution of $100,000. Miss Gill replied "In a way, Yes."

Miss Gill also informed Mr Brierley, in confidence, that at the request of the Executive Committee of the Board she went to Durham for the purpose of "starting the enterprise."

After her arrival on the ground, Miss Gill discovered that Mr Duke was unsympathetic toward the movement; that the action with regard to the organization of this separate department was passed upon by the Executive Committee at a meeting at which Mr Duke and two other members of the Committee were absent. She forthwith had a conference with Mr Duke and convinced him of the wisdom of this step. She said that this movement now had the hearty support of the trustees, especially of Mr Duke, who is lavishly giving large sums of money for the improvement of the college grounds.

Miss Gill expects to be in New York again about the latter part of April and will call at the office for the purpose of conferring further with Dr Sage.

W. W. B

March 31, 1915.

NC 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED MAY 8 1915 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

5 May, 1915.

Dear Dr. Sage:-

Herewith are respectfully enclosed statements for which your letter of February 8 is understood to call. One statement gives the financial and other facts about Trinity, as asked for in the formal blanks. The other statement summarizes the various efforts of the past ten years to make more complete provision for the care of women; and in it are included copies of such recent votes of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee as give authority for the present movement.

Trinity College has been able as a rule to make larger improvements than its announced policy has revealed in advance to the public; in accordance with this policy no great revolution in regard to caring for women is being announced. However, the better provision for women students is a necessity, has been carefully studied, and will doubtless go forward as opportunity arises and educational needs develop.

As you will readily see, this policy will leave the present Trinity plant increasingly available for the use of men; and an increasingly separate social administration for women can be developed without the wastefulness of large new endowments for instruction and overhead charges.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

The present aims are fourfold and explicit:- to provide for women in September, 1916, (1) a modern residence hall, (2) good gymnasium and athletic facilities, (3) separate instruction of women in classes where the numbers are large enough to justify separate instruction, and (4) a Dean of Women of academic status. These four aims are immediate. The further steps will be defined and taken,- under the general policy outlined by the Trustees,- as funds shall permit, as needs shall develop, and as current educational ideals shall dictate.

The immediate development calls for $300,000. In asking the General Education Board for $100,000. towards an endowment it is hoped that two points may receive special consideration:- first, that while the giving of one third of such a fund may exceed the Board's customary donation of one fourth of new college funds, yet that the usual procedure may be waived in this case since the former condition given to Trinity was in an unusually small ratio to the total sum given; and at present it is especially desirable not to divert any of Trinity's funds for this new development. Secondly, it is hoped that the $100,000. given sometime since in land for this particular venture, may be allowed to count in the new $200,000. fund upon the completion of which our eligibility to your grant is outlined as being conditioned.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

I have delayed writing you in order to make my statements as definite as possible. I believe that Miss Gill, who is named in the vote of the Executive Committee as Executive Secretary for this special development, has talked with you on this question; and she or I will gladly supply any further information that may be desirable.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

Dr. E. C. Sage,
61 Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY.

May 11, 1915.

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Few:-

Your letter of May 5th with enclosures has been received. I thank you for the information given to us on our blank form. The docket for the next meeting of the General Education Board is closed. It will not be practicable to take up your application at this time. Some time before the next meeting we shall endeavor to make an appointment with you in order to consider carefully the application which you have made before submitting it to our Board for its consideration and decision.

Very truly yours,

E. C. SAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

May 6, 1915.

ne 162

Memorandum.

Trinity College, Durham, N.C.

Miss Laura Drake Gill called at the office May 6, 1915.

The letter written by Dr. W. P. Few under date of February 3, 1915, she informed us, was dictated by herself. The request is for $100,000 toward $300,000 to be used as follows:

Endowment,	$100,000
Land,	$100,000
Buildings,	$100,000

The land, which is valued at $100,000 was given to the College ten years ago.

The proposal to build a coordinate college for women was approved by the Executive Committee, but at the meeting there were not present three persons who are extremely influential, - Bishop Kilgo, C. W. Toms, and Benjamin Duke. Furthermore, Mr. J. B. Duke did not approve at first of the action of the Committee. Miss Gill informs us, however, that in a personal conference with Mr. J. B. Duke she secured his approval of the plan, and that his approval carried with it the influence which brought about the approval of the three members not present at the meeting, namelym Bishop Kilgo, C. W. Toms, and Benjamin Duke. Her testimony now is that they are in favor of the proposition.

It will be observed that in my reply to the letter of Dr. Few under date of February 8, I asked for a copy of the vote of the trustees and that I asked for the usual information upon our blank forms. This information has not been supplied to us at this date.

I informed Miss Gill that any business which we might do with Trinity College would be of course with the governing body of that institution, and that in present stages of the inquiry, nothing definite could be done by us.

E. C. S.

NC 162

RECEIVED MAY 8 1915 BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS

On December 5, 1896, Mr. Washington Duke gave one hundred thousand dollars to the endowment of the College on condition that the classes be opened to women. The College accepted the terms of that gift in good faith, and while we have never felt that this is precisely a co-educational college, yet we have provided for women the same educational opportunities that the men have had. The plan has worked with conspicuous success. The two hundred and more women trained here have gone out to enrich the homes, the schools, and the life of the state; and the College has never done a more needed service than this. The demand on the part of the young women for admission here has steadily grown. As early as 1903 the Board put itself on record as favoring the extension of facilities for educating women and the establishment for them of a co-ordinate college. The plan failed at that time because adequate financial arrangements could not be made. Again in 1910 the Board expressed its approval of a co-ordinate college for women and directed the Executive Committee to look into the availibility of the old Watts Hospital. The plan was not found to be feasible, and the movement was again for the time thwarted. The Board at the 1911 session, still feeling that the question demanded urgent attention, voted to call upon the Executive Committee to make some recommendation to the Trustees as to the proper course to pursue.

The Trustees, June, 1914, passed the following resolutions:

1. That the Board of Trustees, acknowledging receipt of the communication from the Alumnae Association, express their appreciation of the interest manifested by this association in the erection of a co-ordinate college for women at Trinity College, and give the same their hearty approval.

2. That this matter be referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to devise ways and means looking to substantial co-oper-

on in the consummation of this laudable undertaking,

3. That the Executive Committee be empowered to present to the General Education Board the movement looking to the establishment of a co-ordinate college for women to Trinity College.

(Signed) J. F. Bruton
H. A. Page
J. N. Cole

The Executive Committee, July, 1914, adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the Executive Committee, acting under the authority given them by the Board of Trustees, do now proceed in the effort to build and organize a Coordinate College for Women at Trinity.

2. That the Executive Committee create a Committee on Organization to consist of the President of the College, a member of the Board of Trustees, a member of the Faculty, a representative of the alumnae, and an Executive Secretary, said committee, for one year, to make an effort to secure adequate funds and to have charge of any other preliminaries looking to the establishment of a Coordinate College; and the Committee may be continued for a second year to build and organize the College, provided at the end of one year there is in hand or in sight sufficient funds for this undertaking.

Miss Laura Drake Gill was elected Executive Secretary of the Committee on Organization for one year, beginning September 1, 1914.

H. C. 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED SEP 7 1915 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

September 4, 1915

Dear Dr. Sage:

I told you at Meadville that I expected to be in New York in a short time, but before I returned to my office I was called out of the State by the illness of Mrs. Few, who is only now fairly on the road to recovery from a long and complicated attack of typhoid fever. On this account I have not been able to attend to any college business whatever this summer. I am sure you still have in mind the proposition I laid before you concerning an affiliated college for women here. I shall be very glad if you will now give that such consideration as you think it worthy of. If there are any blank forms that you wish me to fill in, I shall be glad to have you send them to me, and indeed I shall be glad to do anything you wish me to do in the matter.

With all good wishes for you and your work, I am

Very sincerely yours

W. P. Few

Dr. H. C. Sage
61 Broadway
New York City

From-
"Southern Association of College Women" 1915. p. 42

NC 162

TRINITY COLLEGE
Durham, North Carolina

At Trinity, after a trial of co-education, during which season women have been tolerated, not welcomed, plans have been organized to establish a co-ordinate College for Women. The plans for the buildings have been drawn, Laura Drake Gill has been appointed Executive Secretary, and Miss Gill hopes that the money will be forthcoming soon to erect the women's buildings on their own campus.

At present the President has announced his intention to segregate the women this coming fall of 1915, assigning them to separate sections in the required Freshmen and Sophomore courses. Presumably on the success or failure of this experiment will depend the future policy of the institution toward its women students.

Trinity in its transition stage bridges the gap between the co-educational colleges and the co-ordinate schools of the second class, Sophie Newcomb and Westhampton.

September 10, 1915.

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, N.C.

Dear Dr. Few:-

I am certainly grieved to hear of the illness of Mrs. Few, but rejoice to know that she is on the road to recovery.

It will give me pleasure to take up for consideration the request of Trinity College. I find that our blank form was filled out for the year ended May 31, 1914. It will probably be your wish to bring the information up to date, so I forward another blank form. The character of your request is such that I think it is very desireable that we should have a conference before the matter is submitted to our Board. It is probable that I shall make a trip through the South early in October, and I shall try to call upon you en route. Let me know if you will, please, whether it will be convenient for you to see me about that time. If you happen to be in New York, I shall be glad to see you at any time, although I am likely to be away from the office more or less for the next six weeks.

Very truly yours,

E. C. SAGE

UC162

January 31, 1916.

Dr. W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, N.C.

My dear Dr. Few:-

The request which you made on behalf of Trinity College under date of February 3, 1915, was submitted to our Board for its consideration at a meeting held January 27, 1916. I am instructed to inform you that the Board did not find it practicable to grant the request.

Regretting the necessity of this reply, and assuring you of our high esteem for you, and high appreciation of the work of Trinity College, I am

Very truly yours,

E. C. SAGE

ECS/GMC

NC 162

TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

February 16, 1917

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Ass't Secretary
Gen. Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 29 came duly to hand. Failure to answer it more promptly has been occasioned by the fact that mid-year examinations were on here at that time, and, later, the Registrar's books were in use for recording results of these examinations. I regret this delay.

In 1912-13, 428 students matriculated here; in 1913-14, 423; in 1914-15, 488; in 1915-16, 494; in 1916-17, 546-- all for the A. B. degree.

Up to September, 1916 Latin was an absolute requirement for admission to the College except in our so-called Group C, in which only very few students were enrolled, never more than a dozen. Consequently, pradtically all of the students included in the numbers up to the year 1916-17 presented Latin. In 1916-17, 296 students entering the Freshman Class presented Latin for admission credits, though not all of them elected Latin in their Freshman year.

Until September, 1916 Latin was a requirement in college for the A. B. degree except in our small Engineering Department, known as Group C. Therefore, practically all of the students in the figures given for the matriculates up to this

TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

date took Latin in college, at least one year of college Latin being shown on their course cards. This year, of 221 men entering the Freshman Class, I find that only 156 have elected Latin, now that they have the choice of substituting Modern languages for Latin.

If this information is not just in the form in which you wish it, I shall be glad to revise it. I can give you a prompt reply to any further inquiries from now on.

Very truly yours,

W. F. Bancroft

Carleton College is a Congregational institution located at Northfield, Minnesota, close to the state university. It is the most important private institution in the state. It has productive funds now amounting to $868,701 and it possesses buildings valued at $366,813. Its total annual income is $86,114. 435 students almost equally divided between men and women are registered in the college department. The Board has already subscribed and paid in full a subscription of $100,000 towards $600,000. The college now asks for an appropriation of $100,000 towards $400,000, to be equally divided between endowment and buildings.

The officers recommend that the appropriation be made.

Delaware College, situated at Newark, Delaware, is a state institution with productive funds of $148,806 and buildings valued at $354,000. It has 59 college students. The institution has just received a gift of $1,000,000 from an anonymous donor.

In view of this fact and in view of the further fact that the institution is a state institution the officers report adversely on the request.

Dubuque German College, situated at Dubuque, Iowa, has productive funds of $300,000 and buildings valued at something over $300,000. It has 83 college students and 152 students in the academic and theological departments. The institution requests a contribution towards $500,000 for general endowment.

The officers make an adverse recommendation.

Hampden-Sidney College, situated at Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, has productive funds of $175,000 and buildings valued at $216,000. The college founded more than a century ago has 109 students, in 1907-08 it had 137. It asks a contribution of $50,000 towards $150,000 for endowment.

The officers make an adverse recommendation.

Henry Kendall College, situated at Tulsa, Oklahoma, has productive funds of $28,000 and buildings valued at $112,000. It has 44 college students out of a total of 320. It asks a contribution of $200,000 towards $600,000.

The recommendation of the officers is adverse.

Hobart College, an institution under Protestant Episcopal influence, is situated at Geneva, New York. It has productive funds of $706,724, of which $118,000 belong to Hobart College proper, the rest to William Smith College, which is the woman's department of Hobart College. The two departments are conducted apart but by the same faculty. At present the enrolment consists of 124 men and 97 women, making a total of 221. An appropriation of $50,000 towards $200,000 for additional endowment of the men's department is asked.

The recommendation of the officers is affirmative.

Hope College, situated at Holland, Michigan, has productive funds of $350,000 and buildings valued at $180,000. The institution is under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church and draws its students, of whom 191 are in the college department, from a small section of Michigan colonized by Hollanders. A contribution towards $200,000 for endowment is asked.

The recommendation of the officers is adverse.

Kalamazoo College, situated at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is a Baptist institution, has productive funds of $454,000 and buildings valued at $114,000. It is one of two promising private institutions in the state of Michigan. There are now 221 college students in attendance. The Board previously subscribed $25,000, of which $16,000 was paid, towards $100,000. The college asks $25,000 towards $100,000 of which the sum of $50,000 is an offer available only until December 1, 1915.

The recommendation of the officers is favorable.

Lafayette College, situated at Easton, Pennsylvania, has productive funds of $570,000 and buildings valued at $767,000. The institution has a total of 559 students of whom 199 are in the engineering department and 360 in the college department. The Board has already made an appropriation of $50,000 towards $450,000. The institution now asks $200,000 towards $1,000,000 for endowment only.

The recommendation of the officers is affirmative.

Louisiana College, situated at Pineville, Louisiana, is an institution without productive funds. It asks a contribution of $50,000.

The recommendation of the officers is adverse.

Maryville College, situated at Maryville, Tennessee, has productive funds of $303,000 and buildings valued at $311,000. 203 students are enrolled in the college and 435 in the preparatory school. The institution asks $75,000 towards $225,000.

The officers recommend that action on the application be postponed.

Midland College, situated at Atchison, Kansas, is a Lutheran institution. It has productive funds of $83,000 and buildings valued at $70,000. It has 58 college students out of a total of 225. A contribution towards $100,000 is asked.

The officers make an adverse recommendation.

Trinity College, an institution under Methodist Episcopal South auspices, situated at Durham, North Carolina, has productive funds of $1,317,000 and buildings valued at $515,000. The institution has 407 men in the college department and 81 women. It proposes to segregate the women, for which purpose it requires buildings valued at $100,000, lands valued at $100,000 and endowment of $100,000. A contribution of $100,000 is asked. The Board had previously given the institution $150,000 towards $1,000,000 paid in full.

APPLICATIONS
J.B.

AC 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

Application Entered G. M. L.
Blanks Recorded G. M. L.
Card Prepared G. M. L.

December 2, 1919.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
DEC 5 1919
ANSWERED

Dear Dr. Sage:

Upon the authorization of the Trustees of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., I hereby make application to the General Education Board for a contribution of three hundred thousand dollars on condition that seven hundred thousand be subscribed before June 10, 1921, the entire million dollars to go to increasing the endowment of the College. The blanks received from your office are herewith returned to you giving information called for.

My understanding is that this application will not come before your Board for final decision before the February meeting. Meantime I will submit to you memorandum giving some of the salient facts about Trinity College.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Few

President.

Dr. E. C. Sage
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

December 11, 1919.

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Few:-

Delay in acknowledging your kind letter of December 2nd is due to pressure of work in connection with the meeting of the General Education Board which has just been held. The request which you have made on behalf of the Trustees of Trinity College will be entered upon our records and in due time submitted to our Board for its consideration and decision. Thank you for the information supplied upon our blank forms. It will give me pleasure to receive the memorandum giving some of the salient facts about Trinity College when you are prepared to submit it.

Very truly yours,

E. C. SAGE

ECS/GMC

COLLEGE FILE

December 1919

NC-162

TRINITY COLLEGE

Durham, Durham County, North Carolina

Methodist Episcopal South - Membership 205,552

Coeducational

President, William Preston Few

Treasurer, Dallas Walton Newsom

I APPLICATION

Asks for a contribution of $300,000 toward $1,000,000, all for endowment.

(Letter dated December 2, 1919)

II POPULATION

Durham	1900,	6,679
	1910,	18,241
Durham County	1900,	26,233
	1910,	35,276

III RAILROADS

Durham & South Carolina
Durham & Southern
Norfolk & Western
Seaboard Air Line
Southern

IV HISTORY

In 1838 a local school was established, which was enlarged and named Union Institute in 1840. In 1841 the school was incorporated. In 1842 application was made for a new charter so as to enable the school to meet the educational needs of the public schools, but not till 1851 was it incorporated as a Normal College.

In 1852 the school was authorized to grant degrees and in 1853 two candidates received the degree of A.B.

In 1856 overtures were made to the North Carolina Conference of the M E Church South that the institution be placed under its control. This was done, and in 1859 the name was changed to "Trinity College". In 1891 the College was moved to Durham.

In 1897 women were admitted to the college. In 1898 Trinity Park School was established and buildings erected for its use.

V CHARTER

Granted to "Trinity College" in 1859,- amended numerous times.

Trustees: "Shall be 36 in number, of whom 12 shall be elected by the North Carolina Conference of the M E Church South, 12 by by the W N C Conference of said Church, and 12 by the graduates of said College", all upon the recommendation of a majority of the Trustees present. Term of office 6 years. Quorum not specified.

The By-Laws provide for an Executive Committee of 7 members. Treasurer bonded. "No paper signed by the treasurer of the College shall be legal unless it can be shown that such signature was authorized by the Executive Committee".

VI FINANCIAL STATISTICS (Year ending May 31, 1919)

Permanent Funds (Designation)

General Maintenance,	$ 1,494,478.71
Professorships,	90,000.00
Scholarships,	7,869.50
Library,	2,199.34
General Loan Fund,	33,550.47
Guninggim Loan Fund,	4,940.87
Alumni Loan Fund,	284.13
Ministerial Educational Loan Fund,	1,118.94
Avera Bible Fund,	2,600.00
J M Flowers Lectureship Fund,	5,000.00
Duke Monument Fund,	1,004.10
	$ 1,643,046.06

Of the above, $1,512,797.06 is available for the College, $30,249. for the Academy, and $100,000 for the Law Department.

Permanent Funds (How Invested)

Real Estate Mortgages: on city property,	$ 9,600.00
Bonds,	957,300.00
Stocks,	339,550.00
Cash on hand uninvested,	10,625.78
	1,317,075.78
Also: Invested in College Dormitories,	207,743.77
Unpaid Pledges Endowment,	82,362.12
Loan Fund Notes,	32,779.23
Funded Debt Loan,	3,085.16
	$ 1,643,046.06

Of the above, $1,626,069.65 is productive. The following are the **Unproductive Funds**:

Unpaid pledges not bearing interest,	13,861.25
Funded Debt Loan " " "	3,085.16
	$ 16,946.41

Other Property

None

Annuity Funds

None

The Plant

Campus,	$ 507,700.00
Buildings,	552,155.95
Equipment,	136,605.64
	$ 1,196,461.59

Summary of Property

Permanent Funds,	$ 1,317,075.78
The Plant,	1,196,461.59
	$ 2,513,537.37
Also Three other items listed under "Permanent Funds",	118,226.51
	$ 2,631,763.88

Income Current Account

College only

From tuition,	$ 18,579.22
From fees,	2,613.95
*From Permanent Funds,	78,899.36
Net profit on dormitories,	15,647.58
	$ 115,740.11

*This figure does not agree with the report of income from Permanent Funds given on page 5 of our blanks, where the total income from permanent funds is $106,717.76.

Income (Continued)

Law Department

From tuition,	$ 200.00
From Permanent Funds,	6,000.00
From sale of text books,	84.50
	6,284.50

Total Income, College & Law, $122,024.61

Expenditures Current Account

College only

Administration,		$ 13,280.92
Instruction,		60,485.79
Janitors and help,		9,932.08
Advertising,		1,861.88
Catalogue,		1,280.00
Light and heat,		8,812.16
Repairs,		5,459.43
Interest,		598.25
Insurance,		2,108.01
Books for Library,		997.98
Apparatus: Chemistry,	$30.00	
Physics,	366.72	
Biology,	87.73	484.45
South Atlantic Quarterly,		1,000.00
Alumni Register,		500.00
Water truck, feed, library supplies, Commencement, and general expense,		5,636.65
		$112,437.60

Law:

Instruction,	$5,966.68	
Books for library,	97.03	6,063.71

Total expenses, College & Law, $118,501.31

Additions to Capital Account During Year

None

Annual Surpluses and Deficits in Current Account

	Surpluses	Deficits
1905 - 1906	$ 5,140.61	
1906 - 1907	11,315.26	
1907 - 1908	11,845.87	
1908 - 1909	9,354.66	
1909 - 1910	10,417.10	
1910 - 1911	2,022.05	
1911 - 1912	6,274.30	
1912 - 1913	7,737.34	
1913 - 1914	993.74	
1914 - 1915		$ 551.90
1915 - 1916	3,542.81	
1916 - 1917	13,219.71	
1917 - 1918	1,729.85	

Indebtedness

None

Regarding Tuition and Scholarships

Amount that would have been received if every student had paid tuition in cash, $28,701.22

Amount of tuition actually received in cash, not including receipts from scholarship funds, 18,579.22

Sixty scholarships established by Trustees and awarded annually. Young men studying for the ministry in any denomination. Tuition charges are remitted to sons of Preachers in all denominations, to men of approved scholarship and character not able to pay tuition, they are allowed to give notes for tuition.

VII MATERIAL EQUIPMENT

Campus: The Campus comprising 102 acres of land, is on the west side of the city, and is under the municipal government of the city. It was donated to the College by Colonel Julian S Carr and Benjamin N Duke of Durham and James B Duke of New York. Valuation, $507,700

Buildings:

In consequence of a fire in 1911 which destroyed the Washington Duke building, a group of buildings consisting of two wings to be connected by a loggia from the center of which will rise a tower 116 feet in height was erected. The wings, constructed of Indiana limestone and white pressed brick, are in classic architecture, with porches supported by four Doric columns.
The East Wing contains the offices of administration, halls of literary societies, Y M C A, and a large reception hall, as well as lecture rooms and offices. Donated by Benjamin N Duke. Value, $68,479
The West Wing contains, besides offices and other rooms, 19 lecture rooms. Also donated by Benjamin N Duke - Value, $79,249

The Library, erected in 1902, is the gift of James B Duke of New York. It is of red pressed brick trimmed with granite and has a capacity of more than 100,000 volumes. The interior of the building is finished in quartered oak. Its furniture corresponds in quality and style with the interior. Valuation, $52,630

Craven Memorial Hall, the gift of alumni and friends of the college, was built in 1898 in honor of the first president, Braxton Craven. It is used for chapel exercises, lectures, commencement, etc. Grecian architecture. Seating capacity, 1200. $14,000

Cromwell Science Hall, a 3-story brick building, was built in 1891 through the benefaction of John Franklin Cromwell, President of Trinity College. During 1899 the building was remodeled through the generosity of Benjamin N Duke. Here are the departments of Physics, Biology, Geology, Atronomy and Chemistry. In 1901-2 Washington Duke gave money for an addition to this building. In this building are the heating and electric plants. Valuation, $12,500

Gymnasium & athletic equipment, gift of B N Duke, was erected in 1899, $21,387

Aycock Hall, completed in 1911, is of white pressed brick and Indiana limestone. Three-stories. Built in 5 separate sections which are divided by solid fire walls extending from ground to roof. This is a domitory and accommodates 120 students, 24 per section. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Value, $47,077

Jarvis Hall, completed in 1912, is a duplicate of Aycock Hall in architecture and material. The interior arrangements are slightly different. $45,265

Epworth Hall, built and equipped in 1892, was remodeled and renovated in 1914. Two-story dormitory of four sections, and contains 45 rooms. All modern improvements. Value, $50,276

Alspaugh Hall, erected in 1902, is the gift of Benjamin N Duke. A Dormitory of red brick trimmed with granite. In this building are 15 suites of 3 rooms each - 2 bed rooms and a common study. Each suite is designed to accommodate 4 students, with private bath, etc. All modern improvements. On the first floor are reception rooms and a large banquet hall. Value, $32,875

Faculty residences, $30,738

Trinity Park School Buildings, erected in 1898, $62,268

Store valued at $ 1,250

Power Station, $ 4,000

Stabel, $ 538

Greenhouse, $ 528

Stone wall round campus, $25,000

Superintendent's residence, $ 2,092

Equipment:

Books in Library, 55,578, valued at			$ 81,985.65
Apparatus:	Physical	$9,823.41	
	Chemical	4,096.21	
	Biological	3,386.50	
	Other	7,774.36	25,080.48
Museum, estimated,			4,000.00
Furniture,			25,539.51
			$136,605.64

VIII FACULTY

All full time:	Professors	26
	Assistant Professors	8
	Instructors	4
		38

IX STUDENTS

	Men	Women	Total	
Seniors,	66	28	94	
Juniors,	74	18	92	
Sophomores,	112	30	142	
Freshmen,	187	65	252	
	449	141	590	1919-20 Registration

Catalogue 1917-18:

College	431
Gratuate Students	4
Special Students	19
Law,	14
Extension,	102
Trinity Park School (Prep),	126
Net total,	684

Entrance Requirements

Fifteen units are required for admission to the Freshman Class. These are prescribed as follows: (For the A B Degree)

History	1	
English	3	
Mathematics	3	
Latin	4	
Greek	2	13
Elective		2

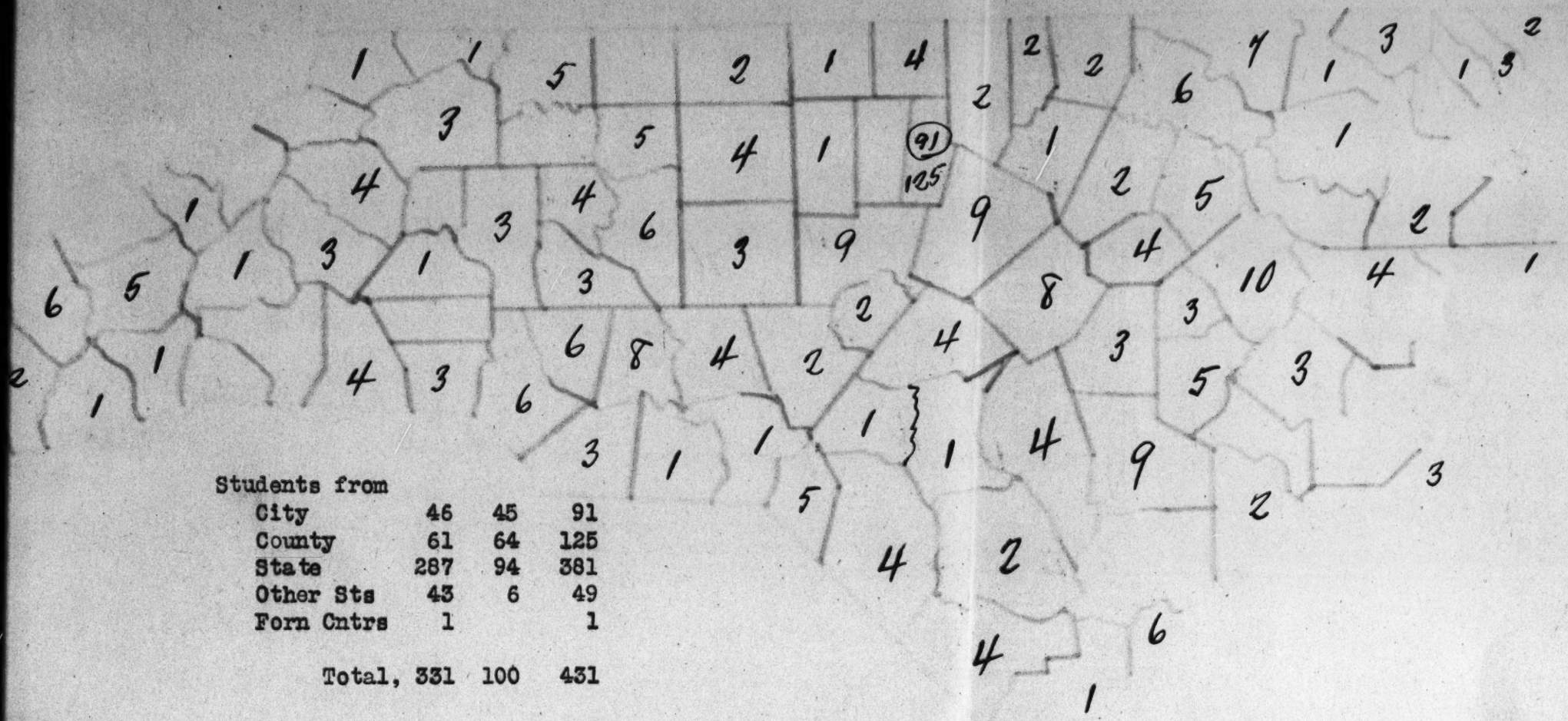
Students are admitted to advanced standing by examinations, but certificates are accepted from colleges of approved standing.

NORTH CAROLINA

Trinity College

Durham, North Carolina

1917-18



Students from			
City	46	45	91
County	61	64	125
State	287	94	381
Other Sts	43	6	49
Forn Cntrs	1		1
Total,	331	100	431

Trinity College

Durham, North Carolina

1917-18

Students from			
City	46	45	91
County	61	64	125
State	287	94	381
Other States	43	6	49
Foreign Countries	1		1
Total,	331	100	431

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STUDENTS DOING FULL REGULAR WORK IN THE FOUR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE CLASSES.

YEAR		SENIOR			JUNIOR			SOPHOMORE			FRESHMAN			TOTAL		
		Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total
1911-12	Men	42			44			94			156			336		
	Women		24			9			15			26			74	
	Total			66			53			109			182			410
1912-13	Men	45			62			99			159			365		
	Women		11			8			17			27			63	
	Total			56			70			116			186			428
1913-14	Men	60			74			96			123			353		
	Women		9			14			20			27			70	
	Total			69			88			116			150			423
1914-15	Men	68			66			96			177			407		
	Women		16			12			14			39			81	
	Total			84			78			110			216			488
1915-16	Men	60			68			116			159			403		
	Women		13			12			30			36			91	
	Total			73			80			146			195			494
1916-17	Men	67			61			116			192			436		
	Women		14			22			27			41			104	
	Total			81			83			143			233			540
1917-18	Men	44			53			111			129			337		
	Women		23			21			31			19			94	
	Total			67			74			142			148			431
1918-19	Men	49			53			81			157			340		
	Women		23			24			14			44			105	
	Total			72			77			95			201			445
1919-20	Men	66			74			112			187			449		
	Women		28			18			30			65			141	
	Total			94			92			142			252			590
1920-21	Men															
	Women															
	Total															

X OTHER COLLEGES WITHIN 50 MILES

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; 8 miles distant;
State Coeducational College students, 686

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest; 24 miles distant; ~~XXX~~
Baptist Men College students, 277

Meredith College, Raleigh; 24 miles distant;
Baptist Women College students, 162

Elon College, Elon College; 36 miles distant;
Christian Coeducational College students, 238

Greensboro College for Women, Greensboro; 50 miles distant;
M E South Women College students, 136

XI DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS (Membership for State)

Baptist	284,432
Presbyterian South	57,339
Congregational	416
Lutheran	15,887
Methodist Episcopal South	205,552
" " North	203,936

NC 162

410 Buchanan Road
Durham, North Carolina
20 February, 1920

Dear Arnett:

I read with much pleasure the announcement of your appointment to an important place on the Rockefeller Board, and, along with many of your other friends and friends of the University, I felt much pride in the appointment. At that time, I was in a hospital in Baltimore, from which I returned only recently; hence I never not write you sooner.

Our President, Dr. W. P. Few, went to New York during my absence to see you and the other members of the Executive Committee, but you had not then gone to New York. He told me yesterday of his trip and of the promise made by Drs. Buttrick and Abbott that the Board would not forget Trinity College; after talking with Dr. Few, I decided that, as I was going to write you a note anyway, I would say something in behalf of Trinity, and I told Few that I knew you.

Drs. Manly, Laughlin, and President Judson have visited the College and have met with me since I came here in 1909, and they have all been extravagant in their praise your equipment, location, spirit, etc., Manly having several times expressed the opinion that Trinity has the best chance of

of any college in the South for a great future. (That reminds me to say that Manly will be with me tomorrow.)

I am sending a few figures, which will give you some memoranda. The College is growing so rapidly that we are considerably crowded with students now; the spirit of the place is excellent; intellectual liberty gained a most firmly entrenched place here years ago and will remain here forever; the Dukes are behind us and have told me that they intend to bear the Institution provided for a great future (I feel sure that they are contemplating large gifts shortly); we have a city of 40,000 people, the third city in size in the State and I believe the richest. The weekly pay-roll of the larger factories was several years ago $225,000. We have here the largest single cotton-mill (we have six), the only great tobacco-bag mill, the largest hosiery mills, and the largest smoking-tobacco factories in the world ("Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco" signs are painted on the Rock of Gibraltar and on the pyramids of Egypt);

there is no large institution in America at which ~~seventy~~ fifty percent of students is given aid, both in loans and especially in employment by a local college bureau.

If I did not believe in Trinity, I should have left long ago, for I have had several offers of honorable positions. I am making no appeal on personal grounds, as you know, but as a friend I am asking for consideration of what I believe to be the legitimate claims of a worthy institution, which will stand out strongly in future years as the champion of the highest and best ideals in the world of education. No institution has ever reached the ideal standard, and here I am regarded as too severe and idealistic, but our work is thorough, and most of it will bear the closest inspection and the severest test.

Why not run down to see Mrs. Brown and me? We are just as we were except a few more white hairs. If you come South, you will not fail to stop with us, will you? With all good wishes and sincere regard, I am

Cordially yours

Francis C. Brown

February 24th, 1920

Mr. Frank C. Brown
410 Buchanan Road
Durham, N. C.

My dear Brown:

Thank you very much for your cordial letter of the 20th instant, and your good wishes with regard to my appointment with the General Education Board.

I note, also, your statement with regard to Trinity College and its ideals and aims, and the size of the city in which it is located. All these data will be considered carefully in connection with the questionnaire which have already been sent from your institution.

With cordial regards to you and Mrs. Brown, I am

Yours very truly,

TREVOR ARNETT

TA:BLA

March 10, 1920

Dr. W. P. Few, President
Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Few:

We have checked carefully the questionnaire which you were kind enough to fill out for this Board. We find that Form 3 and the debit side of Form 5 were not returned to us. We shall be very glad to get the information which these forms call for at your earliest convenience, and for that purpose we are sending you some additional sheets which we shall be glad to have you fill out, and return to us.

Yours very truly,

TREVOR ARNETT

TA:W

E

NC162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 24 1920
ANSWERED

March 19, 1920.

My dear Mr. Arnett:

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith additional information for which you called in your letter of March 10.

I have received your letter of March 15 with enclosure of your second questionnaire. This is being filled out and will be returned to you next week.

I wish to co-operate with you in any way I can in the causes which we alike have at heart. I congratulate you on the great opportunity that has come to you to serve the causes of education in America.

Yours truly

W. P. Few

Enclosures.

Mr. Trevor Arnett
Secretary General Education Board
New York City

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

nc 162
GENERAL EDUCATION
RECEIVED
APR 19 1920
ANSWERED

April 16, 1920.

Dear Dr. Sage:

You were good enough once when we were discussing the subject to ask me to submit to you some "talking points" for your use in presenting the claims of Trinity College to the General Education Board. I have not done this earlier because I had expected to be in New York and talk with you somewhat more at length. But I have been unavoidably detained here. I expect now to go to New York within a week and shall hope to see you, but since it is even now a bit late I am venturing to send on the suggestions. You will find them brief, but I hope they may be clear and may seem to you to have some merit.

When I see you I shall want to talk with you about ways in which contributions your Board may make may be most useful to us.

I know that the calls upon your Board are many and urgent, but the needs and opportunities of Trinity College today seem to me to be so great that you will, I am sure, appreciate the concern I feel on the subject.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely

W. P. Few

Dr. E. C. Sage
61 Broadway
New York City

Enclosures

April 19, 1920.

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Few:-

Your letter of April 16th with enclosures has been received. Thank you for this communication. It will give me pleasure to submit this material to my associates.

Of course we shall be pleased to see you when you are in New York. However, all of the officers will be out of the city the first part of next week. A special meeting of the Board has been called for the purpose of considering the report upon the salaries of college professors. It is our expectation that at this meeting general principles for the distribution of funds will be adopted. Specific applications will not be considered until after these fundamental principles have been determined.

With great respect, I am

Very truly yours,

ECS/GMC

E. C. SAGE

The Importance of the Southern College

in American Civilization #

With each visit that I am priviliged to pay to Southern colleges I feel more and more strongly that I am returning to the real America. This is no disloyalty to my New England ancestors. There is an abundance of genuine Americanism in the North. But we are scattered, submerged, sometimes, I fear, impotent. Here you are in every sense in the saddle.

But the Americanism of the South is not merely a matter of racial statistics. It is your loyalty to fundamental American principles, and perhaps still more the preservation of your intellectual and spiritual life from contamination (in the comparatively innocent Latin sense of the word)--from contamination with incompatible and for us noxious European cultures. As I am myself a graduate of a German University, you will not misconceive this as an obscurantist apology for self complacent provincial ignorance of the larger intellectual world. But in the revenges of the whirligig of time and in the mysterious workings of the law of compensation is it not possible that a renewed and conservatively progressive South may discover in the purer saner quality of her Americanism some recompense for the temporary limitations and delayed developments due to old unhappy far-off things that survive only in transfiguring memories?

You did not follow the flights of Emerson and Margaret Fuller in the transcendental ecstasies of their enthusiasm for what was then the "New Thought"--of Germany. You sat at home with might (in Emerson's phrase) and read Walter Scott and Blackstone, and the British orators, essayists,

An address delivered by Dr. Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, at the installation of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Trinity College, Durham, N.C., March 29, 1920.

and poets, and the Bible. You did not enter so rapidly and fully as did the North into the later movement that enabled us to extemporize great universities--Germanized universities. Your culture, or perhaps rather your scholarship, lost something. But it may have gained a compensating immunity from that deep infection with an alien and unassimilable culture which we have yet to cut out like a cancer from our faculties, our scholarship, our encyclopedias, our histories, our text books. A brilliant and popular professor in a prominent northern college published in 1918, during the war, a text book of ethics. To bring home to the hearts of American students the beauty of loyalty and the consecration of patriotism she quotes not a Greek, not a Latin, not an English, not an American poet, but a German stanza that concludes

"Gladly we die for the Fatherland,
Wir bluten gern für's Vaterland."

I like to believe that this could not happen here.

I like to believe also that you are immune to the still more dangerous infatuation for things Russian that has taken possession of our intellectualist weeklies, our novelists, and has even found expression in the Atlantic Monthly. The fate of chaotic Russia was as clearly foreshadowed in its literature as was that of militaristic Germany. Whatever the artistic charms of a few exceptional books a people who could produce or complacently contemplate its own image in such a literature was headed towards the abyss. And the novelists, the social settlement sentimentalists, the fluent Jewish journalists, and the advanced literary critics who endeavor to Russianize American literature and American sentiment are, as far as in them lies, seeking to lure America into the same pit. They will not succeed.

The America of 1914 had even in its laymen, its clever women, and its hosts of minor writers, resources and reserves of sagacity, logic, enlightened patriotism--yes and culture, that left the German superman gasping in inarticulate impotence of unproved affirmation, and made his most cunningly devised propaganda look silly in the double light of common sense and the imaginative reason. And the America of today, if aroused again and tempted too far, will not lack the moral or the physical force to purge and scour hence the Russian poison.

There are many indications that in the coming decades the colleges of the South are to be among the chief springs and reservoirs of an Americanism that will find a more wholesome mean between the extremes of passionate nationalism and sentimental cosmopolitanism than that recommended by the alien journalists of New York,--that they will be the seats of a culture that will establish a juster harmony between the competing ideals of specialized research and dissipating dillettantism than we have yet worked out in our great Germanized graduate schools--,that without sacrificing efficiency or the demands of the new age they will help to lead us back, or forward (it is both), to a truly American, an English, a classical, a humanistic and human, a Christian education.

Among these hopeful signs I count the tone and spirit of such Southern collegiate publications as the South Atlantic Quarterly, the Sewanee Review,and the Texas Review. Even when the articles from the point of view of a purely professional erudition might seem somewhat slight and amateurish, their temper and the dignity and sanity of their intellectual approach are fraught with more promise for the future of American culture and American education, that the epigrammatic smartness of the radical weeklies or the ponderous pedantry of too large a proportion of the articles in our technical journals.

And if we are right in any of these hopeful forecasts, it does not mean any selfish separate and sectional triumph of the solid South, or the domination of any party or class. It will be an advance towards that broader and deeper American unity for which we all pray and which alone can save us and the world. It will be the contribution of the South to the maintenance and refinement of the old American tradition, the Americanization of all our culture keeping pace with but not thwarting its liberalization, the security ofan American democracy of law, order, decency, and the square deal in that greater America of the future to which we all look forward, in which aliens in blood shall no longer be aliens to the spirit of American loyalty, and in which except in pious and reverent memories no vestige shall remain of the division of North and South.

4/16/20

nc162

Trinity College, Durham, N.C.

For use of Dr. E. C. Sage and at his discretion for other officers and members of the General Education Board

Education in the South has been backward for well-understood reasons. Educational development is still delayed here by lack of wealth, by the necessity for educating two races separately, and by long-time disorganized public opinion. The people are of good American stock, free from foreign admixture, and uncontaminated by alien and noxious cultures,--as for example German a while ago and Russian now. See address of Dr. Paul Shorey.

A fully developed South is necessary to the welfare of America. To promote this development is a part of American patriotism. To this end administrators of large funds for American education might do well to consider carefully the placing in the South of a considerable proportion of such funds.

There is need in the South of some educational centres strong enough to have formative power. Our educational centers are concentrated too much in the northern half of our country. Such centers especially in science need to be developed in the Southern States. Here will be found new problems for solutions, new approaches to old problems, and new material out of which to make investigators.

Should these be strong state universities, as, for example, in Wisconsin or great endowed institutions like Harvard in Massachusetts, or should there be both?

North Carolina is a rapidly growing state, has a wholesome climate of opinion, and a rapidly developing system of public education.

There is probably not a better place to try the experiment in one American commonwealth of a great endowed college and a great state university, combining the strength of Massachusetts with the strength of Wisconsin.

Trinity College has held a place of leadership in educational reform, especially in the direction of breaking the shackles of sectionalism and traditionalism and replacing them with a national outlook and a spirit of progress. For an illustration of the services of Trinity College to the cause of academic freedom and wholesome public opinion see Mims on Walter H. Page, South Atlantic Quarterly, April, 1919. Dr. J. H. Dillard and other members of the General Education Board are familiar with this phase of the history of Trinity College.

Trinity College is now in position to render large service to the state, the section, and the nation. But the College has urgent needs: (1) Increase of salaries and additional teachers. (2) Strengthening of department of Education and summer school for teachers and summer institute for preachers and rural workers. (3) Enlarged opportunity for training of women. (4) Enlargement of scientific equipment and teaching.

Trinity College has a definite plan to raise $3,000,000:

$2,500,000 for increase of salaries of professors, promotions, filling vacancies, establishing new chairs, and providing for the $30,000 now being contributed to the salary account; $500,000 for building.

The co-operation of the General Education Board is desired.

Schedule of Salary Increases

Professors		Assistant Professors	
Maximum	$4,500	Maximum	$3,000
Minimum	3,500	Minimum	2,000
Normal	4,000	Normal	2,500

1. The increase of salaries of professors amounts to $22,400

2. Delayed promotions of assistant professors to professorships amount to $13,500.

3. Filling of existing vacancies due to death and resignation during past four years amounts to $12,000.

4. Additional professors and assistant professors made necessary by a rapidly increasing student body and by new calls for courses in such subjects as Political Economy, History, French, Spanish, Chemistry, Physics, and Biology will amount to $46,000.

Special need of increase because of maximum salary of $5,000 at University of North Carolina 12 miles away.

The number of students has doubled in ten years. There are now more than 600. Fifty teachers are needed, to be distributed as follows:

English (including composition, argumentation, debating and public speaking)	5
Economics, Business Administration, and Government	3
History	3
Education	2
French and Italian	3
Spanish	1

German	2
Latin	2
Greek (including Greek for young preachers)	2
Mathematics and Astronomy	4
Mechanical Drawing and Civil Engineering	2
Physics (including Electrical Engineering)	3
Biology (including Hygiene)	3
Chemistry	3
Geology	1
Philosophy	1
Psychology	1
Sociology (extension work for mill villages)	1
Rural Sociology (" " " country churches)	1
Biblical Literature and Religious Education (including (extension work for preachers in service and (Sunday Schools)	3
Librarian	1
Director of Gymnasium	1
Director of Outdoor Athletics	1
College Physician	1
	50

30 at $4,000----------	$120,000
20 at 2,500	50,000
	170,000
Library and laboratories	30,000
Upkeep of plant and administration	50,000
Summer School especially for teachers and Summer institute for preachers and Sunday School workers	10,000
	260,000

Amount needed to run college next year as above estimated		260,000.00
Income for year 1919-20 exclusive of balance of $5,447.57 June 1, 1919	165,708.49	
Deduct for contributions to salary account	30,000.00	
Amount from fixed sources of income		135,708.49
Amount to be provided for by new endowment		124,291.51

N.C. 162

June 4, 1920

President William P. Few
Trinity College
Durham, N. C.

My dear President Few:-

Under date of May 28, 1920, the following telegram was sent to you:

"Board appropriated three hundred thousand dollars towards one million dollars endowment to increase teachers' salaries and also grants of fifteen thousand dollars for each of two years unless principal is paid sooner. Letter of explanation follows."

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick

Confirming this telegram, I take pleasure in writing that at a meeting of the General Education Board held May 27th, 1920, the application made on behalf of Trinity College was presented, and the following action was taken:

"RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the General Education Board be, and they hereby are, instructed to confer before the next meeting of the Board with the authorities of Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, with reference to the best way in which the Board can serve the institution; and that the executive officers of the General Education Board be, and they hereby are, authorized in their discretion to commit the Board to an amount not to exceed Three hundred thousand Dollars ($300,000) toward One million Dollars ($1,000,000), to be set aside and maintained inviolate by Trinity College as endowment, the income to be used in providing permanently for the increase of teachers' salaries; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the General Education Board be, and they hereby are, authorized in their discretion to commit the Board to an amount not to exceed Fifteen thousand Dollars ($15,000) annually for two years,

beginning July 1, 1920, to be used by Trinity College for increasing teachers' salaries within the period mentioned, it being expressly provided that if any payment or payments on account of the principal of the pledge of the General Education Board are made before the expiration of the period of two years, the annual grants of the General Education Board shall be diminished proportionately by the amount of interest at five (5) per cent. per annum on said principal payments."

Within a short time you may expect to receive from us a pledge form. We now ask you to indicate your wishes with respect to the time desired for securing subscriptions toward the capital sum mentioned above, and with respect to the time when such payments are to be made. As soon as that information is received, we shall be in position to execute the formal pledge.

Very truly yours,

E. C. Sage

ECS:BLA

June 23, 1920.

N.C. 162
COLLEGE FILE

Memorandum

Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina

President Few called at the office June 23, 1920. It is the wish of the President that in making our contract the following dates should be entered:

For securing subscriptions,	January 1, 1922
For the payment of subscriptions,	January 31, 1922 July 1, 1922

E. C. S.

TRINITY COLLEGE
OFFICE OF SECRETARY TO THE CORPORATION
DURHAM, N. C.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 22 1920
ANSWERED

NC 162

July 16, 1920.

Dear Sir:

Your letter, together with a form of requisition, addressed to President W. P. Few of Trinity College, has in his absence come to me. Dr. Few has been in Baltimore for treatment for the last two weeks, and on account of his absence the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, which according to the Charter of the College is invested with authority to fix all salaries of teachers and officers, has not been able to hold the regular meeting set for the month of June. The President has not been able to make his recommendations to the Board, though he has planned an increase in the salary schedule. Just as soon as President Few is able to return to his office, the budget for the academic year 1920-1921 will be fixed, and the requisition will be made in accordance with your instructions.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Flowers

R. L. Flowers,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Mr. W. W. Brierly
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

A C162

No ans

December 27, 1920.

President William P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Few:-

Referring to recent correspondence in regard to the conditional appropriation of the General Education Board, I am sending you herewith a pledge form for your examination. You will observe that dates have been omitted. We wish to consult your convenience in this respect. It will be observed that there are two important dates to be determined: one, the date before which all subscriptions are to be received, and the other, the date before which all payments are to be made. We wish also to know your pleasure with respect to payment of installments - whether they shall be made annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. If you will be good enough to indicate your wishes and return this form thus filled out, we shall be in position soon to execute the formal pledge.

Very truly yours,

F. G. SAGE

ECS/GMC

COLLEGE FILE

January 7, 1921.

U.C.162

Memorandum
for
Dr. Flexner

Trinity College, Durham, N.C.

President Few of Trinity College called at the office January 7, 1921. He is desirous of conferring with Dr. Flexner in regard to the possible building of a Medical College in connection with Trinity College. Already a wealthy resident of Durham, Mr. George W. Watts, has made possible the building near to the College of a Hospital, known as Watts Hospital, for which there is already provided $1,225,000. Mr. Watts has indicated to President Few his willingness to complete the hospital and provide for it adequately and also erect a building for a Medical School.

President Few is of the opinion that an opportunity is presenting itself now to create here in Durham a public health center for both white and colored people. He has assurances that a hospital for colored people also will be built. Of course, definite plans have not yet been matured, but President Few is of the opinion that if the General Education Board could duplicate its gift made to Vanderbilt, he could secure a like amount for the University, not all of which, perhaps, going to the Medical School, for details have not yet been worked out. Just what proportion of the $4,000,000 might be available for the Medical School he is not prepared to say. This proposition involves, therefore, practically a $10,000,000 undertaking.

In view of the precarious condition of the health of Mr. Watts, President Few is desirous of consummating plans at the earliest practicable date.

E.C.S.

Dr. Flexner has made an appointment with Dr. Sage

NC162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

February 15, 1921

GENERAL EDUCATION
RECEIVED
FEB 17 1921
ANSWERED

Dear Dr. Sage:

When you and I made the memorandum for Dr. Flexner concerning the possibility of making Durham a hospital, medical, and public health centre, I spoke to you of Mr. George W. Watts as being a wealthy man here much interested in the cause, but in precarious state of health. I now have to inform you that surgeons in Baltimore have operated on Mr. Watts and found cancer of the stomach in aggravated form. His life is, of course, a matter now of weeks or possibly months. You will therefore understand the urgency in getting the subject to Dr. Flexner's attention as soon as he returns from Europe and has opportunity to take it up. I am sorry to trouble you again about this; but I do not know how else to proceed and I am sure, too, that you will appreciate my anxiety.

Sincerely yours,

W P Few

Dr. E. C. Sage
61 Broadway
New York City

Entered E.M.C.

NC 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

December 24, 1921.

Dear Dr. Sage,

Trinity College has secured pledges to the amount of $700,000 on a million dollar proposition towards which, as you will recall, the General Education Board has been good enough to vote $300,000.

Something over $200,000 has been paid in. I think by February 1 I can report to you about $235,000 in cash which I suppose will entitle us to $100,000 from your Board.

Your Board generously allowed us $15,000 a year for two years. This appropriation will end with this academic year. Would the Board allow us $10,000 for the year 1922-23? Our graduates and others have pledged themselves to pay in to the current expense account of next year as much as five per cent on the $500,000 that remains unpaid and to keep up this rate until the entire $700,000 is in hand. Would the General Education Board be willing to do the same for its unpaid proportion of the million dollars?

In order to run the College as it is running now it is necessary for us to get in some such way as I have outlined contributions for current expenses that will represent five per cent. on the new million dollar endowment fund. When all the pledges are paid we can get along without these contributions to current expenses, but until that time loss of these contributions would work a serious hardship upon the college.

I wish for you a most happy Christmas.

Yours sincerely

W P Few

Dr. E. C. Sage
61 Broadway
New York City

January 4, 1922.

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, N.C.

My dear Dr. Few:-

Your letter of December 24th is at hand. Within a short time we hope to be in position to execute the pledge covering the conditional appropriation made to Trinity College, and promptly thereafter we can take up with you the matter of payments. I note the request contained in the second paragraph of your letter. This will be recorded and in due time submitted to our Board.

Very truly yours,

ECS/GMC

NC162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
OCT 8 1921
ANSWERED

October 6, 1921

Dr. E. C. Sage
61 Broadway
New York City

My dear Dr. Sage:

I hope the information is not too late for your use. I regret the delay, but it has really seemed unavoidable. But I am not going to undertake to make apologies.

We have a new dormitory this year, and it and the others are filled.

With cordial good wishes for you, I am

Yours sincerely

W P Few

Enclosure.

October 10, 1921.

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, N.C.

My dear Dr. Few:-

Thank you very much for your letter of October 6th with information in regard to scholarships at Trinity College.

Assuring you of my appreciation of this favor, I am

Very truly yours,

ECS/GMC

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
OCT 8 1921
ANSWERED

Scholarships at Trinity College (North Carolina)

1. The amount of productive scholarship funds----------	$12,000.00
2. The annual receipts from such funds----------	760.00
3. The total amount of cash paid to students on scholarships, or credited to their account----------	760.00
4. Number of students on scholarships	12

In addition to these about twenty years ago the Trustees established fifty tuition scholarships. Five go to the five Sophomores who led their class the year before; five to Juniors on the same basis; forty to Freshmen because of high school record (Twenty of them are picked each year as the representative of one of twenty selected schools) and their financial needs. Ministerial students get free tuition and ministers' sons.

Dr C162

February 28, 1922

President W. P. Few
Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Few:

At a meeting of the General Education Board held February 23, 1922, the officers presented your application dated December 24, 1921, as follows:

> "Your Board generously allowed us $15,000 a year for two years. This appropriation will end with this academic year. Would the Board allow us $10,000 for the year 1922-23?"

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Board took the following action:

> "RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the General Education Board be, and they hereby are, authorized in their discretion to commit the Board to an amount not to exceed Ten thousand Dollars ($10,000) for the year commencing July 1, 1922, to be used by Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, for increases in teachers' salaries which have been made or will be made for the period mentioned, it being expressly provided that if any payment or payments on account of the principal of any pledge of the General Education Board be made before the expiration of the period mentioned, or if interest

be paid on deferred payments of principal under option reserved by the General Education Board, this grant of the General Education Board shall be diminished proportionately by the amount of interest at five (5) per cent. per annum on said principal or deferred principal payments."

You will, of course, understand that the annual grant above mentioned does not carry any implication of further annual grants.

The first half of the grant will be paid about October 1, 1922, and the second half about April 1, 1923, unless you are otherwise notified.

Very truly yours,

ECS/EEO

March 16, 1922

President William P. Few
Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Few,

I find by referring to our correspondence that Dr. Sage wrote you on December 27, 1920 sending a pledge form and asking you to insert the date on or before which all subscriptions are to be received for the supplemental sum and the date on or before which the subscriptions shall be collected. If your Trustees have decided upon the dates they desire, will you be good enough to inform me in order that I may proceed to execute our formal contract with Trinity College. In replying please indicate how you wish payments to be made - whether in annual, semi-annual or quarterly installments. We should also like to know the corporate name of your institution.

Very truly yours,

WWB-IEG

Chief Clerk

NC 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

April 1, 1922.

Dr. E. C. Sage
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Dr. Sage:

I have recently received a letter from Mr. Brierley asking me to name the date on or before which all subscriptions are to be received and the date on or before which the subscriptions shall be collected. I think that I am ready to suggest these dates. But there is one point upon which I had better ask your advice. I wrote you on December 24 that we had secured pledges to the amount of $700,000. This includes $300,000 which we expect to get from the educational fund subscribed last May in a campaign conducted by the Southern Methodist Church. Our part of the amount subscribed in this campaign ought to yield us $300,000, and I believe it will yield more than that. I note that your form calls for "cash, or legally valid subscriptions payable in cash, or securities,"etc. I think that I am justified in assuming that these pledges that have been made in the educational campaign of the Church are "legally valid subscriptions." Do you think there is any valid objection to my signing for Trinity College the pledge form on this understanding?

Sincerely yours

W P Few

April 15, 1922

President W. P. Few
Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Few,

I have conferred with Dr. Sage regarding your letter of April 1st.

It is customary for the Board to allow sums which an institution realizes from a campaign of a denominational body to count toward the supplemental sum required to be raised under the terms of the Board's pledge. In your case we would appreciate it if you will secure from the central agency of the Southern Methodist Church a formal communication indicating, if possible, the amount which Trinity College will receive from the funds being raised. If such a communication be received by you, kindly send a copy of it to our office. In this connection it should be stated that the acceptance by the General Education Board of such a subscription is on condition that the payment of it will be made during the period covered by the Board's pledge to Trinity College and that the subscription is in accordance with all other conditions stipulated in the Board's contract.

Very truly yours,

WWB-IEG

Chief Clerk

Nr C162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

RECEIVED APR 29 1922 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

April 28, 1922.

Mr. W. W. Brierley
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

My dear Mr. Brierley:

I wrote Dr. Sage on December 24, 1921, that Trinity College had secured pledges to the amount of $700,000 on a million dollar proposition toward which the General Education Board voted $300,000. I therefore put in the pledge form December 31, 1921, as the date before which subscriptions were to be received. I am asking five years for completing the collections since we are expecting about $300,000 of the amount to come to us from pledges made in a campaign conducted by the Southern Methodist Church in May, 1921, and since these pledges are payable in five annual installments.

Referring to my letter of April 1 and your reply of April 15, I beg to say that I have a statement from the central agency of the Southern Methodist Church saying that our quota from the Educational Campaign will be about $315,000. Since several institutions and causes were jointly involved in this campaign, there is some delay in settling details upon the determination of which the exact amount going to each cause or institution will depend. As soon as I get a final statement of our quota, I will mail copy to your office.

Yours sincerely

W P Few

April 29, 1922.

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Few:-

I have your letters of April 28th, with which you return our form of agreement with the dates inserted. Our formal pledge will be prepared within a few days, and after the officers have affixed their signatures, it will be sent to you. In order that the date for securing subscriptions shall be later than the actual date of the agreement, we deem it advisable to insert May 15th, 1922 as the date on or before which subscriptions for the supplemental sum shall be secured. With reference to the final date, I notice that you have inserted two dates - December 31, 1926 and June 10, 1927. Both places in the contract call for the same date, the final proviso merely emphasizing the date when the pledge terminates. We shall, therefore, insert June 10, 1927 in both places.

When you receive a final statement setting forth the quota which Trinity College is to receive from the Southern Methodist drive, we should be pleased to have you send us a copy.

Very truly yours,

WWB GMC

Chief Clerk

Action of Board April 8, 1937, further liberalizing terms of gifts for endowment transmitted to institution July 1, 1937. Acknowledgment received, 1/14/38 5/1/22

Further liberalized 4/3/52
Letter transmitted 6/1/52
Rec'd 6/23/52
NC-162

(Formerly Trinity College)

DUKE UNIVERSITY

Pledge No. 321

AUG 29 1952

On April 12, 1934, the General Education Board passed a resolution liberalizing the terms of its gifts for endowment (page 2962 of the minutes of the Board). On September 5, 1934, a letter quoting this action of the Board was sent to the institution to which this pledge was made and acknowledgment was received under date of December 24, 1934.

W. Rawley
Secretary

July 1, 1935

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

We the undersigned, being respectively the President and Treasurer of Trinity College, located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify to the General Educational Board that, in fulfillment of its pledge No. 321, dated May 1, 1922, a supplemental sum of not less than seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000.00) has been contributed to the said Trinity College in cash, or pledged to the same by good and responsible persons in legally valid subscriptions payable in cash, in not more than five equal annual installments, beginning not later than June 10, 1923, and that all of said subscriptions and payments are in accordance with the terms of said pledge.

W. P. Few
President

D. W. Newsom
Treasurer

May 5, 1922

Agreement

General Education Board

and

TRINITY COLLEGE

No. 321

$ 300,000.00

For the purpose of adding One million Dollars ($ 1,000,000) to the resources of TRINITY COLLEGE located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, and in consideration of the endeavor of the institution to secure subscriptions by others to the same fund, the General Education Board hereby agrees to pay, in the manner hereinafter described, to said TRINITY COLLEGE Three hundred thousand Dollars ($ 300,000) for endowment of said institution;

Provided, that the said TRINITY COLLEGE shall secure on or before May 15, 1922 not less than One million Dollars ($ 1,000,000), including the contribution of the General Education Board, in legally valid subscriptions payable

(1) in cash; or

(2) in securities, which shall be estimated at their market value on the date of the execution of the certificate hereinafter mentioned as submitted by the President and the Treasurer of said institution, or as near that date as possible. If no market value exists for the securities, then their value shall be estimated upon such data as may be available; provided the securities and their valuation shall be satisfactory to the General Education Board; or

(3) partly in cash and partly in securities, which shall be estimated at their market value on the date of the execution of the certificate hereinafter mentioned as submitted by the President and the Treasurer of said institution, or as near that date as possible. If no market value exists for the securities, then their value shall be estimated upon such data as may be available; provided the securities and their valuation shall be satisfactory to the General Education Board; it being understood and agreed that the total sum of One million Dollars ($ 1,000,000) shall be invested and preserved inviolate for the permanent endowment of said TRINITY COLLEGE; and

Provided, that no legacies shall be counted toward the fulfillment of the above condition; and

Provided, that no part of the income from the fund so contributed by this Board shall ever be used for specifically theological instruction; and

Provided, that the contribution of the General Education Board may be paid in the manner hereinafter described and only when the said TRINITY COLLEGE has no outstanding debts.

Beginning within ninety days after the General Education Board shall have received satisfactory evidence that the conditions of its pledge have been fulfilled, said Board will pay the amount pledged by it, as aforesaid, in { annual / ~~semi-annual~~ / ~~quarterly~~ } installments, in equal ratio with the corresponding { annual / ~~semi-annual~~ / ~~quarterly~~ } collections on the supplemental fund, herein required, made by TRINITY COLLEGE on or before June 10, 1927, as such collections shall be certified to by the President and the Treasurer of said institution and approved by the General Education Board; payments by the General Education Board may be made

(1) in cash; or

(2) in securities, which shall be estimated by said Board at their market value, on or at as nearly as possible the time of payment; or

(3) partly in cash and partly in securities, which shall be estimated by said Board at their market value, on or at as nearly as possible the time of payment.

The General Education Board further reserves the right to defer payment of any and all sums for a period of ten (10) years from the due date thereof. Interest at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum shall be paid semi-annually in cash on all sums the payment of which has been deferred. The General Education Board shall have the privilege at any time of anticipating the payment of any and all such deferred sums, in accordance with the aforesaid options, thirty days' notice of its intention to anticipate payment to be given by the General Education Board to the pledgee.

Provided, that any remainder of this subscription not due and payable according to these prescribed terms by June 10, 1927 shall be void.

This pledge is executed pursuant to a resolution adopted by the General Education Board on the 27th day of May 1920.

In Witness Whereof the GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD has caused this pledge to be signed, and its seal hereunto affixed by its duly authorized executive officers this 1st day of May 1922.

(Seal)

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,

By William Rutrich
President.

Attest:

Trevor Arnett
Secretary.

(OVER)

DUPLICATE

The foregoing conditional pledge of the GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD, No. 321, dated May 1, 1922, is hereby accepted by the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina; and said Board of Trustees covenants and agrees that if the terms of the pledge are complied with and the money paid by the General Education Board, it will faithfully perform the covenants on behalf of said institution contained in the pledge.

This acceptance is executed pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College dated the fifth day of June 1922

In Witness Whereof the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF Trinity College, Durham, N. C., has caused this acceptance to be signed, and its seal hereunto affixed by its duly, authorized officers this day of July 1922

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
Trinity College

By ..... J. S. Brown .....
President.

(Seal)

Attest:

D. W. Newsom .....
Secretary.

DUPLICATE

L

COMPLETED
ACCEPTED
ENTERED

TS-

Paid

No. 321

$300,000

Agreement

General Education Board

and

TRINITY COLLEGE

Dated, May 1, 1922

Authorized, May 27, 1920

N C 162

May 1, 1922

President William P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear President Few:

I enclose original and duplicate of pledge No. 321 of the General Education Board covering its conditional appropriation of $300,000 to Trinity College. If this pledge is acceptable to your Board of Trustees, will you kindly have it take suitable action accepting the pledge and authorizing the proper officers to execute the form of acceptance on the second page of the pledge. The original is for your files and the duplicate, after the form of acceptance is executed, should be returned to our office.

Inasmuch as you have completed the first condition of the agreement, I enclose our certificate form to be followed in formally certifying to this fact. I enclose also requisition forms as follows:

Form B - To be followed by you from time to time in reporting collections of cash.

Form C - To be followed by you in reporting collections of securities.

Very truly yours,

WWB-MSD

Chief Clerk

AC 162

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TRINITY COLLEGE

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

May 2, 1922

The General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

I hereby certify that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College held April 29, 1922, a quorum being present the following vote was passed.

"VOTED: that the action of the Executive Committee, in authorizing the acceptance, by the President and the Secretary, of the conditional pledge of the General Education Board, under date of January 21, 1922, be and is hereby ratified by this Board."

Attest Edgar F. Waterman
Secretary.

W/B

C

AC162

May 4, 1922.

Mr. Edgar F. Waterman,
Trinity College,
Hartford, Connecticut.

My dear Mr. Waterman:-

Thank you for your letter of May 2nd giving a copy of the action taken by your Board of Trustees ratifying the action taken by your Executive Committee at its meeting held February 1, 1922, accepting the agreement between the General Education Board and Trinity College.

Very truly yours,

WWB/GMC

Chief Clerk

N.C.762

JEFFERSON HOTEL
12TH & LOCUST STREET.
LYMAN T. HAY,
PRESIDENT

Eastman Hotel,
D. F. GAINES, PRESIDENT
W. E. CHESTER, VICE PRES. & GEN. MGR.
Hot Springs National Park,
Arkansas.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,
D. F. GAINES, PRESIDENT
W. E. CHESTER, VICE PRES. & GEN. MGR.

May 19, 1922

RECEIVED
MAY 22 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York.

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I was at the last moment and contrary to my expectations sent to a church convention here as a delegate, with obligations that it seemed impossible for me to escape. I have until now delayed replying to your letter of May 6th, in the hope that I might get away in time to make a journey to New York and be in Durham for the Trinity Commencement. I find now that I cannot do this.

I do not think it is impossible that our plans may succeed if you can allow us a reasonable time for maturing the plans. Under the circumstances, I very earnestly hope that you can give us more time. If, however, you should find this absolutely impossible I shall appreciate it if you will wire me. I shall be at the Eastman Hotel here until next Monday at noon and I shall be due in Durham on Thursday of next week.

With cordial good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

May 23, 1922

Dear President Few:

I have your note of the 19th. It is not really a question of reasonable time for you. Everything is in your hands and in the hands of the University people. This is not our show but yours. We are doing nothing and shall do nothing until you and your friends down there come here to talk with us.

I am sailing Saturday and shall return towards the middle of September, when I shall be delighted to see you at any time.

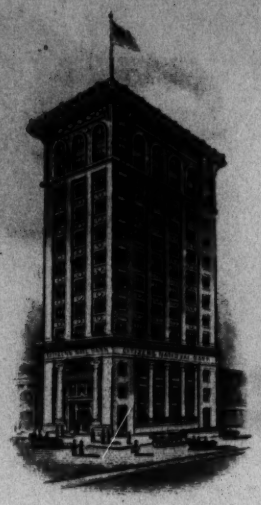
With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

President W.P. Few
Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina

AF/KEO

NC 162



THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

JOSEPH G. BROWN, PRESIDENT
H. J. YOUNG, VICE-PRESIDENT

G. H. ANDREWS, CASHIER
ROBERT A. BROWN, ASST. CASHIER

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

July 7, 1922.

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir :

I am enclosing herein at the request of Dr. Few of Trinity College, Durham, N.C., copy of the agreement of the General Education Board and Trinity College properly executed, covering a contribution of $ 300,000.00 to the College. Please acknowledge receipt thereof to Dr. W. P. Few, Trinity College, Durham, N.C. and oblige.

Yours very truly,

Jos. G. Brown

Joseph G. Brown, President.
Board of Trustees
Trinity College

JGB:ALE

enc.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

July 6, 1922.

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Mr. W. W. Brierley
61 Broadway
New York City

My dear Mr. Brierley:

Since returning from New York I have had some difficulty in getting into touch with Mr. Joseph G. Brown, President of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, but today I am forwarding to him for his signature the formal pledge which you sent me sometime ago. I have no doubt that Mr. Brown will send the pledge on to you promptly. I enclose herewith certificate form duly executed. I appreciate your courtesies throughout this transaction.

Sincerely yours

W. P. Few

July 11, 1922

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Dr. Few:

I beg to inform you that Mr. Joseph G. Brown, of the Citizens National Bank, Raleigh, North Carolina, has forwarded to me the duplicate copy of the agreement between the General Education Board and Trinity College which has been duly accepted by the Trustees of your institution.

I have just received your letter of July 6th enclosing a certificate covering subscriptions for the supplemental sum of $700,000. Provided your institution is free from indebtedness, it will be in order for you to make requisition on the General Education Board on the basis of collections in cash and securities. You may recall that requisition forms were given you when I saw you a week or so ago.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk

WWB:MSD

dr C 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

September 29, 1922.

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Dr. Wallace Buttrick
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

In Charlotte Wednesday I saw Mr. James B. Duke just as he was leaving for New York, and he told me that he would be glad to have a talk with you and Dr. Flexner. I asked him if he wished me to arrange for it, and he said that he would do that. If he should overlook it, I wonder if you would object to having some one in your office call up Mr. Sands in Mr. Duke's office and procure through him an appointment with Mr. Duke. Since Mr. Duke has it pretty definitely in mind to give sooner or later considerable sums of money to public causes such as hospitals and Trinity College and since you and Dr. Flexner are more competent than anybody else I know in the country to advise him on such subjects, I think you would be doing him and the cause a service if you will talk with him. If I can serve further in this or any other way, command me.

Yours sincerely

W. P. Few

dr C 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

September 29, 1922.

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Dr. Wallace Buttrick
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

In Charlotte Wednesday I saw Mr. James B. Duke just as he was leaving for New York, and he told me that he would be glad to have a talk with you and Dr. Flexner. I asked him if he wished me to arrange for it, and he said that he would do that. If he should overlook it, I wonder if you would object to having some one in your office call up Mr. Sands in Mr. Duke's office and procure through him an appointment with Mr. Duke. Since Mr. Duke has it pretty definitely in mind to give sooner or later considerable sums of money to public causes such as hospitals and Trinity College and since you and Dr. Flexner are more competent than anybody else I know in the country to advise him on such subjects, I think you would be doing him and the cause a service if you will talk with him. If I can serve further in this or any other way, command me.

Yours sincerely

W. P. Few

RECEIVED OCT 1 1922 CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD

Durham, N.C. September 28 -- Mr. James B. Duke, of New York, has again made large gifts to Trinity College. President Few announces today that Mr. Duke has given $25,000 to the new gymnasium; that he will give $50,000 towards a $100,000 law building; that he will give $50,000 towards a $100,000 building for the new School of Religious Training; and that in addition to these gifts he is adding $1,000,000 to the endowment of the College.

These gifts are made by Mr. Duke as his part in the program for the immediate further development of Trinity, which includes eight items:

(1). Increasing the productive endowment of the College by not less than $2,000,000. Mr. Duke gives one million of this, and towards the second million some seven hundred thousand dollars has been pledged; and it is expected that the remainder will be pledged before June 1 next.

(2). The building of an Alumni Revolving Fund to at least $60,000 or $70,000 a year which would represent the income on more than a million dollars. More than forty thousand has already been pledged to this fund. It is expected that every former student of the College will contribute and get contributions from others to this Fund. The completion of the new endownment fund and of the Revolving Fund is absolutely indispensable if the College is to care for any further increase of students, the number at present being 300 per cent. more than a decade ago.

(3). The development of a fully organized School of Religious Training.

(4). The completing of the Gymnasium, construction of which is now under way.

(5). The erection of a building for the Law School. For this purpose there is a contingent pledge of $25,000 in addition

to the $50,000 Mr. Duke offers to give; and the graduates of the Law School have made plans to raise the remaining $25,000.

(6). The erection of another Science Building.

(7). The building of one more dormitory unit.

(8). The construction of a new central heating plant.

With the full cooperation of the Trinity alumni and the rank and file of the Trinity constituency it is confidently expected that at next Commencement every item in this program can be announced as an accomplished fact or in process of accomplishment.

Durham is Mr. Duke's native place.He has made notable gifts to Trinity in other years. His father, the late Washington Duke, erected the first buildings when in 1892 the College was moved here from one of the midland counties of North Carolina, and he also gave liberally to the endowment funds. And Mr. Benjamin N. Duke, another son of Washington Duke, has been generous in his support of all the causes of Trinity College through a period of thirty years, in which in recent years Mrs. Duke has joined, as also their two children, Mr. Angier B. Duke and Mrs. A.J.Drexel Biddle, Jr., all of whom now live in New York but all of them are natives of North Carolina.

October 3, 1922

Dr. W. P. Few, President
Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Few:

Your letter of the 29th is at hand. I have talked with Dr. Flexner about it. Certainly we shall be glad to talk with Mr. Duke when he is ready. On the whole, I do not think it would be wise for us to take any initiative in the matter.

With all good regards, I am

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

TRINITY COLLEGE
OFFICE OF SECRETARY TO THE CORPORATION
DURHAM, N. C.

Or C162

June 11, 1923.

My dear Sir:

I have received your letter, and I wish to thank you for it. I was glad to have the pleasure of meeting you and of conferring with you at Trinity College.

Now, I want to ask a favor of you. We are making a re-organization of the Treasurer's office. We think we have a good system, but we wish to have it better. I am anxious to send representatives to visit some other institutions which have the best systems in operation. In other words we are after ideas.

I would greatly appreciate your kindness if you would request the officer of the General Education Board most familiar with this feature to give me a list of colleges which are known to have in operation the best systems of accounting.

Pardon me for giving you this trouble, but I felt I could call on you.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

N. L. Adams.

Mr. T. Bartlett Sage,
c/o General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Attended to
2. S. B.

June 13, 1923.

Mr. Robert Lee Flowers,
Trinity College,
Durham, N.C.

My dear Mr. Flowers:-

I thank you for your letter of June 11th.

I am sending you under separate cover a book on College and University Finance, by Mr. Arnett, a Secretary of this Board. I am also turning this letter over to Mr. H. J. Thorkelson, who is in direct charge of this work, from whom you will hear in due course.

attended to - 2. L.B.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

WSS/GMC

June 20, 1923.

Mr. Robert Lee Flowers,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Flowers:

With further reference to your letter of June 11th to Mr. Sage and his reply of June 13th, may I suggest that you arrange to have a representative visit the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

I am suggesting this institution for the reason that the last financial report they submitted indicates considerable improvement on their previous methods and the fact that they are evidently planning their accounts and records in line with the suggestions made in Mr. Arnett's book, a copy of which was sent you by Mr. Sage.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Thorkelson

HJT/GW

NC 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

RECEIVED JUL 12 1923 GENERAL

July 10, 1923.

Mr. Trevor Arnett
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Arnett,

Going back to the conversation we had the other day, I have now to say that our fiscal year closes July 1, and our accountants have not yet been able to prepare the balance sheets for the year. As soon as this is done, I will send on a certificate by which we will ask for the payment of the $300,000 conditional pledge of the General Education Board.

You and Dr. Buttrick were good enough the other day to ask me about the medical school situation. As I think you know, Charlotte is now making an effort to locate there a medical school to be operated by Trinity. This movement has some considerable backing and has brought about certain complications that I think will work themselves out within the next two or three months. As soon as these details are cleared up, I will venture to bring the whole matter to the attention of Dr. Flexner and the others of you who may be interested in medical education.

Yours sincerely

W. P. Few

On the Arnett list
AC 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

RECEIVED AUG 1 1923 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

August 2,1923.

Mr. Trevor Arnett,
61 Broadway
New York City.

Dear Mr. Arnett:

I enclose herewith a cash certificate of $554,827.00 and also a certificate of securities amounting to $676,927.82. You will note that the General Education Board allowed us $300,000.00 on a $1,000,000.00 proposition. We secured pledges to the amount of $2,000,000.00; and on these pledges we are now reporting to you collections in cash and securities totaling $1,231,754.82.

We have encouraged givers to make their gifts in such ways as would best fall in with the Government's plan of income tax deductions. This is the reason Mr. Duke is paying his millon in three installments. He wished to put his written obligation in more direct promissory form; but his attorney advised, still for purposes of tax deductions, the form copy of which I herewith enclose. This transaction was not completed in time for this amount to appear in our assets for the year 1922-23.

I enclose also balance sheets as of June 30,1923. Our current fund two years ago showed a deficit of $13,000.00 on account of the deferring of dividends by the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company. Since then we have planned our budget to run without income from that stock and at the same time to

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

absorb the deficit. This has now been reduced to $4,776.92 which is amply provided for in the much enlarged budget for 1923-24. And besides on July 1, 1924 the current fund will be due three years of accumulated dividends on the Virginia Carolina Chemical stock amounting to $49,680.00.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Few

Enclosures.

WPF:T

Copy

RECEIVED AUG 1923 REGISTRATION

June 29, 1923.

Dr. W. P. Few, President,

Trinity College,

Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Few:

This will confirm my conversation with you last Fall in which I expressed to you my intention to contribute to the Endowment Fund of Trinity College the equivalent to it of $1,000,000.

I find that on account of this contribution I have already given the College the equivalent of about $325,000., and it is now my expectation to give the equivalent of half of the remainder in January of next year and of the residue of the remainder in January of the year 1925.

In this conversation I also told you that I would give to the College for its use for each of the calendar years 1923 and 1924 such an amount as would constitute the difference between the income to the College for that year from what I had already given to the College on account of my contribution herein referred to, and the sum of $50,000., and this I expect to do.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) J B Duke

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

Void

RECEIVED AUG 1 1923 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

This certifies that Trinity College located at Durham, in the State of North Carolina, has collected on the supplemental sum required by the terms of Pledge No. 321 of the General Education Board, dated May 1, 1922, the sum of six hundred seventy six thousand, nine hundred twenty seven dollars and eighty two cents ($676,927.82), in securities listed below, not previously reported:

Note J. B. Duke-three hundred thirty eight thousand, four hundred sixty three dollars and ninety one cents ($338,463.91), bearing five (5) per cent interest, payable on or before January 1, 1924.

Note J. B. Duke-three hundred thirty eight thousand, four hundred sixty three dollars and ninety one cents ($338,463.91), bearing five (5), per cent interest payable on or before January 1, 1925,

that the same has been applied to, or is reserved for, the purposes stated in the pledge; that said Trinity College has no outstanding debts; and that in accordance with the terms of Pledge No. 321, Trinity College claims the corresponding pro rata payment from the General Education Board.

This statement and requisition does not include funds subject to annuity.

W. P. Few
President

N. H. Pearson
Treasurer

Dated; August 1, 1923.

September 14, 1923

Dr. W. P. Few,
President, Trinity College,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Few:

Your letters of July 10th and August 2nd with enclosures have been referred to me for reply.

Your requisition dated August 1, 1923 reporting $554,827 in cash appears to be in good form.

Your requisition of the same date reporting $676,927.82 in securities consisting of two (2) five (5) per cent notes of J. B. Duke of $338,463.91 each due January 1, 1924 and January 1, 1925 respectively appear to us to be promissory notes whose payment is due in the future. It is and has been the policy of the Board to make pro rata payment only on pledges actually paid in cash or securities and promissory notes have not been interpreted as securities in the meaning of the General Education Board's agreement. As soon as the notes are paid in cash we should be glad to give prompt consideration to the requisition for pro rata payment.

We have carefully examined the balance sheet as of June 30, 1923 and we are much pleased with the form in which it appears. We note among endowment investments an item of $436,251.03 invested in dormitories. Would you inform us as to whether this is a recent investment, what income it re-

gularly produces and if any provision is made whereby the endowment will be replaced as the dormitories depreciate. On the credit side of the balance sheet it appears that $2,184.18 has been advanced from endowment to current fund and that in current account the College owes bills payable amounting to $42,779.06. Do not these items constitute a debt which under the terms of agreement of Pledge No. 321 should be liquidated before any payment is made by the General Education Board? Meanwhile we shall hold on file the requisitions which you have submitted.

Very sincerely yours,

T. L. HUNGATE

Assistant to
Mr. Arnett

TLH/MVL

RECEIVED SEP 26 1923 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

N C 162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

September 24, 1923

Mr. T. L. Hungate,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hungate,

Your letter of September 14 concerning the requisition of Trinity College dated August 1 reached me on the day of our opening; and I am sure you can appreciate the crowded condition of our business offices the past week and the inevitable delay in my reply to your letter.

We considered a five per cent promissory note of a man of the financial responsibility of James B. Duke to be as good as any security the College could possibly have. And this view was concurred in by some very important business men in New York who offered to discount the notes for cash if that should seem desirable. This is said by way of explaining why we ventured to include these papers as a part of our requisition in the hope that we might thus be able at once to close up this whole transaction with the General Education Board.

We have recently invested $228,000.00 in a dormitory. For rooms in this dormitory rather high rates are charged and the dormitory last year netted $15,700.00, or approximately 7% on the investment. We have all along had well defined plans whereby the endowment in this building will be replaced within three years. It so happens now that since our report to you on August 1 we have received unrestricted gifts and bequests that

T.L.H.-2.

will enable us to take up all endowment in this and all our dormitories, so that we can hereafter list dormitories as part of the plant rather than as endowment.

The item of $2,184.18 mentioned in your letter, appears on the credit side of our balance sheet in three parts, -- $2,036.28 under Endowment Funds, $36.17 under Endowed Scholarships, and $111.73 under Endowed Loan Funds. These items represent advances from the Current Fund to these funds and are offset by debit items under Current Fund corresponding to them.

I should have pointed out, I feel sure now, in my former letter that the apparently excessive total of Bills Payable amounting to $42,779.06 is due to this circumstance: during the year 1919-20 Mr. James B. Duke gave us $100,000.00 to go to our running expenses through a period of four years. He suggested that after taking out the amount to go to the Current Fund of that year we invest the remainder in securities which he named and which were to be sold as the amounts from year to year became due to the Current Fund. The last of these amounts was due the Current Fund of the year 1922-3 and was expended through the fund. But on Mr. Duke's advice and with the approval of our bank, securities amounting to $30,000.00 are still unsold; and you will find them listed in our balance sheet as "stocks and bonds". These securities yield a dividend in excess of the interest we have to pay; Mr. Duke personally guarantees the securities; and we have good reason to believe the stocks will advance. And for these reasons they

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

T.L.H.-3.

remain unsold.

This leaves some $12,000.00 in Bills Payable and offset by Bills and Accounts Receivable. This would not seem to be excessive considering the volume of our year's business. We consider then that our debt is $4,776.92 listed as deficit, and against this are the accumulated dividends due the Current Expense Account from the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, as set forth in my letter of August 2.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Few

September 28, 1923

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear President Few:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of September 24 in which you answer our questions regarding the endowment investments and the indebtedness of Trinity College. We have no doubt but that the notes of Mr. Duke reported in your requisition will be paid in full. Our action was in accord with our general policy of not counting promissory notes as securities.

We are very glad that the College has received unrestricted gifts and bequests that will enable it to take up all endowment invested in dormitories so that these may be listed under plant in the future.

I shall be pleased to refer the matter of indebtedness to Mr. Arnett upon his return to the office the first part of next week and shall write you further at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

TLH:MSD

Assistant to Mr. Arnett

AC162

October 2, 1923

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear President Few:

As indicated in my letter of September 28, I have had opportunity to confer with Mr. Arnett in regard to the indebtedness of Trinity College. The item of $42,779.06 in bills payable which the College has, in our opinion, constitutes a debt which should be liquidated before any payment is made by the Board on account of its conditional appropriation. However, we are of the opinion that since the College has $30,600 in stocks and bonds, the value of which is guaranteed, reserved for this purpose, so that when sold the proceeds will be used to apply on the debt, this would be considered satisfactory to our Board. The excess of the liability above this amount, namely $12,179.06, we feel should be liquidated before payment is made on account of our conditional appropriation.

Very sincerely yours,

Assistant to Mr. Arnett

TLH:MSD

OCT 8 1923
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
QC162

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

October 5, 1923.

Mr. T. L. Hungate,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Hungate:

I am just now in receipt of your letter of October 2 and in reply I enclose herewith a statement from the Treasurer of Trinity College which I think will explain itself.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Few

WPF:CD
(Enc.)

GEC 162

TREASURER'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1923
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The item of $12,179.06, the excess of liability above the $30,600.00 in stocks and bonds, mentioned in the letter of Mr. Hungate of October 2, being a part of the item $42,779.06 in bills payable, has been liquidated since the last report was made.

R. L. Flowers,
Treasurer Trinity College.

October 8, 1923

President W. P. Few,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear President Few:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of October 5 in which you enclose the statement of the Treasurer to the effect that the item of $12,179.06 mentioned in my letter of October 2 has been liquidated. I am pleased to inform you that the requisition of Trinity College dated August 1, 1923, reporting the collection of $554,827 in cash is being referred to our auditor in order that pro rata payment might be made upon it.

Very sincerely yours,

T. L. HUNGATE

T. L. HUNGATE
Assistant to
Mr. Arnett

TLH:MSD

NC 162

TREASURER'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N. C.

April 14, 1924.

Mr. T. L. Hungate,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Mr. Hungate:

On February 7 we made a requisition for the remainder of the $300,000 pledged conditionally to Trinity College by the General Education Board. In your letter of February 15 addressed to President W. P. Few you requested that a balance sheet be sent to you together with schedules showing the endowment investments and the amount of endowment secured during the present campaign. I am sending to you today a balance sheet made out for January 31, 1924. We have so classified the endowment as to show the amount secured during the present campaign and the amount secured prior to the present campaign.

Under "bills payable" there is an item of $58,000 shown on the balance sheet. This item included $28,000 secured by $30,600 worth of stock and bonds which was explained to you in connection with our first requisition. This explanation was accepted by you. In your letter of October 2, 1923 you said: "However, we are of the opinion that since the College has $30,600 in stocks and bonds, the value of which is guaranteed, reserved for this purpose, so that when sold the proceeds will be used to apply on the debt, this would be considered satisfactory to our Board." The remaining $30,000 of this item represented money borrowed from the Bank in anticipation of dividends and other income. This loan has been taken up so that a balance sheet of the present date would show the College free from indebtedness. I hope these explanations are clear.

In your letter you requested a schedule showing the endowment investments. We are enclosing herewith a schedule of stocks, bonds and notes.

Very sincerely yours,

R. L. Flowers.
Treasurer.

RLF:CD

(Enc.)

NC162

April 16, 1924

Mr. R. L. Flowers, Treasurer,
Trinity College,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Flowers:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 14 in which you enclosed a balance sheet of Trinity College as of January 31, 1924. We are much pleased with the form in which this report appears. Inasmuch as the College is now free from debt within the meaning of the terms of the Board's pledge, I am referring your requisition dated February 7, 1924, reporting the collection of $676,927 in cash to our Auditor in order that final payment on account of the Board's conditional pledge No. 321 may be made.

Very sincerely yours,

T. L. HUNGATE

Assistant to
Mr. Arnett

TLH:MSD

List is for W.J.T. C162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

February 27, 1925

RHK		RHK	
WST	MAR 2	TST	
WR	MAR 4		
WJT		WJT	

Mr. Robert H. Kirk,
Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We are greatly interested here at Duke University in ascertaining all the information available concerning the cost of instruction in endowed institutions and the number of instructors actually engaged; consequently I am writing to ask whether you have not such information and whether you will not be good enough to place it at the disposal of us here at Duke University. Perhaps you can send me a pamphlet which will give me the information I seek or direct me to a source where such a pamphlet may be had; if you cannot do this, I feel sure that you can give me the answers to these questions:

First: What is the average total cost per student in endowed institutions in the school of Arts and Sciences?

Second: What is the average total cost per student in endowed institutions in

(a) the school of Law?

(b) the school of Education?

(c) the graduate school?

(d) the school of Medicine?

Third: What is the average total number of students per teacher in

(a) the school of Arts and Sciences?

(b) the school of Law?

(c) the school of Education?

(d) the Graduate School?

(e) the school of Medicine.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank C. Brown

FCB:WC

Frank C. Brown.

March 5, 1928.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Yours of the 27th to Mr. Kizk of the Rockefeller Foundation has been handed to me. Your questions cover a very wide range and cannot easily be answered in a way that would be intelligent and helpful. I can say a word on the subject of medicine and I shall then pass your letter to some of my associates, who may be able to throw some light on costs in other departments.

I send you under separate cover a recently published volume dealing with medical education. The last chapter discusses costs of medical education. I may say that, in addition to the information contained in this chapter, aside from hospital costs, good medical schools spend from $1200 to $3000 per medical student.

attended to - S.S.B.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Frank C. Brown
Duke University
Durham
North Carolina

AF:MMS

	H. J. T.	MAR 20 1925	HJT	OV C 162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

March 17, 1925

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York.

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:

I thank you for your letter of March 14 giving us information concerning the cost per student in educational institutions of the country. I realise how difficult it is to get at some accurate basis as the figures given us from various institutions vary entirely so widely that anyone must conclude at once that they had been obtained from entirely different standards of reckoning because they vary as much as a thousand dollars in institutions in which the cost must be almost the same.

All of us at Duke University are very grateful to you and other members of the General Education Board for giving us assistance because we are interested in working out here an institution that shall be efficient in every way and economical as it is possible to operate in giving the best advantages to be had anywhere in the country.

Very cordially yours,

Frank C. Brown

Frank C. Brown.

FCB:WC

March 14, 1925

My dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of February 27 addressed to Mr. Kirk of the Rockefeller Foundation has also been handed to me.

Although a number of isolated studies have been made of certain selected groups to ascertain the average total cost, these studies need a proper interpretation before they can be used for comparative purposes. In the case of state institutions, the principal figure sought has been the cost to the state, and such studies have been made by most of the state universities of the Middle West. We do not have information covering the total cost per student separating the schools of law, education and the graduate school, but I think it is fair to say that it is difficult to give a good course in the college of liberal arts at an annual expenditure less than $400 or $500 per student, and as a rule the cost in professional schools is in excess of that of the college of liberal arts.

I regret also to state that we do not have information regarding the total number of students per teacher in various institutions, although it is quite possible that the Carnegie Institution for the Advancement of Teaching may have data on these points which would be of service.

Regretting our inability to give you further information, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

H. J. THORKELSON

Mr. Frank C. Brown
Duke University
Durham
North Carolina

HJT:MSD

U.C.162

INTERVIEWS: President William P. Few, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina - November 18, 1925

Wednesday, November 18, 1925, President William P. Few of Duke University called and gave the following information regarding The Duke Endowment.

The Duke Endowment, incorporated under the Laws of New Jersey (not for profit) is governed by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, having a membership of fifteen, most of whom were business associates of Mr. Duke. They were named by him and are elected for life, with provision for expulsion. The assets of The Duke Endowment are estimated at $40,000,000 and consist largely of ownership of public utility companies - The Southern Pacific Utilities - retails electric light and power, Southern Power Company, and Wateree Power Company, controlled by the Duke Power Company; there are also municipal bonds.

Up to this time the profits of the companies have gone into development, but beginning January 1, 1925 they are to go on a dividend basis. The income only of the endowment fund can be used, and it must be used as follows:

32% for hospitals - North and South Carolina; and if in excess of their needs, can be used outside - Free beds, buildings, etc.
32% for Duke University
36% for specific bequests, administration expenses, churches, orphanages, etc.

From January 1, 1926 the annual income is estimated at a minimum of $2,000,000.

Doctor Rankin, who has been employed as Medical Director by the Trustees, is laying out a plan for the distribution of the 32% for

hospitals on which the trustees expect to act and to approve.

Duke's Will

$4,000,000 bequest to Duke University for plant of a medical school and central hospital

6,000,000 bequest to Duke University for endowment - general (College had previously about $3,000,000 for endowment)

University has for buildings - Funds as follows:

1. Actually in hand:

$6,000,000 given by Duke December, 1924 (Cash)

2,000,000 given by Duke June, 1925 "

2. Not yet received:

$4,000,000 medical, see above

7,000,000 for buildings in codicil of will

3. $2,000,000 estimated interest on funds while buildings are being erected

Total for buildings - $21,000,000

Residuary Estate - University to get ten per cent. of the residuary estate - amount not estimated.

Trevor Arnett

TA:MSD
November 24, 1925

NV C162

November 28, 1938

My dear President Few:

Doctor Rettrick and I are planning a trip in the South and expect to visit a few institutions in North Carolina during the first days of December. Unless our plans are changed, we will probably reach Durham Friday, December 4, at 10:45 a.m. from Raleigh, returning to Raleigh in the afternoon.

I trust this will be a convenient time for you to see us. If so, will you kindly drop us a note at the Hotel Sir Walter Raleigh, Raleigh, North Carolina?

Yours very truly,

H. J. THORKELSON

President William P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

HJT:MED

NC 162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA
Office of the President

W.B. DEC 10 1925
HJT 12-11-25

December 7, 1925.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Buttrick:

Mr. Thorkelson's letter written to me under date of November 25 for some unaccountable reason did not reach this office until December 1. Meantime I had left here Monday night for the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in Charleston, South Carolina. I am now immediately concerned with some details in connection with the settlement of the residuary estate of the late James B. Duke. I had arranged while in South Carolina to hold conferences with the Governor of the State, one of the United States Senators, and Congressmen concerning these matters which are of much importance and great urgency. But even so if I had received Mr. Thorkelson's letter I would not have gone to South Carolina. When I did learn of your visit to North Carolina it seemed quite impossible to shift my plans so many were the individuals involved.

Chancellor Kirkland chanced to tell me incidentally that you and Mr. Thorkelson expected to come his way very soon. I am wondering if you and Mr. Thorkelson might not break your

journey with a stop here. It would give me so much pleasure to see you here once more before the coming of the day of your retirement about which you spoke to me the other day in New York.

With sentiments of personal esteem and all good wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

W. P. Fair

WPF:AR

December 11, 1935

My dear President Few:

In the absence of Doctor Rettrick your letter of December 7 has been referred to me.

It is a matter of regret to both of us that we were unable to see you, but we have other trips in the South planned and have definitely in mind stopping over some time at your convenience in order to meet you and discuss matters of mutual interest.

Yours very truly,

H. J. THORKELSON

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

HJT MSD

COLLEGE FILE
W.O.162

Memorandum re Visit to Duke University, Durham, N. C. - January 26, 1926

Tuesday, January 26, 1926, Doctor Buttrick and I visited Duke University at Durham. We spent most of the day with President Few, Dean Brown and Dean Flower.

The large gift from Mr. Duke will enable this institution to expand at a very remarkable rate. The gifts are held by the Trustees of the Duke Foundation and the income from endowment is turned over to the Trustees of Duke University. All the details of these arrangements are not available, but the institution will ultimately have approximately $20,000,000 for building purposes and the plan is to change the existing institution to a college for women, and to build a new plant across the railroad track on a site of some 4,000 acres which has been acquired for university activities. The work is already proceeding on four of five buildings of the women's college which will be used by both men and women until the new university plant is available. The new buildings under construction involve an auditorium, a union building, a dormitory, a new science building, and a building which will be used as an apartment house for faculty members. Three existing buildings will have to be removed before the plans are completed, but it is quite apparent that this group of buildings will form a beautiful plant for the women's college. The plans for buildings of the university are now in the course of preparation, studies being under way regarding the general layout and architectural scheme. The authorities have had constructed sample walls of different building material which we saw, and it is quite evident that with the local stone it will be possible to construct beautiful buildings at comparatively low costs. The total sums available for

owment are not definite, but it is quite probable that some $27,000,000 will ultimately be available for this purpose. Of the building funds some $4,000,000 will be available for medical buildings and other funds will be available for maintaining the hospital.

Both Doctor Buttrick and I were greatly impressed with the soundness of the plans and policies which are apparently guiding President Few in the real difficult problem of building, coupled with the problem of enlarging the staff.

I visited the science departments and was greatly impressed with the men in zoology, botany, and chemistry. President Few is evidently determined to secure the best possible talent for the development of the University and there is every indication that this institution will be an institution of strength and importance in the South.

H. J. Thorkelson

1487

HJT MSD

A	W.B.	2/6/26	W.B.	2/6/26
I	W.R.		WR	

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA
Office of the President

Dr C 162

February 3, 1926.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Buttrick:

I saw Mr. George G. Allen, President of the Duke Endowment Trustees, in Washington the other day. He told me of his talk with you and expressed the hope that he might have other talks with you. I am sure you will be in position to help him and the cause, and I am equally sure that you will gladly avail yourself of such opportunities in this kind as may offer.

I am counting strongly on your help also. I am anxious to avoid serious mistakes and I shall need all the help I can get from wise men. Won't you please feel free to give me now or at any time suggestions by which you think I might do better the job I have in hand. I especially need advice right now about big outstanding men for Dean of Law School, Dean of Medical School and for important posts in the College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. May I lean rather strongly on you at this time of urgent need?

We greatly appreciated your visit and Mr. Thorkelson's. I hope you did not get cold or other hurt.

I was at fault for not putting you in Raleigh earlier in the evening, but somehow I took in the situation too late.

With sentiments of personal esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WPF:AR

February 6, 1926

My dear Doctor Few:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 3. Certainly it would be a pleasure to see Mr. Allen at any time when he cares to arrange an interview. I enjoyed meeting him very much and was impressed with his point of view, his wisdom and his caution.

I note also your suggestion regarding possible counsel with me. In reply to this I can only say that Doctor Rose, Mr. Thorkelson and I will be very glad to counsel with you at any time. I shall show this letter to Doctor Rose and my associates, and we shall surely rejoice in the privilege of talking with you about the future of the institution. I was very favorably impressed with all that you said to me while I was there and all that I saw. I believe you are on the right track and in the way of doing great service for the well-being of mankind. I shall always recall with pleasure our delightful day at Durham.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

WB MSD

N C 162

	W. R.	3/31/26	W. R. (A)	3/31/26

March 30th 1926

Mr Wickliffe Rose, President,
General Educational Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City

Copy sent to Pres. Fenn 4/1/26

Dear Mr Rose:

I wanted to ask you a question -- and I know, if I go down to see you, I won't be able to resist talking trout-fishing, since, after a two-years' drought, I find my mind very full of that alluring subject! I have become quite interested in a Professor J E Harry, who seems to have done extraordinarily-distinguished work in Greek scholarship, and who now has a much-needed, definitive edition ready for the press, of the plays of the Greek tragic poets - thirty-one in number. My own special interest is due to the fact that he's the only Greek professor I ever happened to meet who seems to be a real human being, capable of making these things interesting to everday boys and adults. (He's done some work for THE GOLDEN BOOK, and done it very well.)

After a course of lecturing at the Sorbonne, and winning extraordinary recognition from scholars abroad, he found it impossible to get any position here which gives him the least chance to use his amazing accumulation of ancient and modern languages, and scholarship in general; so that he is wasting his time teaching primary

This has set my fingers tingling for the eastern

Latin in schools.

There seemed to my obvious ignorance a logical place for him at Duke University, if they really are going to work out something worth while with all that money; for he has, to my mind, the one necessary quality which might solve the old question as to whether or not Greek should still be taught in American universities. So what I wanted to ask you was for any advice as to how one might go about getting his claims before the proper people. (It's rather a shame to bother you, and I only do it because the thing in itself seems to have really quite a fundamental importance.)

Hoping I am going to have a chance to fish with you some day, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Henry W Lanier

HENRY W LANIER

N C162

March 21, 1926.

Dear Mr. Lanier:

Your letter of March 20th concerning Professor Harry comes in good time. I expect to see President Few of Duke University next week. I will take advantage of this opportunity to hand your letter to him and talk the matter over with him. We shall keep the name in mind and write you if any other suggestion comes to us. A man of the qualities you describe ought to have a position that would give him opportunity of larger service. We need this kind of thing in American education immensely.

In C.L.

Coming to the real business of life, what about joining me on an expedition to Newfoundland this summer? I am making all my arrangements to be in Newfoundland by the first of August and to stay there until the middle of September. I am going to have my first experience with the eastern salmon. I had a great time last summer catching steelhead on the dry fly in British Columbia and Northern California. This has set my fingers tingling for the eastern salmon. I am going to have it out with him this summer. I know your

enthusiasm for this kind of thing. I cannot imagine anything more delightful than your agreement to join us. I hope very much that you will do so.

Very sincerely yours,

WICKLIFFE ROSE

Mr. Henry V. Lanier,
c/o The Golden Book,
55 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

C 162

	W.R.	4/5/26	LTR	
			April 1st 1926	

The Golden Book
55 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

Mr Wickliffe Rose,
General Educational Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City

Dear Mr Rose:

Merely for your information, I enclose a memorandum that I gave some time ago to Dr Shaw. I don't know whether this got before Dr Few or not: but I thought if nothing works out there, some other possibility might come to your attention.

Your letter makes editing seem like the most ridiculous waste of time. I think I am the possessor of four salmon rods, which I am ashamed to look in the face, since I haven't used any one of them for twelve years; and I fear there's hardly the ghost of a chance of my getting away this Summer. But I certainly hope I shall have a chance to talk with you before you complete your plans, for while my experience up there is not very recent, I might be able to suggest a few things. I can hardly imagine anything that would be better fun than to go along.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry W Lanier

HENRY W LANIER

Enc: Memo of 11/30/25
from HWL to Dr AS

(over)

P.S.

Prof. Harry writes that he has just received an offer to teach Greek in a minor college; and that while it will hardly give him the scope he hopes for he may have to take that, or a possible chair in the new Iona University unless a real opportunity offers.

CV C 162

COPY

November 30th 1925

Memo to Dr Albert Shaw:

For some months I've been in touch with Professor J E Harry and am deeply impressed with his extraordinary combination of real scholarship and his ability to make the classics of wide human appeal.

He is A B and Ph D at J H U (see WHO'S WHO, 1920-21); former Dean of Cincinnati; lecturer at the Sorbonne; author of some three hundred papers on Greek texts which have given him a leading place among modern workers in Greek, in the estimation of Continental scholars; is at home in French, German, Italian and other modern languages; a tireless worker; and a real human being, - the sort of man one finds it always stimulating to talk to. (He has done some excellent work for THE GOLDEN BOOK, like the grouped quotations on Helen of Troy.) In thirty years of editorial work I never met a man of such scholarship with so strong a sense of the human appeal.

By an extraordinary chance, he has returned from a most successful period at the Sorbonne and has not yet been grabbed by any university. (Though the backers of that big new Scottish project - Iona University? - are now angling for him.) And he has, finished and ready for the press, a great five-volume text of the Greek Tragedies (Aeschylus, Euripides and Sophocles) which is, I really believe, the most notable American contribution to classical scholarship yet made. For it contains fully three thousand emendations and suggested readings, many of which are bound to be indispensable to every future worker in this great field of Classical literature.

Now --

I cannot imagine any more telling coup for an institution in the position of Duke University than to take him right in - as a man who would at once indicate the high standards at which the University is aiming.

If they publish these five volumes, they will instantly acquire a standing in the minds of the leading scholars of the world, men whose opinions really count. I even believe that, properly exploited, the publishing venture would ultimately pay for itself; for no student of Greek literature could do without this material.

Then; I am convinced that this particular man in the chair of Classical Literature, might do more to re-establish the classics in popular estimation than all the arguments of Societies, or laments of Greek scholars.

Just as our little GOLDEN BOOK has really succeeded already in turning a lot of people to better reading of the past, so this chap could, I know, make some parts of Aeschylus and Euripides really interesting to college boys. And that's the one thing that can, or will, "bring back" the study of Greek as a necessary cultural part of college education in America.

All this may seem rather brash from a mere editor — but I've been accumulating my feelings on the subject for more than a year, and I really believe there's a chance here to do a big thing for education and for Duke University.

(sd) HENRY WYSHAM LANIER

61 Broadway
October 19, 1926

President W. P. New, of Duke University, and Professor Flowers, Treasurer, called upon me this afternoon with reference to the financial conditions of the Duke will as they relate to Duke University (Doctor Rose and Doctor A. Flexner had requested that I look into this matter for them). Doctors New and Flowers left with me copies of the indenture and deed of trust establishing the Duke endowment, dated December 11, 1924, and a copy of the last will and testament, bearing the same date, and also codicil dated October 21, 1925. The Treasurer gave me a statement showing the value of the amounts left in the will and indenture for the use of the University.

In order to get a complete picture of the financial situation at the University I asked the gentlemen to send me a copy of the latest report of the Treasurer, latest balance sheet, a copy of the budget, and any other data which in their judgment would throw light upon the subject. This information they promised to furnish promptly.

INTERVIEWS:

November 1
1 9 2 6
61 Broadway

PRESIDENT W. P. FEW DUKE UNIVERSITY

President Few called and left with me the report of the Auditor of Duke University for the year ending June 30th, 1926, and also a copy of the Budget for 1926-1927. I told him that I would look over these documents and the papers which he had left with me on his previous interview, and see whether I could work out a statement of what the situation of the University is financially. He said that he would be glad to give me any further information which I may need in this connection.

Duke University

November 5th
1926

My dear Mr. Dashiell:

Relative to the question I raised with you the other day as to the value of certain stocks on or about November 11th, 1924, their value at the present time, and what rate of dividends they are paying and have paid since that date, I hand you herewith the list of stocks referred to:

Stock of the Duke Power Company, a New Jersey Corporation

Ordinary Shares of the Stock of British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, a British Corporation

Common "B" Stock of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, a New Jersey Corporation

Common Stock of George W. Helme Company, a New Jersey corporation

Stock of the Republic Cotton Mills, a South Carolina Corporation

Common Stock of Judson Mills, a South Carolina Corporation

If you will give me the value of the share in each of these companies on the date mentioned, I shall be greatly obliged. I shall also be glad if you will keep this list confidential.

Yours very truly,

TA:RE

	Par	Market Price Nov. 11. 1924	Market Price Nov. 1. 1926	Dividends Paid 1924	Dividends Paid 1925	Dividends Paid 1926
Duke Power Company	$100.	No quotation	114-120 (Range 100-210)	-----	-----	Initial $1. in April '26 Since continued quarterly.
British Am. Tobacco Ordinary shares	£ 1.	25½ - ¾	23	26 1/27%	27-11/12	25 7/12 Also 25% stock dividend - 1 share for 4 held.
R.J.Reynolds Tobacco Company - Common B	$25.	76¾-17	114½-115½	$3.	$3.25	$4.50
G.W.Helme - Common	$25.	67 1/8	78-9	$4.75	$6.75	$6.75
Republic Cotton Mills						No information.
Judson Mills - Common	$100.	164-8	156-60	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00

Room 3018

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

November 5th
1926

My dear Mr. Dashiell:

Relative to the question I raised with you the other day as to the value of certain stocks on or about November 11th, 1924, their value at the present time, and what rate of dividends they are paying and have paid since that date, I hand you herewith the list of stocks referred to:

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Stock of the Republic Cotton Mills, a South Carolina Corporation

Common Stock of Judson Mills, a South Carolina Corporation

If you will give me the value of the share in each of these companies on the date mentioned, I shall be greatly obliged. I shall also be glad if you will keep this list confidential.

Yours very truly,

Trevor Arnett

TA:RE

GASTONIA, N.C. GREENVILLE, S.C. GOLDSBORO, N.C. NEW YORK CITY

R. S. Dickson & Company
INCORPORATED
INVESTMENT BANKERS

Gastonia, N. C.,
November 8,
1926.

Mr. L. M. Dashiell, Asst. Treas.,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir;-

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. asking that we send you our latest quotation sheet covering Southern Cotton Mill Stocks, as you would like to use this information for appraisal purposes.

With reference to a quotation on the Republic Cotton Mills, we regret to advise that we have never quoted this stock on our sheet, inasmuch as same is closely held, and there is no market for this security.

We are unable to give you a nominal quotation on the Republic Cotton Mills; however, we trust you will find the enclosed quotation sheet of service in making your appraisals.

Very truly yours,

D A Matheson

Vice-President.

dm/n.

AUSTIN PARKER
WOODSIDE BUILDING
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

REPRESENTING
CURTIS & SANGER
NEW YORK-BOSTON

November Eighth
Nineteen Twenty Six.

Mr.L.M.Bashiell,Ass't.Treasurer,
General Education Board,Room 2602,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The stock of the Republic Cotton Mills is very seldom traded in and I am sorry not to be able to give a definite quotation for your appraisal purposes.

In trying to secure this information for you,I have telephoned the office of Mr.B.E.Geer,President of Judson Mills,to find out at what prices the Republic shares have been valued in similar instances.They were unable to give aid in this matter,however.

Frankly,I believe Mr.Mebane,President of the Mill, is the only one who can give assistance to you as the other local brokers have no more information than I.Iregret very much that I am unable to be of help to you.Please do not hesitate to call upon me in the future for any information which you think can be secured in our local market.

Yours very truly,

Austin Parker

AP-P.

Austin Parker.

Was informed two years ago that dividend was to be increased

G. W. Helme May Declare Extra

George W. Helme achieved record 1926 levels at 85, up 2 points from the previous close. Buying of the latter issue was stimulated by the Dow-Jones statement that directors would give consideration to a stock dividend at the December meeting. As Helme's business is so stable the company usually pays out almost the entire year's net earnings in dividends. In addition to the regular $3 dividend, a substantial extra is usually declared at the December meeting. Last year this special payment amounted to $3.75 a share. This year it may be increased as the balance for the stock will be in the neighborhood of $9 a share, against $8.01 for 1925, and $7.99 for 1924.

Hudson Motors Dividend Imminent

Answered - 11/8/26
Duke University

Officers

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Wallace Buttrick
President
Wickliffe Rose
Studies and Medical Education
Abraham Flexner, Director
College and University Education
H. J. Thorkelson, Director
E. C. Sage, Assistant Director
Public School Education
Frank P. Bachman, Director
Secretary
W. W. Brierley
Auditor
Ernest A. Buttrick

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902
61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

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Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
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Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett
James R. Angell
Raymond B. Fosdick
Owen D. Young

November 5, 1926

My dear Mr. Arnett:

Below is a statement of the problem you sent to me. If I can be of further help please advise me.

1. If the sum of $340,000 is put aside annually drawing 4% interest compounded annually, how long will it take for the fund to amount to $40,000,000
   Answer; 43 years (44 payments) and 177 days

2. If the sum of $340,000 is put aside annually drawing 5% interest compounded annually, how long will it take for the fund to amount to $40,000,000
   Answer: 38 years (39 payments) and 284 days

3. If semi-annual payments of $170,000 are put aside drawing 4% interest compounded semi-annually, how long will it take for the fund to amount to $40,000,000
   Answer: 43 years (87 payments) 6 months and 27 days

4. If semi-annual payments of $170,000 are put aside drawing 5% interest compounded semi-annually, how long will it take for the fund to amount to $40,000,000
   Answer: 38 years, 6 months (78 payments) and 32 days.

Very truly yours,
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
BY: T. L. Hungate

Mr. Trevor Arnett
61 Broadway
New York City

TLH/HVR

November 8th
1926

My dear Mr. Hungate:

I am grateful to you for your kind letter of November 5th containing a statement with regard to the problem of an accumulating fund. This information helps me greatly.

With appreciation of your generous interest, I am

Yours very truly,

Mr. T. L. Hungate
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

TA:RE

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

November 9, 1926.

Mr. Trevor Arnett,
Room 3018,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Arnett:

I enclose herewith a letter from the Treasurer of Duke University which seems to us to make the best answers we are at this time able to make to most of the questions you raised in your letter of November 5. But please do not hesitate to call upon us again if you do not yet have from us all you need.

I enclose also revised budget for 1926-27 classified according to source and disposition as in auditor's report for 1925-26.

I put down the $75,000 a year for hospitilization on the authority of Dr. W. S. Rankin who is Director of the Hospital Section of the Duke Endowment, and this does rest, as you assume, on the theory that the University Hospital will maintain free beds of a number sufficient to warrant payment of that amount.

I deeply appreciate your cooperation with us in this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

WPF:AR

Enclosures.

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

November 8, 1926

Trinity College
Office of the Secretary

Dr. W. P. Few, President
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

In analyzing the statement which we prepared hurriedly in New York without having our records, for the General Education Board, I think we should give an explanation of some of the items in order to show how they were arrived at.

Under "New Building Fund" the following items were given:

Corpus of Trust	$6,000,000.00
Gift June 1924	2,000,000.00
Will, for medical school and hospital	4,000,000.00
Will, for buildings	7,000,000.00

On page 10 of The Indenture of December 1924 in Section 4 the $6,000,000.00 is explained.

On pages 9 and 10 of the additions by Will to The Duke Endowment, the item of $4,000,000.00 for medical school, hospital and nurses' home is shown.

On page 15 of the additions by will changing item XI the $7,000,000.00 for buildings is provided for.

In the item "Gift, 1924", $2,000,000.00 is given as a part of the building fund. This estimated amount of the J. B. Duke Building fund was based on the statement of the fund as shown in part III, Exhibit 10 of the auditor's report which showed the value of this fund to be $1,538,039.78 not including $287,000 which has been expended for the purchase of land, nor the difference between the market value and our book value of the Tobacco Products Stock shown in this statement. This latter difference based on the last sale at 114 would show an increase in the value of this fund amounting to $303,912, making total estimated value of this fund to be $2,128,951.28.

Under the heading "Will and Codicil" the item of $6,000,000.00 is given. Authority for this is shown on pages 9 and 10 of the additions by will to The Duke Endowment.

The item "Estimated from Residuary Estate" is referred to on

page 15 of the additions to The Duke Endowment by will. It is specified that the income on ten per cent of the Residuary Estate shall go to Duke University. The Executors of the Estate have not made a final report, but we have been authorized by the Executors to include in our budget income for next year $100,000 which based on four per cent investment is given at $2,500,000.

In explanation of the item of $4,000,000.00 (Endowment, Trinity College), I had in mind the value of all productive funds which include in addition to the items appearing in the General Balance sheet of the Auditor's report; namely,

Endowment Funds	$2,848,576.24
Loan Funds	75,496.63
Scholarship Funds	9,770.34
Special Funds	63,604.34

totalling $2,997,447.55.

The following items are not listed among the assets of our Endowment funds as shown in the auditor's report:

(a) $330,000 given by Mr. B. N. Duke to the Angier B. Duke Memorial Loan Fund the income from which is to be used as a loan fund for the benefit of students in Duke University.

(b) $400,000 which represents the investment in an apartment building for the use of officers and teachers of the University the income to be applied to the current funds.

(c) $325,000 which represents the capitalization at four per cent of the annual gifts of $13,000 by the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Conferences, which income they have pledged as a permanent one in the establishment of Chairs in the Department of Biblical Literature in Duke University.

Very likely these items should not have been included in the $4,000,000 Endowment but were the items I had in mind when the statement was prepared. Together these items total $4,052,448.57

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Trinity College
Office of the Secretary

The item "Equity in original Indenture" referred to the provision of the indenture of December 1924 given in Section V on page 12. This provides that 32 per cent of the net amount of the income from the Corpus of the Trust shall be expended for Duke University. The income was to become available in January 1926. I gave as the estimated equity $15,000,000. Since the Corpus of the Trust is to be increased each year by the addition of 20 per cent of the net income, the value of the equity will increase from year to year. In order to arrive at an approximate value, I have ascertained from officials in charge of the properties the probable dividends for the future. It is estimated that the dividend will be increased in 1927, and that this same rate will continue for 1928. In 1929 the rate is expected to be increased again, and will probably continue unchanged for a few years, when another increase will be warranted. While the figure given is probably too large for the present value, I have every reason to estimate that based on a dividend rate of four per cent it is as accurate as can be determined in view of contemplated increase in income from investment. In fact, in a comparatively short time I am confident the amount will be greater. In giving this figure I have based the value not on the Corpus of the Trust, but the estimated income.

We have now in the hands of the Trustees of The Duke Endowment a considerable amount due the current fund, but we have made a request for only a sufficient amount to balance our budget.

On page 13 of the Indenture of December 1924, and on page 15 under item XI as changed by the Codicil will be found provision for the fund for the support of hospitals.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Flowers

R. L. Flowers,
Treasurer

RLF:CD

Duke University

November 5th
1926

My dear Doctor Few:

I have read with great interest the Will and Indenture which you left with me recently, and have related their provisions for Duke University to the figures contained in the statement which you and Mr. Flowers brought to my office a few weeks ago.

I can reconcile most of the items on the statement with the clauses in the documents, but there are some which I can not.

Would you be good enough to indicate the clauses and sections of the Will and Indenture on which the figures are based, and kindly let me know how you reached the amounts given, referring each item in the statement to the specific clauses covering it in the Will or Indenture?

I should also be glad if you would indicate on what page of the Balance Sheet I could find the details of the endowment (Trinity College) of $4,000,000.00.

President W. P. Few -#2
November 5th, 1926

In the report of the auditor I notice that the budget income and expenditures are classified according to source and disposition. Would it be asking too much for your accountant to arrange the estimated budget for 1926-27 in the same form and send it to me?

In your letter of June 28th last to Doctor Flexner you mention that it would require a year from October 1925 to complete the settlement of the residuary estate and until that was done the exact amount of Mr. Duke's gifts could not be determined. Has the estate now been settled, and its value determined, and also the amount of the residuary estate which goes to the Duke Endowment?

Under the clause of the Duke Endowment Trust whereby a percentage of the income is to be used for hospital purposes, but not to exceed $1 per day per free bed while in use, I presume you have assumed that the $75,000.00 a year for hospitalization which you mention will be paid to Duke University. That, I take it, is on the theory that the University Hospital would

maintain free beds of a number sufficient to warrant a payment of that amount.

I shall be glad to receive information on the foregoing at your convenience.

With best wishes,

Yours very truly,

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

TA:RE

Room 3018

November 10th
1 9 2 6

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

My dear President Few:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 9th enclosing the letter from the Treasurer of Duke University and the budget for 1926-27 classified according to source and disposition. This material will undoubtedly give me the information desired.

I also appreciate your kind offer to send me any other necessary data.

With cordial regards,

Yours very truly,

TA:RE

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

November 24, 1926.

Office of the President

Mr. Trevor Arnett,
Room 3018, 61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Arnett:

I have just received your letter of November 20 and am at once writing in reply.

The 20% under Item V of the Indenture is added to the corpus of the trust and the resulting income thereon is then divisible in the ratio of 20% and 80%. By this and some other additions the corpus of the trust at par value has already been increased from $34,000,000 to * ~~$35,291,733.02~~. This of course is after the deduction of the $6,000,000 for the plant of Duke University as provided for in the Indenture. The bequest of $6,000,000 under Item VIII of the Will is now yielding Duke University $360,000 a year. From the 32% of the net income of the corpus of the Trust we received the first payment in November 1925 in the amount of $40,000. In 1926 to November 1 we made requisition for and received $240,000. There was to our credit on November 22 the sum of $120,649.81. We expect next year to get from this source about $406,000, and within two or three years we look for a considerable increase over that amount.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

W P Few

* Col Flower says Corpus 11/29/26 is $35.666.000.

WPF:AR

November 20th
1926

My dear President Few:

I have been looking over the papers with reference to the contributions to Duke University from the Duke Estate and the Duke Endowment. There are two points I am not quite clear about, and I have no doubt you will give me enlightenment on them.

Under Item Fifth of the Indenture (page 12) it is stated that 20% of the net income is to be retained and added to the corpus of the Trust until such additions aggregate $40,000,000. Does this mean that the annual contribution of 20% of the income is added to the corpus of the Trust and that the resulting income thereon is then divisible in the ratio of 20% and 80%; or does it mean that the interest on these instalments is also all wed to accumulate and is added to the corpus of the fund? If the former interpretation is correct, then of course the annual income payable to the several beneficiaries under the Indenture will increase annually. But if the latter is true, then the increase in the amount of income

would not become effective until the full $40,000,000 had been reached.

There is another point on which I should be pleased to have additional information. Mr. Flowers in his recent letter indicated that you had been informed that the University would receive $100,000 next year as interest on the proportion of the residuary estate on which Duke University is to receive income. If this is capitalized at $% it gives a capital of $2,500,000. There is a bequest of $6,000,000 under Item VIII of the Will. Have you been informed of the amount of income which the University will receive on this sum and also of the amount it will receive as its 32% of 80% of the net income of the Trust?

With the information I am now asking for I think I shall be able to get a thoroughly clear understanding of the whole situation.

With cordial regards, I am

Yours very truly,

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina.

TA:RE

This was sent to
Mr. Lebewire
3/10/27

December 4th
1926

My dear President Few:

I have drawn up a statement giving, as I see it, the financial status of Duke University and its prospects under the Duke Will and Duke Endowment Trust. I am sending to you herewith a copy of the statement, and will be very much pleased if you and Mr. Flowers will look it over, criticise it and let me know whether I have interpreted the terms of these documents correctly in your opinion.

With cordial regards, I am

Yours very truly,

TREVOR ARNETT

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

TA:RE
Encl.- Statement, 10 pages.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF DUKE UNIVERSITY

AND ITS PROSPECTS UNDER THE DUKE WILL AND INDENTURE

Present Situation

To present a complete picture of the financial status of Duke University and its future prospects it may be best to begin with its budget for operation for the last completed year ended June 30, 1926. The report of its Auditors shows the following:

Budget 1925 - 1926

Income

Income from endowments (old)	$100,982.13		
Income from students	137,748.26		
Gifts for current expenses	30,100.00		
Other income	4,007.09		
		$272,837.48	
Income from Duke Endowment		200,000.00	
Total Income			$472,837.48

Expenditures

Administrative	72,186.95	
Instructional	278,622.70	
Plant operation	73,675.54	
Other expenses	33,789.00	
Total expenditures		458,274.19
Excess Income		$14,563.29

It will be noted that the total income exclusive of that from Duke Endowment was $272,837.48. This income, together with a remittance of $200,000.00 from Duke Endowment Trust, enabled Duke University to meet its expenditures for the year and left a credit balance of $14,563.29.

The assets of Trinity College on June 30,1924, before the creation of the Duke Endowment Trust, were shown on its balance sheet of that date to be as follows:

Endowment	$3,050,836.08
Plant & Equipment	1,005,045.09
Other General Items (net)	23,111.62
Total	$4,078,992.79

It appears therefore that Trinity College, the foundation on which Duke University is to be built, had assets of $4,078,992.79 on June 30, 1924, and an income of $272,837.48 for the year 1925-26.

Prospective Benefits
from Duke Will and Duke Endowment

I.- For Land, Buildings and Equipment

a) Indenture, Article IV, page 10.

Trustees of Duke Endowment are authorized and directed to expend from the corpus of the trust, as soon as reasonably convenient $6,000,000

It is expected that this sum, together with $2,000,000 given by Mr. Duke in June 1924, will be used within the next two years.

b) From Will and Codicil.

1) Article VIII, page 8, provides for building and equipping a Medical School, Hospital and Nurses Home $4,000,000

2) Codicil, page 2, amending Article XI of Will, provides for land, buildings and equipment for Duke University $7,000,000

c) Add gift from Mr. Duke, mentioned before 2,000,000

Total for Lands, Buildings, and Equipment $19,000,000

With the exception of item (c) the funds are held by the Trustees of Duke Endowment. Income is being added to the principal on items (b-1) and on the unused portion of item (c) in possession of the trustees of Duke University. The other items - (a) and (b-2) - come from the corpus of the trust and are not entitled to accruing interest.

II.- For Endowment and Maintenance

a) Indenture, Article V, page 12, provides that 32% of 80% of net income from the Duke Endowment shall be paid to Duke University for its costs of operation, or for any other purposes which seem to the trustees of Duke University to be for its best interest. The net corpus of the Trust after deducting $6,000,000 for Duke University Plant (Item I-a above) was valued at $34,000,000 (32% of 80% of $34,000,000 capitalized = $8,704,000

The remaining 20% of the net income from the Trust is to be added to the principal until [illegible]

a total of $40,000,000 more is added. Duke University will eventually be entitled to 32% of the income from this 20% temporarily retained (32% of 20% of $34,000,000 = $2,176,000) and also to 32% of the total $40,000,000 when that additional sum is reached (32% of $40,000,000 = $12,800,000). These two items capitalized will equal a further sum for benefit of Duke University of $14,976,000

making a total under this article of the Indenture eventually to be realized of a capital value of $23,680,000

However, these sums are to be retained by the Trustees of Duke Endowment and the income only turned over to Duke University. The income for 1927 under this item of the Indenture is estimated at . . . . . .$406,000. It is expected that the rate per cent of return on the corpus of the Trust will increase from 5% to 8% within a few years. As the corpus of the Trust is increased by the addition of 20% of income, the annual income accruing to Duke University will be constantly increased by the income on this increment, and of course by any increase in rate of income obtained.

b) Will and Codicil, Item VIII, page 8, gives to the Trustees of Duke Endowment . . . . . .$6,000,000 the income on which sum is to be paid to Duke University. This sum is now invested at 6%, yielding an annual income of . . . . . $360,000.

c) Item One in Codicil, amending Article XI, gives to the Trustees of Duke Endowment the residue of the residuary estate with instructions to pay 10% of the income thereon to Duke University. The capitalized value of Duke

University's share is estimated at $2,500,000
and may amount to more. The estimated income
for 1927 is . . . . . $100,000.

'd) In addition to the endowment from the Duke Will
and Duke Endowment Trust, Duke University has the
endowment formerly belonging to Trinity College,
amounting to approximately $3,000,000
The estimated income for 1927 is . . . . . $123,263.

The total capitalized value of these items at
present is $20,204,000
and should after the lapse of about 78 years
amount to $35,180,000

The income for 1927 from the total endowment is
estimated at . . . . . $989,265.
When the fund has reached its maximum the annual
income should be about . . . . . $1,800,000.

Income for University Hospital

Under the Indenture, Article V, page 13, 32% of
80% of the net income from Duke Endowment, and eventually
32% of the total income from said trust fund is to be used
for hospitals - preferably in North and South Carolina --

but the amount to be given to any hospital shall not exceed $1 per day for each free bed for the time it was actually so used. President Few estimates that the University Hospital when in operation should benefit under this clause to the extent of . . . . . $75,000 per year.

Recapitulation

Duke University's financial status is now as follows:

Assets

Building Funds		$19,000,000
Endowment (capitalized)		20,204,000
Trinity College assets	$4,078,992.79	
Less endowment included in above - approximately	3,000,000.00	1,078,992
Total		$40,282,992

Income 1926-27 estimated

From Endowment - all sources	989,263
From Students	187,610
From Gifts and other items	18,000
Total	$1,194,873
Budget Expenditures of 1926-27 are estimated at	649,873
Surplus estimated	$545,000

The surplus will be retained by Duke Endowment Trustees and invested for the benefit of Duke University, and will be available, together with savings of a similar character - if any - in subsequent years, for additions to endowment, building funds or current income.

Building Funds Income 1926-27

Income on bequest of $4,000,000 for 1926-27 is estimated at $240,000 which will be added to the principal.

Income will also be received on the invested unused portion of the gift of $2,000,000 from Mr. Duke in June 1924, which also will be added to the principal.

Future Financial Status

If the corpus of the Duke Endowment Trust and the Duke Estate realize what is expected, the ultimate assets of Duke University (not including new gifts from other sources, but including unused income added to principal) should be about 78 years hence approximately as follows:

Endowment (capitalized)	$37,000,000
Lands, Buildings and Equipment	21,000,000
Total	$58,000,000

The estimated income from endowment at that date should be approximately . . . . . .$1,800,000.

General

There are certain conditions and restrictions in the Indenture which may have a profound effect on the development of Duke University which should be noted.

1. The trustees, fifteen in number, are elected for life. They are to elect their successors. If practicable a majority of the trustees are to be natives and/or residents of the States of North and/or South Carolina. They are to receive as compensation "at the end of each calendar year one equal fifteenth part of three per cent of the incomes, revenues and profits received by the trustees upon the trust properties and estate during such year."

2. Trustees are restricted in the investment of the trust's funds as follows:

> "To invest any funds from time to time arising or accruing through the receipt and collection of incomes, revenues and profits, sale of properties, or otherwise, provided the said trustees may not lend the whole or any part of such funds except to said Duke Power Company, nor may said trustees invest the whole or any part of such funds in any property of any kind except in securities of said Duke Power Company, or of a subsidiary thereof, or in bonds validly issued by the United States of America, or by a State thereof, or by a district, county, town or city which has a population in excess of fifty thousand people according to the then last Federal census, which is located in the United States of America, which has not since 1900 defaulted in the payment of any principal or interest upon or with respect to any of its obligations, and the bonded indebtedness of which does not exceed ten per cent of its assessed values. Provided further that whenever the said trustees shall desire to invest any such funds the

same shall be either lent to said Duke Power Company or invested in the securities of said Duke Power Company or of a subsidiary thereof, if and to the extent that such a loan or such securities are available upon terms and conditions satisfactory to said trustees."

5. The trustees may under certain conditions and in their own judgment withhold the income accruing to Duke University under the Trust and may use it for other purposes. (See the following)

"Thirty-two per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of this trust shall be paid to that Duke University for which expenditures of the corpus of the trust shall have been made by the trustees under the "FOURTH" division of this Indenture so long as its name shall be Duke University and it shall not be operated for private gain, to be utilized by its Board of Trustees in defraying its administration and operating expenses, increasing and improving its facilities and equipment, the erection and enlargement of buildings and the acquisition of additional acreage for it, adding to its endowment, or in such other manner for it as the Board of Trustees of said institution may from time to time deem to be to its best interests, provided that in case such institution shall incur any expense or liability beyond provision already in sight to meet same, or in the judgment of the trustees under this indenture be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby, the trustees under this Indenture may withhold the whole or any part of such percentage from said institution so long as such character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue, such amounts so withheld to be in whole or in part either accumulated and applied to the purposes of such University in any future year or years, <u>or utilized for the other objects of this Indenture</u>,*or added to the corpus of this trust for the purpose of increasing the principal of the trust estate, as the trustees may determine."

4. Duke Endowment Trust is to be a perpetual trust - Duke University Trustees will never receive the principal of the fund for its endowment, but only the income thereon subject to the action of the Duke Endowment Trustees.

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* The underlining is mine.- T.A.

TA:RE:12/4/26

COPY

DUKE UNIVERSITY
Durham
North Carolina

Office of the President

December 8, 1926.

Mr. Trevor Arnett
Room 5018, 61 Broadway
New York City

My dear Mr. Arnett:

I have had to be away and am now taking the first opportunity I have had to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 4 with enclosure.

Mr. Flowers and I have gone over your statement and we find it, as we expected to find it, thoroughgoing and perfectly clear. Personally I think you under-estimate the value of our equity in the Duke Endowment; but this is probably not important from the standpoint of your investigation, and in any case your opinion on such a matter is worth more than mine.

Concerning the Trustees of the Duke Endowment and their relations to Duke University I desire to submit for your consideration an analysis of the Indenture of Trust that I am making in the light of my talks with Mr. Duke, with the lawyer who framed the Indenture, and with the President of the Trustees of the Duke Endowment. I will send this to you as soon as I have opportunity to go over my memorandum with the last two gentlemen just mentioned. I expect a call to New York within the next week, although the call may not come before early January.

Meantime with renewed expressions of appreciation for your cooperation with us, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) W. P. Few

WPF:AR

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

December 8, 1926.

Mr. Trevor Arnett,
Room 3018, 61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Arnett:

I have had to be away and am now taking the first opportunity I have had to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 4 with enclosure.

Mr. Flowers and I have gone over your statement and we find it, as we expected to find it, thoroughgoing and perfectly clear. Personally I think you under-estimate the value of our equity in the Duke Endowment; but this is probably not important from the standpoint of your investigation, and in any case your opinion on such a matter is worth more than mine.

Concerning the Trustees of the Duke Endowment and their relations to Duke University I desire to submit for your consideration an analysis of the Indenture of Trust that I am making in the light of my talks with Mr. Duke, with the lawyer who framed the Indenture, and with the President of the Trustees of the Duke Endowment. I will send this to you as soon as I have opportunity to go over my memorandum with the last two gentlemen just mentioned. I expect a call to New York within the next week, although the call may not come before early January.

Meantime with renewed expressions of appreciation for your cooperation with us, I am

Cordially yours,

W P Few

WPF:AR

December 13th
1926

My dear President Few:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 8th. I note your comment with regard to the probable under-estimate of the value of Duke University's equity in the Duke Endowment. I am sure we shall all be greatly pleased if the fund exceeds our highest expectations.

Now that I have received your and Mr. Flowers' comment on the statement, I shall send a copy of it at once to Dr. Rose and Dr. Flexner.

It will give me great pleasure to see you whenever you are in New York.

With cordial regards and best wishes,

I am

Sincerely yours,

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina.

TA:RE

BUDGET 1926-27

ESTIMATED INCOME

INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS		$12[illegible],262.56
INCOME FROM DUKE ENDOWMENT		360,000.00
INCOME FROM STUDENTS		
Tuition and Matriculation Fees	87,000.00	
Dormitory Rents	75,000.00	
Biology Fees	1,500.00	
Chemistry Fees	1,700.00	
Commencement Fees	3,800.00	
Damage Fees	1,400.00	
Diploma Fees	1,000.00	
Engineering Fees	160.00	
Physics Fees	1,350.00	
Fines & Penalties	400.00	
Library Fines	300.00	
Library Fees	14,000.00	
TOTAL INCOME FROM STUDENTS		187,610.00
GIFTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSE		
North Carolina Conference	8,000.00	
Western North Carolina Conference	6,000.00	
TOTAL GIFTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSE		14,000.00
OTHER INCOME		
From Rents		4,000.00
TOTAL ALL INCOME - GENERAL FUND		$688,872.56

BUDGET 1926-27

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

Salaries: Administrative Officers	48,212.33*	
Stenographers and Clerks	17,229.95	
Publicity	2,555.00	
Alumni Secretary	3,483.30	
Sundry Salaries	3,610.03	
Advertising	3,500.00	
Auditing	1,400.00	
Commencement Expense	3,500.00	
Office Expense	3,000.00	
Printing	5,000.00	
Telegraph and Telephone	1,000.00	
Traveling Expense	5,000.00	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE		$97,490.61

INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES

Salaries: Professors and Instructors	$269,557.82	
Library	17,459.78	
Law School	9,309.98	
Physical Education	21,704.96	
Departmental Supplies and Expense:		
Biology	4,750.00	
Chemistry	7,500.00	
Engineering	4,000.00	
Library ($25,000 for Books)	26,200.00	
Library Books from Fees	14,000.00	
Physics	7,500.00	
Diplomas	1,200.00	
Summer School (Net)	14,000.00	
Research Work	15,000.00	
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES		$412,182.54

PLANT AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

Wages	30,000.00	
Maintenance of Live Stock	600.00	
Heat	25,000.00	
Lights	3,000.00	
Repairs to Buildings	22,500.00	
Water	6,000.00	
Insurance	10,000.00	
General Expense	3,000.00	
TOTAL PLANT AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE		$100,100.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES

Contribution to Alumni Register	500.00	
Physicians Fees	2,800.00	
Hospital Fees	5,000.00	
Interest Paid	2,000.00	
Contribution to Duke University Press	10,000.00	
Expenditure for Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.00	
Street Assessments	2,000.00	
Retiring Allowance	10,000.00	
Lectures and Entertainments	600.00	
News Service	200.00	
College Band	1,500.00	
Intercollegiate Debates	500.00	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES		$40,100.00
TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES		$649,873.15

*$10,000.00 of this amount represents retroactive increases in salary authorized by the Board of Trustees payable during this year.

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

January 7, 1927

Mr. Trevor Arnett
Room 3018
61 Broadway
New York City

My dear Mr. Arnett:

You have been so patient in considering our documents that I venture to ask your consideration of the enclosed. We are all agreed about it, and I believe we can in this generation develop a safe procedure that will be permanent. If, however, there is in all this an unsound inference or conclusion I should like to know it now. I expect to be in New York Monday and I shall desire a few moments to go over this matter with you.

Sincerely yours,

WPF:CD

Enclosure.

W. P. Few

The Trustees Of The Duke Endowment & Duke University

A In the Indenture establishing The Duke Endowment there are three paragraphs that essentially affect Duke University:

I (See page 8 of Indenture)

"As respects any year or years* and any purpose or purposes for which this trust is created (except the payments hereinafter directed to be made to Duke University) the trustees in their uncontrolled discretion may withhold the whole or any part of said incomes, revenues and profits which would otherwise be distributed under the "FIFTH" division hereof, and either (1) accumulate the whole or any part of the amounts so withheld for expenditures (which the trustees are hereby authorized to make thereof) for the same purpose in any future year or years, or (2) add the whole or any part of the amounts so withheld to the corpus of the trust, or (3) pay, apply and distribute the whole or any part of said amounts to and for the benefit of any one or more of the other purposes of this trust, or (4) pay, apply and distribute the whole or any part of said amounts to or for the benefit of any such like charitable, religious or educational purpose within the State of North Carolina or the State of South Carolina, or any such like charitable hospital purpose which shall be selected therefor by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the then trustees at any meeting of the trustees called for the purpose, complete authority and discretion in and for such selection and utilization being hereby given the trustees in the premises."

II (See page 12 of Indenture)

"Thirty-two per cent of said net amount not retained as

*The underlining is mine.

aforesaid for addition to the corpus of this trust shall be paid to that Duke University for which expenditures of the corpus of the trust shall have been made by the trustees under the "FOURTH" division of this Indenture so long as its name shall be Duke University and it shall not be operated for private gain, to be utilized by its Board of Trustees in defraying its administration and operating expenses, increasing and improving its facilities and equipment, the erection and enlargement of buildings and the acquisition of additional acreage for it, adding to its endowment, or in such other manner for it as the Board of Trustees of said institution may from time to time deem to be to its best interests, provided that in case such institution shall incur any expense or liability beyond provision already in sight to meet same, or in the judgment of the trustees under this indenture be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby, the trustees under this Indenture may withhold the whole or any part of such percentage from said institution so long as such character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue, such amounts so withheld to be in a whole or in part either accumulated and applied to the purposes of such University in any future year or years, or utilized for the other objects of this Indenture, or added to the corpus of this trust for the purpose of increasing the principal of the trust estate, as the trustees may determine."

It is plain from the paragraph quoted under I above that the Trustees in their uncontrolled discretion may withhold the whole or any part of the payments directed to be made as respects any year or years and any purpose or purposes for which the Trust is created "except the payments hereinafter directed to be made to Duke University".

The payments directed to be paid to Duke University could only be withheld in case such institution should change its name, should be operated for private gain, should incur any expense or liability beyond provision already in sight to meet same, or "in the judgment of the trustees under this Indenture should be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby". And under any circumstances payments could be withheld only "so long as such character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue". That is, as a matter of practical administration so long as Duke University might not be living within its income, or in the judgment of the Trustees, "be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby".

The meaning of "results intended hereby" is clearly set forth on page 19 as follows:

III "I have selected Duke University as one of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical lines, is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence. I request that this institution secure for its officers, trustees and faculty men of such outstanding character, ability and vision as will insure its attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world, and that great care and discrimination be exercised in admitting as students only those whose previous record shows a character, determination and application evincing a wholesome and real ambition for life. And I advise that the courses at this institution be arranged, first, with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers,

lawyers and physicians, because these are most in the public eye, and by precept and example can do most to uplift mankind, and second, to instruction in chemistry, economics and history, especially the lives of the great of earth, because I believe that such subjects will most help to develop our resources, increase our wisdom and promote human happiness."

The above paragraph plainly sets forth "the results intended hereby", and is in effect a charter for Duke University. Whether the University is being "operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby" is left to the judgment of the trustees under this Indenture. That is, in a very vital sense they are also trustees of Duke University, providing as they do, a large part of the income and responsible as they are, for seeing that the University keeps true to the purposes for which it was founded; while the trustees of Duke University are responsible for the educational administration of the institution. The University, then, has two boards of trustees whose several functions are clearly enough defined for them always to work in harmony and mutual helpfulness, to the permanent good, I feel sure, of the University and all the causes concerned.

I have great confidence in the Trustees of Duke University, in their enlightenment and in their devotion to the University and its causes. They can be depended on to preserve all that is best in the history and traditions of Trinity College. The Trustees of the Duke Endowment have other obligations also, but I believe that they are just as competent and just as whole-heartedly devoted to Duke University as are the Trustees of the University and can be depended on to select for their successors men who

are equally as competent and devoted to its interests. I feel sure, then, that these Trustees will never under any circumstances be a menace to the educational integrity of the University but that, on the other hand, the University will on their account be less liable to improper interference with its pursuit of right ideals in education and service to good causes, and therefore stronger to withstand the gusts of unwisdom that inevitably arise from time to time in all democracies.

In the light of the facts as set out above I recommend that the Executive Committee of Duke University request the Trustees of The Duke Endowment to create a standing committee to cooperate with Duke University to the end that the President of the University may present to this committee of The Duke Endowment for their consideration all proposals, before the proposals are fully adopted and made effective, if they call for new expenditures of money or involve changes of importance in the policies of the University.

B For the sake of completeness one other paragraph concerning Duke University is appended here although it is without essential bearing on the future of the Institution.

(See page 11 of Indenture)

However, should the name of Trinity College, located at Durham, North Carolina, a body politic and incorporate, within three months from the date hereof (or such further time as the trustees hereof may allow) be changed to Duke University, then, in lieu of the foregoing provisions of this division "FOURTH" of this Indenture, as a memorial to his father, Washington Duke, who spent his life in Durham and whose gifts, together with those of Benjamin N. Duke,

the brother of the party of the first part, and of other members of the Duke family, have so largely contributed toward making possible Trinity College at that place, he directs that the trustees shall expend of the corpus of this trust as soon as reasonably may be a sum not exceeding Six Million Dollars in expanding and extending said University, acquiring and improving such lands, and erecting, removing, remodeling and equipping such buildings, according to such plans, as the trustees may adopt and approve for such purpose to the end that said Duke University may eventually include Trinity College as its undergraduate department for men, a School of Religious Training, a School for Training Teachers, a School of Chemistry, a Law School, a Co-ordinate College for Women, a School of Business Administration, a Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, a Medical School and an Engineering School, as and when funds are available.

C From time to time since 1916 Mr. Duke had talked with me concerning the Trust which he established by Indenture dated December 11, 1924. Until within six months of December 11, 1924, my understanding had all along been that the Trustees for the foundation established on that date would be the Trustees of Trinity College, which Trustees since December 29, 1924, have been the Trustees of Duke University including Trinity College. But when Mr. Duke actually set about the establishing of the Trust he soon came fully to realize that while the Trustees of Trinity College have long been practically self-perpetuating they are subject to confirmation by other bodies; and he felt that in a foundation as important as the one he was establishing the Trustees should have sole responsibility for choosing their successors. For

this and other reasons he chose fifteen trustees who are elected for life and who are to elect their successors.

As soon as I learned about Mr. Duke's changed plans for the Trustees of his Trust I gave all the information I had to the Executive Committee of the Trustees of Trinity College, and the Executive Committee approved the plans so far as they then understood them. On December 29, 1924, the completed plans were laid before the Trustees of Trinity College, everything in the Indenture relating to the new Duke University was read, and the Trustees fully approved and issued a public statement on that date.

W. P. Few,

January 6, 1927 President

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

January 22, 1927

Mr. Trevor Arnett
Room 3018
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Arnett:

I have made slight revisions in the memorandum concerning the Trustees of The Duke Endowment and Duke University. I have sent the revised memorandum to Dr. Flexner and I enclose copy which I hope you will be good enough to substitute for the memorandum sent you several days ago.

Cordially yours,

W. P. Few

WPF:CD
(Enclosure)

The Trustees of The Duke Endowment and Duke University:

A In the Indenture establishing The Duke Endowment there are three paragraphs that essentially affect Duke University:

I. (See page 8 of Indenture)

"As respects any year or years* and any purpose or purposes for which this trust is created (except the payments hereinafter directed to be made to Duke University) the trustees in their uncontrolled discretion may withhold the whole or any part of said incomes, revenues and profits which would otherwise be distributed under the "FIFTH" division hereof, and either (1) accumulate the whole or any part of the amounts so withheld for expenditures (which the trustees are hereby authorized to make thereof) for the same purpose in any future year or years, or (2) add the whole or any part of the amounts so withheld to the corpus of the trust, or (3) pay, apply and distribute the whole or any part of said amounts to and for the benefit of any one or more of the other purposes of this trust, or (4) pay, apply and distribute the whole or any part of said amounts to or for the benefit of any such like charitable, religious or educational purpose within the State of North Carolina or the State of South Carolina, or any such like charitable hospital purpose which shall be selected therefor by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the then trustees at any meeting of the trustees called for the purpose, complete authority and discretion in and for such selection and utilization being hereby given the trustees in the premises."

II. (See page 12 of Indenture)

"Thirty-two per cent of said net amount not retained as

(* The underlining is mine.)

aforesaid for addition to the corpus of this trust shall be paid to that Duke University for which expenditures of the corpus of the trust shall have been made by the trustees under the "FOURTH" division of this Indenture so long as its name shall be Duke University and it shall not be operated for private gain, to be utilized by its Board of Trustees in defraying its administration and operating expenses, increasing and improving its facilities and equipment, the erection and enlargement of buildings and the acquisition of additional acreage for it, adding to its endowment, or in such other manner for it as the Board of Trustees of said institution may from time to time deem to be to its best interests provided that in case such institution shall incur any expense or liability beyond provision already in sight to meet same, or in the judgment of the trustees under this Indenture be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby the trustees under this Indenture may withhold the whole or any part of such percentage from said institution so long as such character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue, such amounts so withheld to be in a whole or in part either accumulated and applied to the purposes of such University in any future year or years, or utilized for the other objects of this Indenture, or added to the corpus of this trust for the purpose of increasing the principal of the trust estate, as the trustees may determine."

It is plain from the paragraph quoted under "L" above that the Trustees in their uncontrolled discretion may withhold the whole or any part of the payments directed to be made as respects any year or years and any purpose or purposes for which the Trust is created "except the payments hereinafter directed to be made to

Duke University."

The payments directed to be made to Duke University could only be withheld in case such institution should change its name, should be operated for private gain, should incur any expense or liability beyond provision already in sight to meet same, or "in the judgment of the trustees under this Indenture should be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby." And under any circumstances payments could be withheld only "so long as such character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue." That is, as a matter of practical administration, so long as Duke University might not be living within its income, or in the judgment of the Trustees, "be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby".

The meaning of "results intended hereby" is clearly set forth on page 19 as follows:-

III. "I have selected Duke University as one of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical lines, is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence. I request that this institution secure for its officers, trustees and faculty men of such outstanding character, ability and vision as will insure its attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world, and that great care and discrimination be exercised in admitting as students only those whose previous record shows a character, determination and application evincing a wholesome and real ambition for life. And I advise that the courses at this institution be arranged,

first, with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers, lawyers and physicians, because these are most in the public eye, and by precept and example can do most to uplift mankind, and second, to instruction in chemistry, economics and history, especially the lives of the great of earth, because I believe that such subjects will most help to develop our resources, increase our wisdom and promote human happiness."

The above paragraph plainly sets forth "the results intended hereby", and is in effect a charter for Duke University. Whether the University is being "operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby" is left to the judgment of the trustees under this Indenture. That is in a very vital sense they are also trustees of Duke University, providing as they do, a large part of the income and responsible as they are, for seeing that the University keeps true to the purposes for which it was founded, while the trustees of Duke University are responsible for the educational administration of the Institution. The several functions of the two boards are clearly enough defined for them always to work in harmony and mutual helpfulness, to the permanent good, I feel sure, of the University and all the causes concerned.

I have great confidence in the trustees of Duke University, in their enlightenment and in their devotion to the University and its causes. They can be depended on to preserve all that is best in the history and traditions of Trinity College. The fifteen Trustees of the Duke Endowment, elected for life and with power to elect their successors, have other obligations also,

but I believe that they are just as competent and just as wholeheartedly devoted to Duke University as are the Trustees of the University and can be depended on to select for their successors men who will be equally as competent and devoted to its interests. I feel sure, then, that these Trustees will never under any circumstances be a menace to the educational integrity of the University but that, on the other hand, the University will on their account be even less liable than it has heretofore been to improper interference with its pursuit of right ideals in education and service to good causes, and therefore stronger to withstand the gusts of unwisdom that inevitably arise from time to time in all democracies.

In the light of the facts as set out above, the President of Duke University has adopted the policy of presenting to the Trustees of The Duke Endowment, or to a committee of the same, for their consideration all proposals, before the proposals are fully adopted and made effective, if they call for new expenditures of money or involve changes of importance in the policies of the University.

This procedure is agreed upon by all concerned and seems to assure a good working arrangement. Personally I believe that in this generation we can develop a safe procedure that is apt to become permanent. For the two Boards, alike in that they select their successors though this is not done through the same processes in both cases, will not be subject to violent changes and will therefore be apt to carry over from one generation to another whatever has been proved to be good.

B For many years Mr. Duke had had in mind to set up the Trust which he did establish by Indenture dated December 11, 1924. Until within six months of December 11, 1924, the understanding had all along been that the Trustees for the foundation established on that date would be the Trustees of Trinity College, which Trustees since December 29, 1924, have been the Trustees of Duke University including Trinity College. But when Mr. Duke actually set about the establishing of the Trust, he was advised that the charter of Trinity College did not confer the right to conduct the business of the Power Companies. For this and perhaps other reasons he made a different arrangement.

As soon as I learned about Mr. Duke's changed plans for the Trustees of his foundation I gave all the information I had to the Executive Committee of the Trustees of Trinity College, and the Executive Committee approved the plans so far as they then understood them. On December 29, 1924, the completed plans were laid before the Trustees of Trinity College, everything in the Indenture relating to the new Duke University was read, and the Trustees fully approved and issued a public statement on that date.

It is only fair to the memory of Mr. Duke to say that his untimely death interrupted other plans which I know he had definitely in mind not only for Duke University but for other causes as well.

C For the sake of completeness one other paragraph concerning Duke University is appended here although it is without essential

bearing on the future of the Institution.

(See page 11 of Indenture.)

"However, should the name of Trinity College, located at Durham, North Carolina, a body politic and incorporate, within three months from the date hereof (or such further time as the trustees hereof may allow) be changed to Duke University, then, in lieu of the foregoing provisions of this division "FOURTH" of this Indenture, as a memorial to his father, Washington Duke, who spent his life in Durham and whose gifts, together with those of Benjamin N. Duke, the brother of the party of the first part, and of other members of the Duke Family, have so largely contributed toward making possible Trinity College at that place, he directs that the trustees shall expend of the corpus of this trust as soon as reasonably may be a sum not exceeding Six Million Dollars in expanding and extending said University, acquiring and improving such lands, and erecting, removing, remodeling and equipping such buildings, according to such plans, as the trustees may adopt and approve for such purpose to the end that said Duke University may eventually include Trinity College as its undergraduate department for men, a School of Religious Training, a School for Training Teachers, a School of Chemistry, a Law School, a Co-ordinate College for Women, a School of Business Administration, a Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, a Medical School and an Engineering School, as and when funds are available."

January 21, 1927. W. P. Few.

January 24th
1 9 2 7

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

My dear President Few:

In Mr. Arnett's absence I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 22 addressed to him. According to present plans he will not return to New York before the end of the week, but I am sure you will hear from him as soon as possible after his arrival here.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Arnett.

N C162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

January 22, 1927

Dr. Abraham Flexner
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I recall that you asked me the other day about the population of this community and I am sending herewith a radius map and a statement that will give the best available information on the subject.

In my revised memorandum concerning the Trustees of The Duke Endowment and Duke University which I have mailed to you to-day I have made one change by which the reasons for a new board of trustees are set forth in exact accordance with the facts as given to me by Mr. Duke's legal adviser.

I hope that you are entirely well again.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

W. P. Few

WPF:CD

N C 162

R. L. FLOWERS
PRESIDENT

W. G. FRASIER
VICE-PRESIDENT

R. L. BALDWIN
VICE-PRESIDENT

B. W. ROGERS
TREASURER

BURKE HOBGOOD
SECRETARY

Durham Chamber of Commerce

100 1-2 WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

January 22nd., 1927.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the population included within the corporate limits of Durham, North Carolina, was 21,719 in 1920. The corporate limits of the City were extended in 1925 and a special census was taken by the United States Census Bureau which showed the population to be 42,258. The Bureau of Census estimated the population of Durham in May 1926 to be 43,900.

DURHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

By Burke Hobgood

Burke Hobgood, Secretary.

BH:LC

MEMBER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

A. F. JAN 31 1927
MSD already included in Docket
Office of the President

NBG 162+

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

January 29, 1927

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have just now received your letter of January 26. I am answering promptly and as definitely as I know how your three questions. It seems best for me to begin with the third question and work back to the first.

There is no thought of setting up a school of engineering, of business administration, or of chemistry. We are developing the subject of chemistry both for undergraduates and graduates, along with the other sciences. As a matter of fact biology is leading in the program of expansion, simply because available men for it were the first to be had. There will be no "school of education": we are all agreed that the graduate school of arts and sciences is in reality a school for training teachers. Several years ago we took the underlying idea of the "pre-medical group", applied and perhaps somewhat extended it all along the line of the A. B. curriculum. The result is we have had courses that have seemed to meet the needs of undergraduates preparing for the several professions. There will, of course be offerings under the general direction of the graduate school faculty that may serve a similar purpose for men beyond the A. B. degree. For intending ministers we have already done about all that we have in mind to do, both in the way of undergraduate

and graduate instruction.

The Coordinate College for Women, as we now contemplate it, will be practically a matter of residence halls and classes for freshmen and sophomores, with strict limitations upon the number of women we can receive.

This administration inherited in 1910 a law school that cost the College $6,000 a year and had twenty five or thirty students. It now costs about the same amount and has about the same number of students. (So far as it goes, it has always maintained high standards both of admission and instruction.) We are not planning for the expansion of the law school in the five year period. If within five or six years, or later, we should have available for it enough funds to provide a law building, $200,000 initial expenditure for books, and about $100,000 a year for operating expenses I will favor the development of a law school.

In the run of the years we hope for more from "The Duke Endowment"; we expect to raise tuition fees substantially within some six years; and we do expect additional funds from still other sources, although my guess is there will be nothing in the nature of a financial campaign, certainly within the next ten years.

The budget estimate submitted to you includes all that Duke University can be sure of for all operating expenses

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

A. F.....pg 3

during the next five years. As you and I know, endowed colleges always live in hope, but they must make their budgets in strict accordance with the facts as they exist at any given time.

Sincerely yours,

WPF:CD

W. P. Few

MAR 17 1927 REC'D

Duke Univ.

LAW OFFICES
OF
THOMAS M. DEBEVOISE

26 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

March 16, 1927.

Mr. Trevor Arnett,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Arnett:

Thank you for letting me see the enclosed file in regard to the Duke will. I was very much interested in going over it.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas M. Debevoise

Encs.

File Contained:
Letter to Trev Dec. 4, 1926
Report on Financial Status of Duke U — 10 pages
Letter from Trev — Dec. 18, 1926

Duke Univ.

March 10th
1927

Mr. Thomas M. Debevoise
26 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Debevoise:

You will remember that at the recent meeting of the General Education Board the conditions of the Duke will and indenture were referred to and I promised to send you a copy of my report on them. It gives me pleasure to send the copy herewith, and I would be glad if you would kindly return it after it has served its purpose with you.

With cordial regards, I am

Yours very truly,

TA:RE
Encl.

NC 162

	H. J. T.	MAY 19 1927	HJT	5-25-27
Office of the President				

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

May 17, 1927

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:

For the use of a man who, if he should decide to do so, is able to help substantially I have been asked to prepare a memorandum setting forth some of the benefits and opportunities of advanced scientific teaching perhaps with some reference to conditions as they exist here in our region.

I know you have done a good deal of thinking along these lines; and I am wondering if you will let me have some of your conclusions to be quoted in my letter or, if you so designate, to be considered in confidence and for such indirect use as I may be able to make of it in the service of this, apparently, good cause.

Sincerely yours,

WPF

WPF:MS

NC 162

May 25, 1927

My dear President Few:

I want to acknowledge your letter of May 17. Right now we are preparing for a conference which will take us a couple of days, but after that is over I will be delighted to write you.

Yours very truly,

H. J. Thorkelson

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

HJT MSD

N C 162

June 2, 1927

My dear President Few:

In further reference to your letter of May 17 and my reply of May 25, I am submitting with some hesitation my point of view regarding the study of the sciences. You will recognize that this view is that of a layman and is, therefore, quite inadequate; nevertheless, I hope it will be of assistance to you.

The advancement of mankind depends largely on a better understanding of natural laws and man's relation to them. This advancement is possible only through scientific study and research, and, for this reason, if for no other, scientific research must be encouraged and fostered.

To a superficial observer the advances made during the present generation seem remarkable, and it is true that such advances are apparently being made at an accelerating rate. Further study, however, of the "present state of the art" of any particular field of science soon impresses a layman with the limitations of man's knowledge and the need of further study and research in the fundamental sciences if progress is to continue in the applied sciences and man's mastery of nature.

I am impressed with the fact that great simplifications and better understanding ultimately emerge from apparently unrelated bits of additional knowledge, even when the presentation seems to require an abandonment of well-established principles. We are all familiar with the advance that became possible when the relation between magnetism and electricity was determined, and lightning became an electrical phenomenon subject to the physical laws of electricity instead of bolts from the hands of Jove. The X-ray and radium when first discovered upset accepted concepts of physics, but ultimately made possible our present views regarding visible light, and also made radio broadcasting possible. As progress was made it soon became evident that radio waves, visible light, ultra-violet rays, and X-rays were but different manifestations of alternating electric current with waves of different lengths and frequencies.

It is perhaps easier to assume that the explanation of certain phenomena has been definitely fixed for all time, whether the explanation is either natural or supernatural. But isn't it better to maintain the viewpoint of a doubting Thomas, and accept most explanations as tentative and as

representing the best now available with existing knowledge? With this viewpoint we can keep an open mind in seeking further knowledge, realizing that in doing so existing conceptions may be shattered; but, nevertheless, far more satisfactory conceptions will ultimately replace discarded views.

There more teaching of science or adding to facilities for work in science is no guarantee that this spirit will be promulgated. The ability to readjust views in the light of new information which has been critically tested is an essential of productive research, and, with the proper personnel, can be most stimulating, for "the spirit of devotion to truth, to its discovery, and to its application in social and individual life is highly contagious when genuine."

Very truly yours,

H. J. Thorkelson

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

HJT MSD

NC-162

	W.R.	NOV 3 1927	W.R.	11/3/27
	FILING DEPT.	Duke University DURHAM NORTH CAROLINA		

Office of the President

October 31, 1927

Dr. Wickliffe Rose

61 Broadway

New York City

Dear Dr. Rose:

I enclose herewith a memorandum concerning a graduate school at Duke University. I think this will intimate to you in brief outline something of my conception of a graduate school here. You will recall that this paper was prepared for a special use and this will account for the form in which it appears.

I shall appreciate your criticism of the paper and its underlying ideas. I should like to feel sure that the theory on which we are proceeding is valid and I want all the light I can get before we go further.

And I shall be profoundly grateful to you for any help you can give in carrying out the program when it has been agreed upon.

Sincerely yours,

WPFuw

Enclosure

WPF:MS

NC-162

The _ _ _____ Institution

for the Advancement of Knowledge

(Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in Duke University; with a large proportion of its men and resources devoted to research and the advancement of knowledge, and with special emphasis on (1) mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology and working in close cooperation with the School of Medicine and (2) the social sciences which would be developed in close cooperation with the Law School).

Purpose

To train teachers, scholars, practical scientists, and leaders in the important branches of human knowledge and service; to correspond in the main to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences that is a vital part of every great University; and to work in especially close cooperation with the Schools of Medicine and Law. This is the Department of the University that would do most to bring distinguished men into the University and therefore most to make it famous.

Needs

An endowment that would help to secure professors of the highest rank, some of them to be eminent investigators who would give all their time to research and some to give part time to instruction and guidance of graduate students and part time to research projects.

Other Needs

Endowment to keep up the special libraries and laboratories and supply specific grants for approved research projects of teachers and students to be carried on here or at other places when advisable.

Significance

There is now no great Graduate School or research institution in all the Southern States. Draw a line across the map of the United States from a point just below the latitude of Washington and Baltimore on the Atlantic Coast, and all the leading centers of research and graduate studies will be to the north of the line. The Northeast has Harvard, Columbia, Yale and other great centers. Johns Hopkins is near the border line. The Central West has the University of Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin and other centers of note. The Pacific Coast has the University of California and Stanford University. In the South there are minor graduate schools at two or three universities, but none in the first rank.

There is an opportunity to establish a privately endowed "school" or "institution" in the South, with an adequate endowment, that will surely capture the leadership in research and graduate instruction in all the Southern States. State legislatures will not, probably cannot, appropriate the money. The opportunity for this institution to be established in connection with Duke University is unique. The chance for service and leadership is without limit. The plan should be along new lines, combining some of the features of an institution like the famous Smithsonian Institution, or the Carnegie Institution, and the work of a University Graduate School.

Housing

The Institution should be located in a prominent building of its own on the Duke University Campus. It would also make a large use of other Duke University buildings, libraries and laboratories.

NC-162

November 3, 1927

Dear President Few:

I have read with keen interest what you have to say about the development of your Graduate School of Arts in Duke University. In any university the School of Arts should be the heart of the institution. This is the foundation upon which all professional schools must rest. Quite apart from the professional schools, a Graduate School of Arts devoting itself to the two-fold function of the advancement of knowledge through scientific research and the training of graduate students would be a contribution to education throughout the South. Your statement that there is at present no well developed Graduate School of Arts in the Southern States is, unfortunately, correct. The development of an institution of this character should stimulate education on all levels. I should hope very much that you may find it possible to carry this scheme into effect.

With best wishes and warm regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WICKLIFFE ROSE

Doctor W. P. Few, President
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

WR/LFA

MC-162

A | W.R. | APR 26 1928 | W.R. 5/2/28
FILING DEPT.
H.J.T. F.P.B. | H.J.T. F.P.B. Ack'd L.F.A. 4/25/28
Office of the President

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

April 23, 1928

Dr. Wickliffe Rose
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Dr. Rose:

I am venturing to send you herewith a part of my report to the Trustees of Duke University. I shall be grateful if, before it is put into print, you will read it and write me frankly about it. I am anxious to avoid mistakes, especially now that we stand at the forks of the road.

I have here put into narrative form a memorandum of things agreed upon by everybody who, in any responsible way, has to do with the management of Duke University. You will understand that I, like practically everybody else, must work under certain limitations; but I have tried in this discussion to deal with them fairly and to deal with them all. I hope you will feel free to show manuscript to any of your associates who might be interested.

Mr. B. N. Duke has continued to be very ill and there has not been, and I now fear there will never be, an opportunity to present to him the idea of an institution for the advancement of knowledge about which I once talked with you.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

Enclosure

WPF:MS

NC-162

May 2, 1928

Dear President Few:

On return from a brief journey I found awaiting me your letter of April 23. I have enjoyed reading the section of your report which accompanied it. I have handed the report to some of my associates, who have read it also. We see nothing to suggest by way of change.

We should like to express to you our best wishes for the carrying out of the plans now in view for the University. The report is being returned to you herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

WICKLIFFE ROSE

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham
North Carolina

WR:LFA

NC -162

H. J. T. SEP 19 1928 HJT 9-19-28
FILING DEPT.

Duke University
Department of Biology
Durham, N. C.

September 17, 1928

Dr. H. G. Thorkelson
Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thorkelson:

You will please bear with me while I ask for a little advice. I have no intention of trying to "work" anything out of you on the basis of our past acquaintance.

There are two things in which I am deeply interested and thought you might be willing to give me suggestions as to how to proceed, or whether to proceed at all.

(1) Duke University is trying to build up a graduate school and the administrative officers more or less look to me to make things go in matters scientific. We do not have money enough to do much. We have too few scholarships and those we have do not carry large enough stipends. Our faculty is weak in many places and we have too few high class men. The president will get more men in a couple of years, when we occupy our new campus. We will have a fine physical plant. The president has, I think, a good slant at our opportunity in science. We are twelve miles from Chapel Hill and twenty-six miles from Raleigh. Practical work (engineering, agriculture, etc.) is stressed in both these places. We expect to stick to "pure" science, except that we hope to develop a forestry school. At present we have a good number of satisfactory candidates for degrees in zoology, and chemistry is progressing. History is strong, and English is fair. Can you suggest what I may do to help in the development of pure science?

(2) Personally I have a dream of spending the rest of my life doing research on "the migration of animals from the ocean into fresh water and land habitats". This problem is, I feel, of great interest to both biologists and geologists. Last summer I worked at Beaufort and Tortugas and, though I have written three papers, feel that I accomplished little but see a great

field opening up; Now I think I will ask the Carnegie Institution for about $1000 per year for ten years. During one year, I will have sabbatical leave, when and hope to work at Plymouth and in Siam, I will need about $4000. I write you about this because I know that you are continually receiving and turning down applications. Perhaps you can suggest how I am likely to get mine "across"?

With best regards,

Yours truly,

A. S. Pearse

NC-162

September 19, 1928

My dear Professor Pearse:

Thank you for your letter of September 17. I wish I could give you suggestions that would be helpful, particularly from the point of view of our boards. You probably know that a re-organization is taking place and certain changes have been made while others are in prospect. The International Education Board, as you probably know, has done a great deal of fellowship work in Europe and in this country through the National Research Council. This was felt to be preliminary work and now the selection of men is in the hands of two groups - one at Paris, and the other the National Research Council at Washington - with lump appropriations made to each. In other words the contact of the officers with this work is further removed than in the past.

I hope it will be possible some time for us to get together and then we can talk matters over more at length. I know such a conversation would be very beneficial to me.

Yours very truly,

H. J. THORKELSON

Professor A. S. Pearse
Department of Biology
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

HJT MDB

NC-162

Memorandum re Duke University, Durham, North Carolina - October 23, 1928

Tuesday morning, October 23, Mr. Arnett and I reached Durham, North Carolina, and were met by President Few, Doctor Brown, and Doctor Davison, Dean of the new Medical School. We visited one of the new buildings of the old college site and also went to the new university site and saw the magnificent plant now in course of construction.

I spent a large part of the afternoon with Doctor Pearse of the Department of Zoology, and in the evening attended a meeting of the College Association of the State of North Carolina. Mr. Arnett addressed this meeting on the subject of mounting costs of colleges and universities and how to meet them.

After this meeting we took an auto to Henderson, North Carolina, and then a train to New York.

The attached papers give further information regarding this institution and some of the plans regarding the Medical School.

H. J. Thorkelson

HJT MDB

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

H. J. T. OCT 26 1928
FILING DEPT.

HJT 10-30-28

October 24, 1928

Mr. H. J. Thorkleson

Room 2701

61 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Dear Thorkleson:

If you are willing I would like to have the names of a couple of chemists, physicists, botanists, and mathematicians from your little black book.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

A T Pearse

Professor of Zoology

nc-162

October 29, 1928

Dear Professor Pearse:

Replying to your letter of October 24, I am suggesting three men in organic chemistry, three in physical chemistry, three in mathematics, three in physics, and three in botany. These men in my judgment are the leaders in their respective fields. I do not assume you are interested in attempting to secure any of these men, but I am sure that they will all be glad and are competent to recommend to you the most promising younger men in their fields.

Organic Chemistry

E. P. Kohler, Harvard University
R. Adams, University of Illinois
J. Stieglitz, University of Chicago

Physical Chemistry

A. A. Noyes, California Institute of Technology
G. N. Lewis, University of California
H. Taylor, Princeton University

Mathematics

G. D. Birkhoff, Harvard University
O. Veblen, Princeton University
G. A. Bliss, University of Chicago

Physics

R. A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology
A. H. Compton, University of Chicago
P. W. Bridgman, Harvard University

Botany

L. R. Jones, University of Wisconsin
G. H. Shull, Princeton University
W. Crocker, Boyce-Thompson Institute, Yonkers, New York

Yours very truly,

H. J. Thorkelson

Professor A. S. Pearse
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

HJT MDB

NC-162

April 24, 1929

MEMORANDUM

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

On April 23, 1929, Professor Capps informed me that the request from Duke University, asking for an appropriation to make possible investigations into the relations of early Christianity and Judaism, had been referred to the Rockefeller Foundation.

The application is therefore removed from our records.

WWB

Notes
JEG

5/29/29 NC-162

MEMORANDUM ON DUKE UNIVERSITY

All the defects of the organization of the Duke Endowment Trust are as serious as they have been pointed out to be. They constitute a serious handicap under which the University will have to develop. The objections raised were:

(1) The Trustees of the Endowment Trust might at any time cut off the funds to the University, if the work of the University did not meet with their approval.

(2) Having this power the Trustees would be strongly tempted to interfere with the freedom of the University, particularly in the field of Social Science.

(3) The Trustees of the Endowment Trust are not persons who understand clearly or sympathize deeply with the work of the University.

On the other hand there are certain human elements that are in favor of Duke University, and, in my judgment, these outweigh the handicaps, and will determine in the long run the policies of the University and assure its development as a liberal center of learning.

Something was said about the change in name from Trinity College to Duke University. It is true that Trinity College was given the large sum of money on condition that it change its name to Duke University. This name seems to have been widely approved by the people of North Carolina, and I have heard no criticism of the Trustees of the old College for this decision. Old Trinity College had been practically made by the Duke family. Mr. J. B. Duke's father, Mr. Washington Duke, was its first substantial benefactor. Mr. B. N. Duke and other members of the family had also given substantial sums to the College before the large bequest of Mr. J. B. Duke. The feeling is quite general that it is appropriate that the institution should bear the name of the family which has done so much for it.

The issue of academic freedom was raised amid great excitement twenty-six years ago, and the Trustees met the issue squarely and took their

stand with a ringing statement. In 1903 Professor Bassett published an article on "Stirring Up the Fires of Race Antipathy", in which he referred to Booker Washington as "the greatest man, save General Lee, born in the South in a hundred years". Newspapers of the state, led by The News and Observer, were bitter in their condemnation, and all over the state a hue and cry went up for Professor Bassett's dismissal. A boycott of the College was even proposed. Professor Bassett offered to resign if the Trustees thought it best for the College. President Kilgo called a meeting of the Trustees, interpreted the issue clearly, and made a plea for tolerance and academic freedom. The Board after full deliberation declined to accept Professor Bassett's resignation, and set forth its reasons in a strong statement for the principle of academic freedom:

> "Any form of coercion of thought and private judgment is contrary to one of the constitutional aims of Trinity College, which is "to cherish a sincere spirit of tolerance". We prefer to exemplify this virtue rather than hastily to set it aside and thus do violence to a principle greatly esteemed by all men of noble feeling."

This decision was announced at three o'clock in the morning, but the student body turned out, rang the College bell and lighted bonfires in recognition of its significance. Since that time Trinity College has grown steadily in prestige, in student body, and in quality of work. Its graduates number some of the most influential men in North Carolina. The South Atlantic Quarterly, established at Trinity College in 1902, is a liberal and highly creditable journal, ranking along with the Sewanee Review and the Virginia Quarterly Review.

When one considers the force of example, particularly where a trying situation was rightly met in the early formative days, one must believe that the tradition of freedom is firmly entrenched at Duke University. Not only the graduates of the College, but the people of the state are proud of the traditions that have been established, and they honor Kilgo, Page, Mims and others who led this fight. All this happened over twenty-five years ago. If North Carolina

stood for the principle of unfettered teaching then, there is every reason to think that the liberal element would triumph if the issue should be raised again. The advance in public education, the progress of the state in industry and commerce, and in building highways, bringing the people in touch with the world, render it more and more difficult for any provincial or prejudiced element to set limits upon freedom of teaching.

A few years ago the Baptists of North Carolina began to look with some concern upon President W. L. Poteat, and his teaching of Science at Wake Forest College. After the Tennessee episode it was thought that the State Baptist Association would raise this question, and see that the teaching at Wake Forest was strictly orthodox. This was noised abroad among the younger element, particularly among Dr. Poteat's old students. The result was that they showed up in such strength at the Convention that the people who thought of precipitating a fight saw that it would be useless, and they retired gracefully.

The University of North Carolina, just twelve miles from Durham, has the strongest department of Social Science in the South. Some of the textile manufacturers have on occasion complained of the ideas that the University was disseminating, the attack being directed against Professor Odum. Nothing has come of it so far as I know; certainly Odum is one of the most highly esteemed professors at the University, and I recall that prominent Southern newspapers championed the cause of Professor Odum and heaped ridicule upon business men who try to suppress ideas.

Even if the Trustees of the Duke Endowment Trust should want to suppress or control the academic teaching, they would hardly dare to do it. Their holdings are mainly in the Southern Power Company, and good-will is worth dollars and cents to any public utilities corporation. The recent wide-spread resentment in Alabama against the Alabama Power Company because of its employing one of the

extension professors of the University of Alabama on part time was so great that the situation was immediately corrected. Certainly any such effort to control or put limitations upon the freedom of Duke University would, in my judgment, meet with a crushing rebuke by public opinion in North Carolina.

Finally, President Few, Mr. Flowers, Dean Davison, and the other officers of Duke University are faced with the task of finding a way out of the difficulties which the organization and the terms of the Duke will have placed upon them. They give evidence, by their tact and wisdom, of being able to do this, and they are hopeful of the results. A gift from the General Education Board would undoubtedly be interpreted as a recognition of confidence in their administration, and would strengthen their hands.

J.D.

A T. A. FEB 5 1931 TA, 2/9/31
Files

NC-162

COPY

February 5, 1931

Pres. W. P. Few,
Duke University,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Dr. Few:

Certainly if such a Department should be set up at Duke no better person could be found to head it up that Mr. Newbold.

Having said this, I feel in honesty bound to add that the idea does not appeal to me. I think that whatever is done about the Negro or Race problem should be along with the regular work in sociology or economics. I have long been increasing in the conviction that the colored people and the friends of the colored people emphasize too much the idea of Race and do not put the emphasis enough on plain justice for everybody. It seems to me that there is a psychological value in not putting the emphasis on Race. I can not keep from thinking, and my conviction was confirmed by my trips in Africa and the Near East, that there would be a gain to race relations the world over if we could put the emphasis, as I think England is now doing in Palestine, on simply trying to get justice done.

Pardon me for all this, but I wanted you to know how I feel about the matter. I know we can not abolish Race, and I know we can not have justice to-morrow morning, but I am profoundly convinced that what I have said above is sane in regard to the direction of emphasis.

With highest regard,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. H. Dillard

nC-162

February 9, 1931

Dr. J. H. Dillard
Box 418
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Dr. Dillard:

Thank you very much for sending to me under date of the 5th instant copy of your letter to President Few of Duke University which I was interested to see. I agree with your point of view.

Hoping you and Mrs. Dillard are well, and with cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

TREVOR ARNETT

TA:RE

NC-162

Visit of HAS and Jackson Davis

April 28, 1931 - Durham, N. C.

Duke University

Morstian is endeavoring to develop a graduate (1) school in forestry and to administer the Duke forest of over 5000 acres. K. hoped that he could get some students to take advantage of the Highlands lab. This seemed very doubtful to HAS. Also spoke to Gross in chemistry, who is working on the chemistry of tobacco, apparently a purely industrial problem.

The Univ. is quite an accomplishment as regards bldgs. and grounds; these are very striking and have many beautiful features. Unfortunately the whole endeavor was started with bldgs. Beautiful though they are, there is apparently no money for equipment and least of all for men. The new biology lab. has virtually no equipment and the small library is already overcrowded.

236 NC-162
Duke Univ
Pearl

FEB 2 1932

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

January 15, 1932

JAN 18 32

MSr | WST 1/18/32
LWJ | SWJ
WW | WW

Mrs. Norma S. Thompson
2701
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Our most pressing need to advance biological work in the South through the graduate students in Duke University is money to enable men to carry on research during the summer. Our graduate students are for the most part woefully poor and often are obliged to work summers in order to attend school during the year. If we could get say $1000 a year for five years, it would put us on our feet. We could then say to a graduate student, "If you can arrange to spend the whole of next summer on your research work, we can allow you $200 to pay your expenses". Thus we could improve the quality of our theses, encourage young men, and improve the standards of scholarship in the south.

When Dr. H. A. Spoehr was Director of Natural Sciences for you I wrote him about this matter and was promptly turned down. He gave as his reason that fellowships had been considered several times as a general policy and had been rejected.

On account of the status of things, I therefore put myself in the pest class and write you for suggestions; if you are willing to produce such. I do this with the thought that, though my cause may be good, I have not "proceeded through the proper channels" (as they say in the army). Can you suggest where it may be possible to secure

Mrs. Norma S. Thompson

such help as I suggest? If there is no chance in any department of the Rockefeller Foundation, do you know of any other organization which may be vulnerable?

With best regards to you and your husband,

Yours truly,

A S Pearse

Professor of Zoology

ASP:S

FORM 372

FEB 9 1932

LWJ		Dup -
WW		W.W.
NST		NST.
		RCH

236
Duke Univ
Pearse

January 18, 1932.

My dear Mr. Pearse:

It is very nice to hear from you. Please don't suggest qualifying for the "pest class". I doubt whether you will ever qualify.

You were, however, quite right in consulting Mr. Spoehr in the matter of your plan for advancing biological work through summer scholarships in Duke University. I shall consult his successor, Mr. Warren Weaver, who is coming to be Director in the field of the natural sciences and will probably reach New York around the middle of February, and shall let you know further whether any possibility of aid can be suggested by those in direct contact with the field. I do not know of any other fund or organization which has shown itself vulnerable by contributions to such projects.

Please accept our greetings and best wishes. We should be very happy to see you when you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

NORMA S. THOMPSON

Mr. A. S. Pearse,
Department of Zoology,
Duke University,
Durham,
North Carolina.

NST:DSB

FORM 198

TA	MAR-3 '32	Za
DHS		✓
LKF		LCF
GEB files		✓

NC-162

WW INTERVIEWS:

Thursday morning, March 3, 1932
DURHAM, N. C.

Duke University, with DHS and LKF:

Thursday morning, March 3, DHS, LKF and WW were shown through the Library, which is already well equipped, and which is being expanded very rapidly.

We called on Prof. A. S. Pearse, who discussed, in a typically informative way, the situation and needs of the science departments. His own department is progressing satisfactorily, the chief needs being a first-rate botanist and a small annual sum ($1000) for summer scholarships for graduate students. Development at Duke has clearly been overrapid. Pres. Few, from Pearse's description, is a high-minded and conscientious man, spending his energy on relatively unimportant details. He has not clearly understood a graduate research program. He could not see, for example, why Pearse needed "assistants" to do his research, believing that Pearse was being paid to do that himself.

Prof. Edwards (Chairman, Physics) took WW through the Physics Building. The top floor is not equipped. The basement also is practically not in use, except for power and battery rooms. Only one room in the building has research apparatus set up in it. Edwards reported that the principal research in Physics was being conducted on the Women's College campus at Old Trinity. Edwards reported two members of the staff (Constant and Nielson), other than himself, who were doing research. The department has some dozen assistants and over 20 graduate students, half of whom they hope will be candidates for the doctor's degree. The Physics Department has not granted any doctorates as yet. Neither the staff nor the immediate prospects were impressive.

Mathematics has a total staff of 15 including 6 paid assistants and 1 fellow. The department also has 3 scholars. There are about 15 graduate students, some of whom are presumably candidates for the doctorate. J.M.Thomas (Pa.)

WW

March 3, 1932 (Continued)

Duke University (Continued)

was recently added to the staff, and is undoubtedly their best man.

In Mathematics and Physics, and to some extent in Biology, it will require several years of development and strengthening of the staff before the graduate work catches up with the available space and equipment.

(Copy sent TA, DHS, LKF)

WARREN WEAVER

MAY 11 1932

RC 162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

April 12, 1932

WW	4/18/32	WW	4/20
TBA	MAY 11 '32	TBA	
		RCH (noted)	

Dr. Warren Weaver
Room 2701
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Weaver:

The most pressing need for helping the graduate students who come to Duke University to attain higher standards of scientific work is some means to keep them working during the summer, which is the most favorable season for biological work. I have brought the matter to the attention of our treasurer and our alimni secretary several times. I get a friendly reception and the idea is commended, but, in these times of depression, no funds are available.

To help out graduate students in biology in the way I suggest would require about $1000 per year for five years. I would plan to have a local committee allot amounts of $100 to $300 to men who had already made some progress on a problem. At the University of Wisconsin I used funds granted to me by the United States Bureau of Fisheries in this way. This is a typical year here. We have four men working in zoology who have completed two or three years of graduate work. One should go to Cold Spring Harbor for part of the summer to perfect his technique in endocrinology and apply what he learns to his problem. Another man has worked for two summers at Woods Hole and should go again to complete his work on the blood of fishes. The Bureau of Fisheries there will supply him with a well equipped physiological laboratory, in which much of the apparatus has been loaned by Duke University. We ought to pay his expenses to go and do research. He is a good man with a good problem. Two other young men should remain here; one to work on his guinea pig gonads and the other to attend to his fly maggots. The botanists are similarly situated. There is one graduate student working in the field of mycology and another studying grasses. Both of these should work during the summer.

Our Chemistry Department gets a grant of $25000 per year for research from the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. A part of this is used for

graduate students who can contribute to the general scheme of industrial research. We have no means to give aid to students in biology and our endeavor is toward "pure" science, which is more or less a stranger in the South. Duke University agrees that we should have aid such as I suggest and will I am sure furnish it as soon as they are able. The unusual and unexpected financial demands incidental to starting Duke University and the depression make funds for such a purpose impossible just now. We are trying to hold our own and not reduce salaries. Five years of such aid as I suggest would put us on our feet.

Perhaps I can secure a grant through the National Research Council or from some other source. As L. R. Jones used to say, I come to you for "advice and council"--and he always said this when he was "putting something over" on you. I thus pester you because you seemed not unfriendly to the proposition when you called here (--perhaps you are more canny now?). If you see any way I can help our graduate students to do more and better research, please make a suggestion.

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

A S Pearse

Professor of Zoology

ASP/s

FORM 372

MAY 11 1932

NC 162

Before mailing

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TA	APR 22 32	Ta

R7files

April 20, 1932

Dear Professor Pearse:

Your letter of April 12 has arrived just as I am packing up to sail for Europe. Aside from this fact, however, there are two reasons why definite consideration of this situation must lie over until next fall. The General Education Board is now conducting a survey, which, when it comes to a head next fall, will doubtless largely affect the future program of that Board. Since the General Education Board has been so widely interested in the development of educational facilities in the South, it is well within the range of possibilities that this Board may decide there to enter the scholarship-assistantship-fellowship field. I have a strong personal conviction that the development of science and science teaching in the South is a matter of persons rather than things; and I have been interested in collecting from various institutions suggestions such as yours, which should receive consideration in connection with possible new plans.

A second necessity for postponement of active consideration lies in the fact that next fall is also the time at which the Rockefeller Foundation must come to a decision concerning its fellowship program. Here again I can express a personal conviction. I think that, in numbers, the fellowships supported through the National Research Council, have overshot the mark. I feel convinced that, in physics and mathematics at least, we should be contributing more soundly to scientific development, and should create fewer artificial and untenable situations, if we were to hold the better half of the present list and discard the remainder. It may be only a childish desire to

have what we do not have, but I find myself more interested, for the moment at least, in a fellowship program either side of the present one: that is, in a larger (but individually modest) support of testing-and-sifting scholarships; and in support of more mature and arrived workers. I think it is correct to say that the whole question is, in the present minds of the officers here, a wide-open one; and I am sure that we are all glad to have before us suggestions and viewpoints such as those of your letter. If you have others to contribute, we shall all welcome them.

At the moment, then, we are not in a position to offer advice, let alone support; but we are looking forward to next fall when these problems must be faced.

Very cordially,

WARREN WEAVER

Prof. A. S. Pearse
Department of Zoology
Duke University
Durham, N.C.
WW:GB

NC-162

TA - ✓

GEB files

April 20, 1932

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At the moment, then, we are not in a position to offer advice, let alone support; but we are looking forward to next fall when these problems must be faced.

Very cordially,

WARREN WEAVER

Prof. A. S. Pearse
Department of Zoology
Duke University
Durham, N.C.
WW:GB

NC 162

	WW	1-9-33	WW PH	1-21-33 1-10-33
	TA PH			

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

January 6, 1933

Dr. Warren Weaver, Director
Division of Natural Sciences
Rockefeller Foundation
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Weaver:

This letter explains the plans for research at Duke University, where I hope we may be able to establish an institute for forest biology. Our great opportunity at Duke University appears to be in that field. We have 5,000 acres of forest and abandoned farm land surrounding the university. This tract is in charge of a staff of foresters. There is a great field of work open for research which offers unusual scientific opportunities and in time promises to give economic returns. There is need for such an institute in this part of the world. (See Bailey and Spoehr, "the Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in America").

Last spring at a general meeting of the staffs of our Botany, Forestry, and Zoology Departments I asked for an informal discussion of research in forest biology. All agreed that there was nothing that could be more appropriately taken up as a general, long-term, cooperative research problem in biology at Duke University. We have the proper setting:- a large tract of forest land and a well-equipped, modern laboratory in the midst of it.

This year we have organized a Forest Biology Club which meets once a month and discusses prospective and progressing researches. Three successful meetings have been held. Twelve members of our staff have agreed to cooperate over a period of years in a program for forest research. In addition to this permanent nucleus we will also have graduate students who can contribute by taking up problems. A list of our present personnel is given on a separate sheet.

Of course we understand that it will take perhaps five years to demonstrate that we are are in earnest and able to accomplish something. Everyone in our group is quite reconciled to this position and willing to go ahead and do what he can, until we have made our "showing" and economic conditions improve.

As I told you last spring our pressing need at the present time is money to finance summer work for young instructors and graduate students. If we can get $3,000 per year for five years ($15,000) it will make a great difference in our outlook.

For example, Dr. Ruth Addoms has been going up to the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station each summer as a research assistant and has received about $725 for the summer; last summer, as her New Jersey job was eliminated by the depression, she taught here for six weeks for about $350. Dr. Gray has taught here for two summers for about $350 per summer. Drs. Oosting, Kramer, and Perry receive $2,000 to $2,250 per year and are on the alert for summer work. Our assistantships and fellowships net a graduate student $225 to $425 ($500 to $700 minus tuition and fees, $275) and there is no immediate hope of increasing stipends. Although we have to compete with established institutions like Vanderbilt, North Carolina, Princeton, and Hopkins, we have been able to attract a few capable graduate students; and many "not so good." What we need to encourage research is to be able to say to a graduate student or instructor, "If you will stay here through the summer and work on your problem you can have (say) $300 from the funds available for research. This is not as much as you can make teaching, but will pay your expenses through the summer."

Up to the present year Duke University has set aside $15,000 annually for research. This was administered by a standing committee, under the careful supervision of the president, and no researcher was allowed more than $500. Now the depression has made necessary the withdrawal of all such funds. Next year we have no money for research. In 1930 I submitted a plan for my research program for five years, on the migrations of animals, and was promised $500 for next year. When I found what a state our finances were in, I asked about my grant and was told that as it had been promised it would be available if I wished to use it, but I told the treasurer that I would not ask for it under the circumstances. I will have to forego two more years of work that I had planned and will spend most of the remainder of the present school year in writing a general account of what I have done during the past few years. But I will be quite reconciled personally if I can take my part in the research program in forest biology that we have started here. The administration of Duke

University is favorably disposed to the program and give assurance of support when financial conditions permit. We will go ahead in any case, but years will be saved if we can get a little help. A fund for such a purpose will also exert a marked influence as an unifying factor.

The enclosed resolutions our group at Duke University of course suggested, but they perhaps indicate that scientific men and societies have enough confidence in us to give a vote of confidence.

What do you think of our proposition?

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

A S Pearse

Professor of Zoology

ASP/s

Forest Biology Club

Duke University

1932-1933

Stars indicate that forest biology is the chief interest.

*ADDOMS, Ruth M.; PhD. (Wisconsin); plant anatomy and physiology, especially the nutrition of forest trees.

*BESLEY, Lowell; M.F. (Yale); The reproductive capacity and seed seed and seedling characteristics of red gum.

*BLOMQUIST, Hugo L.; Ph.D. (Chicago); systematic botany; has already surveyed the flora of the Duke Forest and has herbaria and lists nearly ready for publication.

*GRAY, Irving E.; Ph.D. (Wisconsin); vertebrate zoology and entomology particularly life histories of amphibians, reptiles, and insects; making a survey of animals in the Duke Forest.

*HOPKINS, Dwight; Ph.D. (Mast; Hopkins); protozoology; has graduate student working on soil protozoans in Duke Forest.

*KORSTIAN, C.F.; Ph.D. (Forestry; Yale); develpment of the forest stand from the standpoint of competition, especially with reference to growth, species, light, soil, and water relations.

*KRAMER, Paul J.; Ph.D. (Ohio State); absorption in woody and herbaceous plants; methods of breaking dormancy in several species of forest trees; methods of hastening germination in acorns and effects on respiration.

*MAUGHAN, William; M.F. (Yale); forest management; studies of the growth and yield of the commercially important timber trees of the Duke Forest.

*OOSTING, H. J.; Ph.D. (Minesota); the plant successions of Duke Forest as based on statistical studies and determinations of physical conditions of the various habitats.

*PAWEK, Hugo; B.S.; (Forestry, Minnesota); physico-chemical properties of leaves and leaf sap as indices of the water relations of forest trees (In cooperation with Drs. Kramer and Korstian).

*PEARSE, A. S.; Ph.D. (Harvard); relation of animals to the formation of forest soils; has partly completed a list of the animals of the Duke Forest.

PERRY, H. S.; Ph.D. (Cornell); genetics.

WOLF, F. A.; Ph.D. (Cornell); mycology; is making a survey of fungi in the Duke Forest.

Bailey and Spoehr 1929

"The Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in North America."

"Thus, the extension of silvicultural management over the earth's vast area of wild forest land must be preceded by a comprehensive descriptive survey and analysis of widely fluctuating natural and economic variables, and by an intelligently formulated program of empirical experimentation--a task, the magnitude of which is not generally recognized by biologists."

"Thus, any coordinated program for basic scientific research should center about a nucleus of biophysical and biochemical investigations."

"Research institutes, to be effective, should not remain stereotyped. They must have many degrees of freedom and a flexible organization; funds must be mobile and not completely petrified in buildings and budgets."

"There should be small institutes in university centers." (pp. 100-101).

Resolution Unanimously Adopted by the Executive Council, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, meeting in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, November 26, 1932.

The Society of American Foresters desires to emphasize the need for coordinated fundamental research in all phases of forestry and in the factors affecting the forest, including not only trees, but associated herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, fungi, bacteria, insects, wild animal life, soils, soil organisms, and geological formations.

Fundamental research in forest biology, requiring continuous funds to safeguard protracted investigations, can approximately be conducted in endowed institutes of forest biology. Such forest research institutes for this purpose have been recommended by a Committee of the Society of American Foresters and by Dr. I. W. Bailey and Dr. H. A. Spoehr in "The Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in North America." The Society believes that the establishment of fully equipped and adequately financed research institutes of forest biology will greatly advance forestry in the United States, and that such institutes would receive the hearty cooperation of the United States Forest Service, the several State Forest Services, forestry and biological associations, and foresters and biologists generally.

The American Society of Zoologists desires to emphasize the need for coordinated research in all phases of forestry and in the factors affecting the forest; not only trees, but associated herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, fungi, insects and other animals, soils and their organisms, and geological formations.

Fundamental research in forest biology, which requires funds to insure protracted investigations, can appropriately be conducted in institutes of forest biology. Such institutions have been recommended by a committee of the Society of American Foresters and by I. W. Bailey and H. A. Spoehr in "The Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in North America." The Society believes that the establishment of fully equipped and adequately financed research institutes of forest biology will greatly advance forestry in the United States and will contribute materially to the advancement of science.

Passed December 29, 1932.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE APPALACHIAN FOREST RESEARCH COUNCIL, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA--June 18, 1932.

The Appalachian Forest Research Council desires to emphasize the need in the Southern Appalachian Region for coordinated research in all phases of forest life and the factors affecting it, including besides trees, herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, fungi, bacteria, insects, wild animal life, soils, organisms in soils, and rock formations.

The conduct of the more fundamental research in forest biology can probably best be centered in an endowed Institute of Forest Biology. The creation of such an institute would supplement the researches of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station and cooperating bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Such forest research institutes have been recommended by a Committee of the Society of American Foresters and by Dr. I. W. Bailey and Dr. H. A. Spoehr in "The Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in North America." The Council believes that the establishment of a fully equipped and adequately financed research institute of forest biology will greatly advance forestry in the South, and that such an institute would receive the hearty cooperation of the United States Forest Service, the several State Forest Services, forestry and biological associations, and foresters and biologists generally.

Resolution Unanimously Passed by the American Society of Plant Physiologists, meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 29, 1932.

The American Society of Plant Physiologists desires to emphasize the need for coordinated research in the fields of plant physiology and forestry. The effective development of such a program of coordinated research extending over a period of years requires permanency of location and continuity of financial support. These requirements can be met by the establishment of such endowed institutes of forest biology as have already been indorsed by the National Academy of Sciences and the Society of American Foresters. The American Society of Plant Physiologists desires to add its indorsement of such institutes of forest biology with the conviction that they will afford opportunity to materially increase knowledge in the field of physiology, especially the physiology of forest trees.

Coordinated fundamental research in forest biology is concerned not only with forestry in all of its phases but with all other kinds of vegetation occurring within the forest, with all forms of animal life, and with the soil, soil organisms and geological formations underlying forested areas. Researches in this general field can appropriately be conducted in endowed institutes of forest biology where financial arrangements insure protracted investigations.

Forest biological institutes, the scope and plan of which are discussed in Dr. I. W. Bailey and Dr. H. A. Spoehrs' "The Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in North America", are sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences. Moreover, the Society of American Foresters has already recommended the establishment of forest biological institutes of this sort and they undoubtedly will have the hearty approval of the United States Forest Service, the several State Forest Services and various forestry associations.

The American Phytopathological Society believes that the establishment of fully equipped and adequately financed research institutes of forest biology will greatly advance forestry, in its broadest aspect in North America and that such institutes should encourage investigations in the diseases of forest trees. The Society, therefore, desires to emphasize the need for forest biological institutes and to pledge its scientific cooperation in their establishment.

Passed December 30, 1932.

The Ecological Society of America desires to emphasize the need for coordinated research in all phases of forestry and in the factors affecting the forest; not only trees, but associated herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, fungi, insects and other animals, soils and their organisms, and geological formations.

Fundamental research in forest biology, which requires funds to insure protracted investigations, can appropriately be conducted in institutes of forest biology. Such institutions have been recommended by a committee of the Society of American Foresters and by I. W. Bailey and H. A. Spoehr in "The Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in North America." The Society believes that the establishment of fully equipped and adequately financed research institutes of forest biology will greatly advance forestry in the United States and will contribute materially to the advancement of science.

Passed December 29, 1932.

Resolution Unanimously Adopted by the Executive Council, Society of American Foresters, meeting in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, November 26, 1932.

The Society of American Foresters desires to emphasize the need for coordinated fundamental research in all phases of forestry and in the factors affecting the forest, including not only trees, but associated herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, fungi, bacteria, insects, wild animal life, soils, soil organisms, and geological formations.

Fundamental research in forest biology, requiring continuous funds to safeguard protracted investigations, can appropriately be conducted in endowed institutes of forest biology. Such forest research Institutes for this purpose have been recommended by a Committee of the Society of American Foresters and by Dr. I. W. Bailey and Dr. H. A. Spoehr in "The Role of Research in the Development of Forestry in North America". The Society believes that the establishment of fully equipped and adequately financed research institutes of forest biology will greatly advance forestry in the United States, and that such institutes would receive the hearty cooperation of the United States Forest Service, the several State Forest Services, forestry and biological associations, and foresters and biologists generally.

FORM 375

Before Mailing

TA	JAN 24 33	J.a.
PH	JAN 25 33	PH
RCH		
DHS WWB		DHS WWB RCH

NC 162

January 21,1933

Dear Dr. Pearse:

I have read with interest your letter of January 6. In it, two different though closely related considerations are presented.

In the first place, you outline most interesting plans for the development of research in forest biology at Duke University. This would indeed seem to be a natural, appropriate, and valuable interest for the group at Duke. There is, I take it, no present question of general support to this project. The General Education Board, as you know, instigated a study of the general field of research as it is related to forestry, but it has not found it possible to enter upon a program in this field.

The second matter, and the one of immediate importance, relates to the possibility of an appropriation to finance summer work for young instructors and graduate students at Duke. This question, and several others of a closely allied nature, have been discussed by the officers of The Rockefeller Foundation and of the General Education Board a good many times during the past year. I talked over your particular problems with Mr. Mason several months ago and I have had an

opportunity to discuss the matter with him again, following the receipt of your letter. I am sure that you will understand that the officers find it necessary to study this request in its relation to the general situation, and in particular in relation to the desirability and possibility of furnishing support of this character to a very large number of institutions which face similar difficulties. It is, I am sorry to say, not feasible to arrive at any decisions in isolated cases until the general questions have been settled. I feel reasonably sure that The Rockefeller Foundation cannot interest itself in such proposals. There remains the possibility that support of this sort may fall within the new program which is in process of formation by the officers and trustees of the General Education Board. It had earlier been hoped that this program would have attained definite form by this time, but the complexity of the problem has made it necessary to go slowly. It now seems probable that the new program will not be clearly formulated before next fall, or late this spring at the earliest. Until that time, it does not seem possible to give you any indication as to whether or not an application for such support could be entertained as falling within the plans of the General Education Board. In the meantime, I can only assure you that the officers will bear the situation in mind.

Very cordially,

WARREN WEAVER

10-6-33
Does W W want to write Pearse at this time re status of such a proposal in new Ed. program?
No. Up to Pearse to follow up the matter.
P.H.

Dr. A.S.Pearse
Dept. of Zoology
Duke University
Durham, N.C.

WW:PH

NC16Z

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

January 28, 1933

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	mm	JAN 30 '33	MM	
	TA	FEB 20 3		
	Dir WWB		DAD	

WW WW

Dr. Warren Weaver
Room 2701
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y,

Dear Doctor Weaver:

Thank you for your letter of January 21. You are an artist at letting people down and out easily. Your careful consideration of our proposition is very greatly appreciated. We are pegging away on our forest biology project and will keep on whether any one helps us or not. My feeling is that the idea is a good one and important for the development of biological science. However, I recognize the fact that I am an active,hard-working cuss but with very limited intellect. You have a chance to consider many ideas and I suppose mine is a very low grade one in the general run through the mill. Maybe sometime I can produce something that will assay higher. Without your friendly letter I would not doubt that you and Dr. Mason are agreeably disposed toward me and would help out if I was worth while. I suppose the worst pests you encounter are active and limited men like me. "The damned fools who mean well."

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

A. S. Pearse

Professor of Zoology

ASP/s

MAY 21 1934 ✓

NC-162

Reports

only copy

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 22, 1934

Carded 480 4/26/34

Mr. Jackson Davis,
804 Grace-American Building,
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

Since I saw you last my duties and responsibilities have seemingly been so exacting, today is the first opportunity I have had to look up the papers which we discussed.

1. I am enclosing herewith copy of the original suggestion offered about four years ago.

2. To this is added a suggestion about some use of the School of Religion at Duke in cooperation with other similar institutions to help train Negro ministers for more useful service. It has occurred to me that some sort of cooperative plan might be developed at Duke by which the School of Religion there, with some direction from somebody, could cooperate with the other institutions named in the statement in such a way that new stimulus could be given in certain definite ways to Negro ministers now in service to improve their educational status.

3. Copy of letter which I prepared and addressed to you on March 12, 1931. This letter, covering eight pages, outlines the whole proposal that still in a way seems satisfactory from my standpoint. You probably already have this statement in your files but I am sending a copy of it so that you may have it available when you have time to go over it.

4. If such a program as I have outlined should be established at Duke University, it seems to me it would have two main objectives, namely, educational and religious. At the University of North Carolina the main functions of the Department over which Dr. Odum presides are economic and social. It seems to me that the two departments located in nearby institutions could, and would, cooperate usefully and helpfully both in gathering and distributing helpful information throughout this section.

If there are any other phases of this matter upon which you would like for me to furnish information I shall be very happy to contribute any thing I can.

May I offer two or three suggestions from Dr. Dillard. You will note on the original suggestion a foot-note explaining that he inserted in Section 1, item 3, a statement about studies to determine what degree of thoroughness is being achieved by students in high schools and colleges. Another suggestion he made is contained in the following quotation: "Of course, from my point of view, may be mistaken, I would prefer to omit the last four words in the title". This statement is in a letter written by him to me on November 1, 1931.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

Another statement from Dr. Dillard in a letter dated November 10, 1931, is as follows: "The more I think of it, the more I am convinced that the plan should be carried out".

I hope these several papers will furnish you information that may be helpful in reaching some decision about this project.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

non-p

MAY 21 1934

Hanes copy
NC-162

SUGGESTED FOR DUKE UNIVERSITY

Department of Studies, Information and Statistics - Negro Education and Life.

---

1. Functions and Services:

1. To assist in or to direct studies in Teacher-Training on a state-wide basis similar to those (recently) undertaken in Louisiana and Mississippi.

2. To aid in local Studies in Negro Education in counties, towns and cities when requested to do so.

3. To collect, classify and compile data, - statistical, financial and other, on various phases of the subject;*to furnish information to individuals, groups and organizations; and, now and then, to print for use of the public leaflets, bulletins, pamphlets, etc.

4. To collect and file for permament safe-keeping and use essays, manuscripts, studies, theses, dissertations, on all phases of Negro education and Life.

5. To shelve a considerable section of the University library with books on Negro Education, Life and History, collected from every possible source any where in the world.

6. To give addresses, and to serve on committees or commissions that may promote the causes for which the Department is created.

NOTE: The services and facilities named under 3, 4 and 5 above to be made available to students, scholars, research workers, investigators, and other seekers after information from any part of the world.

11. Staff Suggested:

1. Director
2. Assistant Director
3. Secretary-Stenographer

Later, and possibly within six months or a year:

4. Stenographer - copyist, etc.
5. Statistician

111. Budget:

Besides the salaries and traveling, and other necessary expenses of the members of the Department, it would be well to have a separate sum to be used in purchasing the papers and books mentioned in Nos. 4 and 5, though no doubt many of these would be donated without cost, and perhaps others would be loaned. Then, there would be needed a small sum for printing, and other unforeseen items of expense.

* Dr. Dillard suggested an insertion here about as follows: ("such as factual studies of what pupils in schools are actually doing - as to thoroughness and understanding of subject matter"). Note: His exact statement cannot now be found.

N. C. N.

RC-162

SUPPLEMENTARY - TO PLAN "SUGGESTED FOR DUKE UNIVERSITY"

IV. Schools or Institutes for Negro Ministers -

1. Organize a Cooperative Council representing the schools of Religion in:

a. Duke University
b. Howard University
c. Gammon Theological Seminary
d. Emory University
e. Southern Methodist University
f. Louisville Baptist Theological Seminary
g. Presbyterian Theological Seminary (Richmond)
h. Vanderbilt University
i. Fisk University
j. University of the South (Episcopal), Sewanee, Tenn.
k. Any others

2. Bring together data on the number and training of ministers in the various denominational groups.

3. Put this data in the hands of the Cooperative Council for use by that body, and the various denominational organizations, in determning programs that would serve in an educational way poorly trained ministers <u>now in service</u>.

4. Such data ought to prove useful, too, to denominations and institutions in their programs for training young ministers.

NOTE: Beginning this undertaking by organizing a Cooperative Council in schools of Religion, it would soon become evident that such a body should include Bishops, Educational Secretaries, or other appointive members of the various denominations.

MAY 21 1934

Have copy

NC-162

March 12, 1931.

Carded 4/26/34

Mr. Jackson Davis,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Davis:

As I have considered from time to time the suggestion I made some months ago for the establishment of a "Department of Studies, Information and Statistics on Negro Education and Life" at Duke University, it has seemed incumbent upon me to state some reasons why I believe such a Department should be set up at Duke University. The more I study this proposal the more important it seems, and the wider its possible field of service grows.

I shall attempt to outline as briefly as I can a few of the reasons which occur to me now:

I. Duke University is now completing a physical plant that ought to serve adequately the causes it represents for generations to come. It is endeavoring to bring into its faculty and staff of workers outstanding teachers and thinkers in all the fields of learning and service for which it exists. It has fairly adequate endowment.

With a durable and an adequate physical plant well equipped, a competent well balanced staff, and a fairly adequate endowment - all of which should be a reasonable gaarantee of permanency, continuance in service - Duke University ought to occupy a place of some degree of leadership in the intellectual, spiritual and economic development of the South, and other parts of the country.

II. Within The University Itself. Of course I understand that the main functions of such a Department as has been suggested are that it shall serve the whole South in the ways indicated in the outline, which is as follows:

"1. Functions and Services:

a. To assist in or to direct studies in Teacher-training on a state-wide basis similar to those recently undertaken in Louisiana and Mississippi.

b. To aid in local studies in Negro Education in counties, towns and cities when requested to do so.

c. To collect, classify and compile data - statistical, financial and other, on various phases of the subject; to furnish information to individuals, groups and organizations; and, now and then, to print for use of the public leaflets, bulletins, pamphlets, etc.

d. To shelve a considerable section of the University Library with books on Negro education, Life and History, collected from every possible source anywhere in the world.

e. To give addresses, and to serve on committees or commissions that may promote the causes for which the Department is created.

NOTE: The services and facilities named under "c", "d" and "e" above to be made available to students, scholars, research workers, investigators, and other seekers after information from any part of the world.

2. Staff Suggested: Director, Assistant Director, Secretary-stenographer. Later, and possibly within six months or a year: Stenographer-copyist, statistician.

3. Budget: Besides the salaries and traveling and other necessary expenses of the members of the Department, it would be well to have a separate sum to be used in purchasing the papers and books mentioned under "c" and "d", though no doubt many of these would be donated without cost, and perhaps others would be loaned. Then, there would be needed a small sum for printing, and other unforeseen items of expense."

However, the organization, functions and services of Duke University should provide a most satisfactory base or background for carrying out the program outlined above. Some of these considerations are:

1. The opportunity for reaching and influencing leaders of thought in several major professions and occupations through:

a. The School of Education.
b. The School of Religion.
c. The School of Medicine.
d. The School of Law.
e. The School of Business.

NOTE: This is particularly true of the Graduate schools in the several divisions just given above. Large numbers of Southern women, too, will be trained in the Womans College at Duke University and these would be informed on educational opportunities for Negroes and interracial conditions which affect both races in the South.

2. Many faculty members have already demonstrated keen interest in the problems of the Negro Race. Some of those which I remember at this time are:

a. President W.P. Few has been a member of the Jeanes Board for several years. He has also demonstrated his personal interest by attending Negro State Teachers Associations, state-wide conferences on Negro education, and speaking to these groups.

b. Dr. R. L. Flowers, Vice-President, has been chairman of the Board of Trustees of a State Negro College about seven years.

c. Dr. Wm. H. Wannamaker, Vice-President, has been chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Durham City Schools a number of years, and has aided that City to build and equip several new schools for Negroes.

d. Dr. Elbert Russell, Dean of the School of Religion, has attended Negro State Teachers Associations and other Negro groups and spoken to them appreciatively and helpfully.

e. Dr. Holland Holton, Dean of the School of Education, was for a number of years Superintendent of Public Instruction in Durham County and has first-hand information on the problems involved in the field of Negro Education.

f. Dr. W. K. Boyd, Professor of History and Director of Libraries, has cooperated in our work in North Carolina most helpfully.

g. Dr. A. M.Proctor, Professor of Education, has been a city and a county superintendent of public schools in North Carolina, and therefore has practical information on the administration of Negro schools.

h. Dr. B. G. Childs, Professor of Education, made a study of Negro Education and kindred subjects while in the graduate school working for his doctor's degree.

i. Dr. John W. Carr, Professor of Education, was superintendent of the public schools in Durham County where he developed the Negro schools as rapidly as was possible.

j. Dr. W. A. Stanbury, Professor of Practical Theology, and Pastor of Duke Memorial Church, is a member of the State Interracial Commission, and has used his pulpit both in Durham and Raleigh to direct the attention of his congregations to their responsibilities in regard to the Negro people.

k. Dr. Newman Ivey White, Professor of English, in collaboration with W.C.Jackson of Greensboro, collected and published a volume of some of the most popular poems by Negroes.

l. Dr. W. T.LaPrade, Professor of History, is a member of the State Interracial Commission, and he has sooperated with us in state-wide conferences on Negro Education and in other ways.

m. Dr.Frank C.Brown, Professor of English, aided in preparing plans for, and in equipping the new buildings at the North Carolina College for Negroes.

n. Mr. J. P.Breedlove, Librarian of the University, has shown keen interest in Negro Education in this State.

These persons, as you will note, are representative of the officers both in administration and instruction at Duke University. As a group they wield great influence in the affairs of the University and in the State - many of them over the entire South.

There are, I am sure, many other men at Duke who are keenly interested in the subject under discussion. This is particularly true of many of the new men who have within very recent years taken up work at Duke. Among these are such men as Dean W. C. Davison of the School of Medicine, Dr. C. A. Elwood of the Department of Sociology, and Dean Miller of the School of Law. However, the dozen or more men who have been named are quite sufficient, both by reason of their rank and position, as well as by their ability to form a nucleus, if such is needed, for the support and backing of a "Department of Studies, Information and Statistics in Negro Education and Life" in Duke University.

3. The student body is representative of the entire South - an increasing number coming from Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Texas and the other states of the South.

NOTE: It is of special interest to observe that many men from Pennsylvania, New York and the other states of the North and East, as well as from the Middle West, are enrolling at Duke University. This group of students from North of "Mason and Dixon's Line" offers still another opportunity for Duke to serve the interracial cause on a national as well as a sectional basis.

4. There would be opportunity for occasional group conferences with the heads of the several schools and departments and leading faculty members. Such conferences would open the way for opportunities to reach the men and women in both the under-graduate and graduate groups with information made available by the proposed "Department of Studies, Information and Statistics on Negro Education and Life."

This could be done through seminar and other regular class groups. It is believed that many such groups would be glad to undertake a study of certain problems, and to aid in collecting and compiling various kinds of data for the use of the "Department of Studies."

NOTE: As an illustration, we may consider a single unit - The School of Religion. It is probably true that white ministers in the South of the past generation, and even the present, have found the race problem the most baffling of any that has confronted them. Unfortunately, few of them have had the training necessary to deal with this question successfully. Consequently, they have done perhaps the only thing they could do, viz: keep silent on the subject.

The time has long since arrived, however, when silence will no longer avail. Intelligent understanding of interracial problems is now an unquestioned necessary part of the training of present-day and future preachers.

Two years ago seventy-nine men and seven women were enrolled in the School of Religion in Duke University. These eighty-six persons came from twelve states and the District of Columbia. I do not know how many are in this Department now, probably more than a hundred, coming from the South and a few from the North.

The point I have in mind here is that these persons who are being trained to preach the Gospel of Jesus, will also be trained to preach the Gospel of interracial cooperation and righteousness.

In like manner it seems reasonable to assume that the annually increasing numbers of doctors, lawyers, teachers and business men who will go out from Duke University might have a fairer, more liberal, and a more righteous attitude toward the "black man" in our midst.

5. This effort within the University itself would endeavor to harness its entire intellectual and spiritual leadership in behalf of a fairer administration of all affairs dealing with Negroes in the South and in the nation.

III. Other Considerations.

1. It is important for us to remember in connection with Negro education and the Negro people that Mr. J. B. Duke, in the original Duke Foundation did not forget them. He provided a fairly substantial permanent annual income for Johnston C. Smith University, a Negro college at Charlotte. In the very excellent Duke Hospital, which is a part of the University, Negroes are cared for and nursed back to health on the same terms as are white people, and they are given equally comfortable accommodations. In view of these provisions made by him for Negroes, it is possible to believe that if Mr. Duke were now living he would be glad to see a "Department of Studies, Information and Statistics on Negro Education and Life" set up at Duke University, and become a permanent part of its program of service to this section and the whole South.

2. Aid in training Negro ministers. There is a very definite movement in North Carolina among Negro preachers themselves to work out some sort of summer school program which will enable Negro ministers of the State to improve their educational standing. In a survey which has been made by Dean Brawley of Shaw University, it is shown that the average level of education among Negro ministers is very low. In one denomination with a thousand ministers more than three-fourths - 750 - of them have not had any high school education; fewer than 100, one out of ten, have had college training.

It is proposed by the committee of Negro ministers who are working on this matter to organize, if possible, long term summer schools of six weeks or longer where it would be possible to work for definite credits on the high school and college levels. Aside from the usual educational subjects there would be courses especially adapted for ministers, courses that would help them in their every day work.

It is believed that a program of this sort worked out carefully and continued for ten years would produce for the ministers results which would be, in some respects, comparable to the progress made by Negro teachers in the last decade. I can think of nothing more urgently needed among Negroes in this State, and probably throughout the South, at this time than a higher type of training for their preachers. For, leadership in education and business among them, in this State at least, has far outdistanced the leadership in their churches.

President Few, and Dean Russell of the School of Religion, of Duke University have offered the services of the University to aid in organizing and conducting the proposed summer school for Negro ministers. It is proposed that the University School of Religion aid in preparing the courses of study to be offered and furnish some of the lecturers.

If such a program as is proposed by the Negro ministers in North Carolina for summer school or winter courses is developed and means can be found to carry out the program, it seems reasonable to believe that a "Department of Studies, Information and Statistics on Negro Education and Life" at Duke would be in position to help decidedly in such a program. If this kind of program would be helpful to Negro preachers here, it seems reasonable that it would serve other states, and I am sure Duke University would gladly assist in this work anywhere in the South.

NOTE: I am inclosing two papers: (a) Copy of the report of Dean Brawley's committee on Negro preachers in North Carolina. (b) Copy of a statement prepared by a committee of the Negro Ministerial Interdenominational Alliance in North Carolina.

3. Cooperation with the University of North Carolina.

a. Located only twenty minutes, ten miles, from Chapel Hill, it ought to be possible for close and helpful cooperation between a "Department of Studies, Information and Statistics on Negro Education and Life" at Duke University, and the already functioning School of Public Welfare at the University of North Carolina. I am confident President Graham of the State University, and Dr. Odum, Director of The School of Public Welfare, would readily and heartily agree to such a plan of cooperation.

b. It is generally well known that there is abundant latent talent among Negroes in the field of dramatic art. At the University of North Carolina, Dr. Frederick Koch and his Carolina Playmakers have established both a state and a national reputation. His department is anxious to cooperate with the Negro schools and us in developing this gift among the students in Negro high schools and colleges. Already arrangements have been made for a group from St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, to give a one-act play at the Carolina Playmakers Spring Festival, Chapel Hill, March 28, 1931. This Eestival continues for two days, and about twenty-five schools are to compete in the contest.

A "Department of Studies, etc." at Duke University could help promote play-making efforts among Negroes by making contacts for Dr. Koch and his group, and in many other ways which would develop as the program for this sort of thing is promoted in the Negro schools and colleges,

4. There would also be opportunity for cooperation in state, county and local surveys or studies between such a Department at Duke University and the Division of Surveys and Field Studies which is in successful operation at George Peabody College for Teachers. Such cooperation would be similar to what has already taken place in the studies of teacher training in Mississippi and Louisiana, and the survey of the public schools in Nashville.

5. The setting up of such a "Department of Studies, Information and Statistics on Negro Education and Life" at Duke University, in cooperation with what the General Education Board is already doing at Chapel Hill and Peabody College would, it seems to me, enlarge the field of service not only to the Negro Race in the South, but to all the people as well. It would bring into this service a third institution with all its resources and prestige, and thus broaden and deepen the opportunities for cooperation and mutual helpfulness among both racial groups in the South and the country as a whole.

IV. Summary: Some reasons which appear to me to be convincing that a "Department of Studies, Information and Statistics on Negro Education and Life" would prove more satisfactory at Duke University than any where else in the South are:

1. The apparent permanency of Duke as to its physical plant, equipment and endowment.

2. The opportunity for reaching leaders in the major professions and industrial or business enterprises. In the School of Education alone two years ago more than eleven hundred were enrolled in the summer quarter. The enrollment in this Department was correspondingly large in the regular college year. In this school an increasing number of men and women who are to become principals and superintendents are being trained now. These are to be educational administrators in all types of school systems in the South.

3. A considerable number of the important officers of both administration and instruction at Duke are interested in Negro Education and have already rendered valuable service in this field.

4. The student body is representative of the entire South, and particularly of the Atlantic Seaboard from New York to Florida. Perhaps no other Southern University is drawing so many students from the North and East.

5. It seems possible to bring information on Negro problems to the attention of all the outstanding faculty members at Duke, many of whom have national reputations, as well as to cultivate the graduate and under-graduate students, so that the entire intellectual and spiritual leadership of the institution will make itself felt in behalf of better interracial relations throughout the South and the Nation.

6. Duke University by the very act of its founder is already committed to a policy of service to the Negro Race.

7. Raising the educational level among Negro preachers is an unmistakable obligation upon the people of the South. This is particularly true in North Carolina. The Department under discussion, in cooperation with the Duke University School of Religion, can render signal service in a program with that object in view.

8. The remarkable work done by the Department of Public Welfare and the Carolina Playmakers at the University of North Carolina is outstanding in the whole country. The President of the State University and the heads of both departments just mentioned would gladly cooperate heartily with the proposed Department at Duke University in improving living and educational conditions among Negroes, and in developing dramatic talent among them.

9. The Division of Surveys and Field Studies at Peabody College is just now completing a survey of the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee. This Division will be called upon to make other similar surveys throughout the South, it is reasonable to assume. A "Department of Studies, etc." at Duke University could, it seems, cooperate with the Peabody Division in connection with the survey of Negro schools in cities, counties or state whenever desired to do so.

10. Setting up such a Department as is proposed at Duke University by the General Education Board would bring into the service now being rendered the South by this Board a third institution, thus forming a "triple alliance" of these three great institutions, for the educational, spiritual and material upbuilding of the South.

I realize that this statement has required more of your time and mine than I intended, and that it is far from perfect or complete. It will convey to you, however, in fairly definite fashion, I hope, some of the grounds upon which I have built my faith in Duke University, and its capacity to serve the South and the Nation in a truly helpful way.

I have not seen Dr.Few since we were together in Nashville, and I do not know if he has seen you or Mr. Arnett.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. NEWBOLD, Director
Division Negro Education.

P. S.
I am sending this statement to you in New York since I understand you are in that City this week. Also copy is being sent to you in Richmond.

March 14 1934

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Newbold:

This is my first opportunity to acknowledge your good letter of the 22nd outlining the possibilities of the development of a department of studies in Negro education and life at Duke University. You have gone into the matter with your usual thoroughness and I hope that you may discuss the subject with President Few, Dr. Odum and any others who might be interested.

Mr. Favrot told me of the interesting meeting over which you provided at Cleveland.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

JD:H

APR - 9 1934

TA JA
DHS DHS
WWB ✓
NC-162

CONFERENCE: President W. P. Few of
Duke University and
Jackson Davis

March 31, 1934

President Few said he had recently talked with Mr. N. C. Newbold regarding the possibility of Mr. Newbold's coming to Duke to get together material relating to Negro education. He inquired whether the GEB would finance such a plan. I told him that I could not speak for the Board; the matter was first of all one which should be decided by Duke University, but that any proposal which he might make to the Board would have careful consideration. I said that Mr. Newbold had talked with me about the matter and I thought he would appreciate such an opportunity. I also mentioned to Dr. Few that the Rosenwald Fund had sponsored a chair of Dual Education at Peabody College. The University of North Carolina also through the activities of Messrs Odum, Woofter and Guy Johnson, is doing much in this general field. President Few said he was much interested in the matter. He takes an active interest in the work of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, and has a very high regard for Mr. Newbold and his work. I told Dr. Few that I should be very glad to confer with him after he had given the matter further thought.

JACKSON DAVIS
JD.

JD:H

nc-162

MAY 21 1934

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

April 5, 1934

Mr. Jackson Davis,
804 Grace-American Building,
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

Following the suggestion in your letter of March 14, I have had conferences with President Few, with President Frank Graham and Doctors Odum and Jackson. Without intending to quote anything which Dr. Few said, I think it will be fair to make two statements:

1. I got the impression that he would be glad to set up the program we have been discussing if he can get the money to do so.

2. That he will be most happy to cooperate fully and completely with our friends at the University of North Carolina.

All of the Chapel Hill group were interested. Dr. Odum stated that he believes Duke University is the proper place for beginning such a program and that so far as he is concerned he will take pleasure in working for the establishment of it there.

These statements I think are conservative estimates of the statements made by the persons named above. I expect to see some others in a few days and will probably write you again.

If there is any thing further I should do about this matter I hope you will advise me.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

ncn-p

MAY 21 1934

April 7 1934

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Newbold:

Thanks for yours of the 5th reporting your conversation with President Few and Graham and Messrs Odum and Jackson. I saw Dr. Few recently and he spoke to me about the matter. He evidently has it under serious consideration.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

SIGNED JACKSON DAVIS

JD:H

MAY - 7 1934

RC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

April 7, 1934

WW APR - 9 '34 WW PH 4-26 4-18
FBH FBH
RGD
TRB

Dr. Warren Weaver,
Rockefeller Foundation,
49 Forty-ninth Street,
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Weaver:

In this department there are four men who expect to take their degrees next year. Two of them are married and have children. It would be very desirable for them to remain during the summer and spend their time on their thesis problems. All these men are high class and show promise of becoming real investigators. Only the past two years have we been able to secure men of this type as graduate students.

A year ago you thought there was some possibility that your Board might make a grant for the purpose of helping graduate students to carry on research during the summer. I therefore write to ask if you think it will be possible for us to secure a thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the four men during the summer.

We are having a hard struggle in Duke University to elevate our standards and produce good research men. Last year the depression hit us-- no money was granted for research projects to anyone in the University and the funds for library expenditures were greatly reduced. We earnestly desire, above all things, to produce a few high class theses, which may serve as a standard for future generations. During the past year we rejected one thesis, and advised two graduate students to go elsewhere.

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

A S Pearse

Professor of Zoology

ASP:D

FORM 624

MAY - 7 1934

WWB	APR 26 '34	WWB
FBH	APR 27 '34	FBH
D IYEO		KEO
		TYB

NC-162

April 26, 1934

Dear Professor Pearse:

I am sorry that there has been some delay in answering your letter of April 7. The month of April is always an unusually busy time with us inasmuch as our spring meetings of the Boards occur in the middle of the month.

In forming the new program of the General Education Board, it has not been found possible to include the type of aid which you request. It represents, I am sure, an important opportunity, and it is a matter of regret to all of us that limitation of funds makes it necessary for us to pass by a large number of interesting and valuable possibilities.

Very cordially,

WW

Prof. A.S.Pearse
Dept. of Zoology
Duke University
Durham, N.C.
WW:PH

MAY 21 1934

3e-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

April 10, 1934

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Davis:

Going back to our conversation when you were here the other day, I am writing now to say that I have given further consideration to Mr. Newbold's plans and I should be very glad to see them carried out. I should be especially glad to see grants provided for this undertaking at least during the rest of Mr. Newbold's active life. He has, as we all know, an admirable record behind him and with a budget such as he suggests in his communications to you I have no doubt that he could do a great deal of good. Duke University would be pleased to have him here and would cooperate with his purposes in any way possible.

With sentiments of personal esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

W P Few

nc-162

MAY 21 1934

April 17, 1934

President W. P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

My dear President Few:-

I have your letter of the 10th saying that you wish to see the plans outlined by Mr. Newbold carried out at Duke University. Before presenting the matter to the Board for consideration, it would be desirable to have a more definite understanding as to the budget and the probable period for which you desire outside assistance. Mr. Newbold outlined what he thought could be accomplished and the staff which might be profitably employed, but I take it this does not mean that we should begin with or lead up to such a staff unless conditions warrant it. Would it not be better to begin on a simple basis providing his salary with necessary clerical assistance and travel? I cannot speak for the Board in this matter, but such a plan would not involve much more expense from our point of view in that some of the items at the State Department of Education might then be terminated.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

JD:W

J.D. has talked with HWO since this letter was received

NC-162

MAY 21 1934

The Southern Regional Study

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

BENJAMIN B. KENDRICK, CHAIRMAN
WOMAN'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, GREENSBORO
WILSON GEE, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WALTER J. MATHERLY, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GEORGE FORT MILTON, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
CHARLES W. PIPKIN, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
GEORGE W. STOCKING, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
RAYMOND D. THOMAS, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE

HOWARD W. ODUM, DIRECTOR OF THE STUDY

April 13, 1934

	WWB		MMB	
	TA	APR 26 '34	Ja.	
	DHS	APR 27 '34	NB	
C				

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
804 Grace-American Building
Fourth and Grace
Richmond Virginia

Dear Davis:

In my mention to you of Mr. Newbold's probable set-up at Duke University I failed to say that I had talked this over with Dr. Woofter and Dr. Johnson, and it is our first reaction that such a program headed by Mr. Newbold would be an admirable thing for North Carolina and the South, and that we should like to join both in urging such a program and in the assurance of cooperation. There are, as I wrote you, a number of features that need maturing, and I should like very much to talk to you about some of the points in question. I am planning to be in Chapel Hill this next week until Thursday morning. I shall then be away for a week or ten days. There is no hurry for us to discuss it, of course, from our viewpoint.

I am also anxious for you to discuss with Dr. Woofter and the rest of us some aspects of Mr. Peabody's plan.

Cordially yours,

HWO-m

HOWARD W. ODUM.

My impression is that Jackson would concur. I shall talk more to President Frank. WWB.
Graham

APR 13 1935
This was sent to LMF
11-15-1934

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

April 20, 1934

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Davis:

I have put off writing to you for a day or two in the hope of having a talk with Mr. Newbold, but he has been out of town and still is. I have to leave for an extended absence beginning this week-end, so that I must write you without having had the opportunity to talk with Mr. Newbold. I believe that he would consent, and certainly I will, to the somewhat reduced budget that you suggest. I of course understand that you cannot speak for the Board in that matter, but I am glad that you feel some interest in it and I very much hope something can be done that will tend to give Mr. Newbold's service a larger significance.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Few

nc-162

September 5, 1934

My dear President Few:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the General Education Board on April 12, 1934, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, prior to April 14, 1932, various appropriations were made by the General Education Board specified as endowment funds, the incomes of which were specified as to purpose, and

WHEREAS, the General Education Board on April 14, 1932, adopted the following statement of policy:

It is the desire of the General Education Board that this gift, whether the income only is spent or the principal as well, shall always be regarded as available for use in the broadest way so as best to promote the general purpose for which it is made. With this in mind, the following provisions have been drawn:

1. If at any time the institution or institutions then holding the gift enter into consolidation or merger with another institution or institutions, any new institution thus created shall be free to use the gift in accordance with the provisions in paragraphs numbered three and four of this memorandum.

2. If at any time in the judgment of those then responsible for the use of the gift the general purpose for which it was made can thereby be better served, the gift may be transferred in whole or in part to some other institution or institutions, the new holder or holders to be free to use it in accordance with the provisions in paragraphs numbered three and four of this memorandum.

3. Ten years after the date of the gift, if, in the judgment of those then responsible for its use, the general purpose for which it was made can thereby be better served, the income may be used in whole or in part for some specific purpose other than that for which the gift was originally made, such specific purpose to be as closely akin to the original purpose as may be found practicable at the time.

4. Fifty years after the date of the gift, not only the income but the principal as well may be expended in whole or in part by those then responsible for its use, either for the specific purpose for which the gift was originally made or for any other specific purpose which in their judgment will best promote the original general purpose of the gift, with the provision, however, that such other specific purpose shall be as closely akin to the original purpose as may be found practicable at the time.

THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED that the General Education Board inform the recipients of grants of endowment funds made prior to the adoption of the above statement of policy that as far as the General Education Board is concerned such endowment funds may be utilized in the manner described in the said statement.

I wish to call your attention particularly to the phrase "as far as the General Education Board is concerned, such endowment funds may be utilized in the manner described in the said statement." It should be understood that the amount of freedom which this action of the Board gives would need to be determined by your own counsel, with due consideration to all the conditions accompanying the gift.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Secretary

President William P. Few
Duke University
Durham
North Carolina

WWB MVK

FORM 624

NC-162

December 17, 1934

My dear President Few:

On September 5, 1934, I sent you an important communication embodying a copy of an action by the General Education Board liberalizing the terms of its gifts to institutions for endowment. We have not received an acknowledgment of our letter. Will you kindly inform us if it was received. We are anxious to have for our permanent records some word from the authorities of the institutions to which this letter was sent.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

President William P. Few
Duke University
Durham
North Carolina

WWB MM

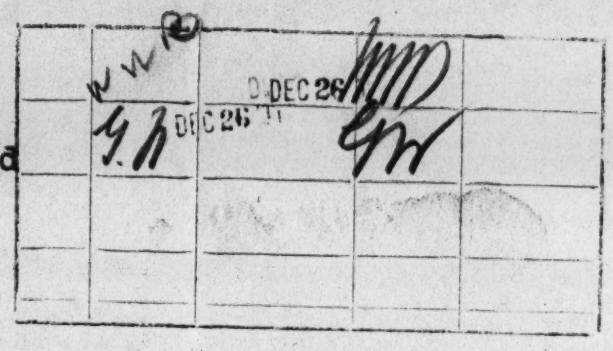
DEC 27 1934

801.7
Duke University
NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

December 24, 1934.



Mr. W. W. Brierley
Secretary General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Brierley:

On September 7 I received from you a letter dated September 5 and incorporating preamble and resolution adopted by the General Education Board on April 12, 1934 by which the terms of the Board's gifts to institutions for endowments are modified. I read your letter carefully to the Executive Committee of the Trustees. They received it for record and placed it among the financial files of the University.

I regret that through the mails or otherwise acknowledgment of your important letter has somehow miscarried. I continue to be grateful to you and the General Education Board for cooperation with us and the causes we alike have at heart.

With Christmas greetings and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Few,
President.

WPF:MC

APR 3 1936

NC-162

AMJ

INTERVIEW -

Circulate to TA ✓
DHS ✓
WWB ✓

CCs to NY and BR offices

President W. P. Few of Duke University with Mr. Jackson Davis in Durham, North Carolina

March 23, 1936

President Few has written to Dr. Lambert regarding cooperation in a child study center at Duke University. One of the German scholars is a specialist in this field and he would be able to get the cooperation of the medical school and a number of other related departments. I said I would discuss the matter with Mr. Frank and try to have him look into the possibilities.

President Few also spoke of the work of Duke for the rural ministers. Mr. Duke had made special provision for some extension activities among Methodist churches but he was now getting the interest of the other denominations as well. He desired a little assistance in bringing some of the rural ministers to a summer institute. He knows about the work at Vanderbilt. I told him that the Board could not undertake work of this kind under the provisions of our charter but that I would speak to Mr. Arnett of his interest and if I had any suggestions to offer I would write him further.

JACKSON DAVIS

JD:LC

DEC - 8 1936

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

November 5, 1936

NOV-6 '36

RBF AK

WW 12/1

President Raymond B. Fosdick
Rockefeller Foundation
49 W. 49 Street
New York, New York

Noted to WOB

Dear Sir:

The biologists of the University of North Carolina and Duke University are attempting to cooperate in improving opportunities for the advancement of knowledge of botany and zoology by teaching and research in the southern United States. Last spring a joint committee was appointed by the presidents of the two universities. At a recent meeting the committee decided that it had best proceed by trying to improve what now exists. Representative biologists in the State Agricultural College at Raleigh (now in process of being combined with the State University at Chapel Hill) have also been consulted. They are in sympathy with our plans.

At Highlands, North Carolina there is a "going" Biological Research Station which is open each summer. This has been supported by rather erratic contributions from Vanderbilt University, the University of North Carolina, Tulane University, University of Tennessee, University of Georgia, the Charleston Museum, etc.; and by interested private citizens who are members of the Highland's Museum Corporation. Last summer the only universities which contributed were North Carolina and Vanderbilt. The Biological Station is the result of spontaneous effort by summer residents at Highlands. With interested biologists supporting it there is every reason to believe that its value will steadily increase. It is now managed by a Governing Board, of which Professor W. C. Coker, University of North Carolina, is chairman. Dr. Coker feels that the mountain station should be devoted wholly to research. He believes that it needs little support at present, except about $1200 annually for scholarships and maintenance. This amount should be supplied by four institutions (such as North Carolina, Vanderbilt, Duke, Tennessee) which will probably contribute $300 each.

At Beaufort, North Carolina, the United States Bureau of Fisheries has maintained a Research Biological Station since 1902. This is well equipped with sleeping accomodations for twenty-four people. Last year Duke University purchased the eleven acres of Piver's Island not owned by the United States, which holds two and a half acres. A road is now being built across the edge of the government land to connect with

Highway 70. Duke University hopes soon to build a station for teaching marine biology on Piver's Island. This station we expect will be managed by a board composed of representatives of southern institutions. The Carolina Biological Supply Company, of Elon College, has agreed to maintain a large (40 ft.) boat, row boats, and collecting equipment when the station is built.

At the last meeting of the Carolina-Duke Committee it was decided to try to raise funds to put the Highlands and Beaufort stations in condition for teaching and research, and to secure funds for extensive surveys of the floras and faunas of this region. About $80,000 will be needed, as follows:

Beaufort Marine Biological Station, buildings and equipment	$27,000
Highland's Biological Station, addition to building, land ($1000), and equipment	3,000
Comprehensive and thorough surveys of southern plants and animals; money for field and laboratory work	50,000
	$80,000

A start has been made toward a much-needed scientific study of the plants and animals of the southeastern states. Several papers and books on plants have been published by Ashe, Blomquist, Coile, Coker, Couch, Small, Totten, Welles, Wolf, and others; and on animals by Brimley, Coker, Metcalf, Pearse, etc.

I write to ask if you thing it is possible that the General Educational Board may be willing to help finance the educational progress of the South by supporting the scientific study of plants and animals in this region?

Dr. R. L. Flowers, Treasurer of Duke University, is quite sympathetic to our plans for biological development. He assures me that, if funds can be secured from outside for half the expense of the Beaufort Laboratory of Marine Biology, Duke University will find the other half. In a new institution like this there are so many things which have not been thought of and require financial outlay that we are continually unable to do things that ought to be done.

We have an interested, competent, and enthusiastic group of men, who, I believe, will accomplish something if they have the opportunity. If you think the Rockefeller Foundation will be interested, we will be glad to confer or submit more definite plans.

Yours very truly,

A S Pearse

Professor of Zoology

ASP:D

DEC - 8 1936

RC-162

RBF	DEC-2 '36	RBA
FBH FSB	DEC-3 '36	FSB
WWB		MMP
KEO	DEC-3 '36	KEO FBH

COPY SENT TO RF files

December 1, 1936

Dear Professor Pearse:

Mr. Fosdick has referred to me your letter of Nov. 5, suggesting a contribution from the General Education Board or from The Rockefeller Foundation toward the construction and equipment of the Beaufort Marine Biological Station, toward additions to building, land, and equipment of the Highlands Biological Station, and for the field and laboratory work in connection with a survey of southern plants and animals. This proposal has received careful consideration by the officers of both boards, and I regret the necessity of reporting to you a negative decision.

I am sure that you will understand that the boards receive so large a number of interesting requests that it is possible to accede to only a small proportion of them, and I would express the hope that means may be found elsewhere to go forward with these plans.

Cordially,

Warren Weaver

Prof. A. S. Pearse
Dept. of Zoology
Duke University
Durham, N.C.

WW:PHP

It is the desire of The General Education Board that this gift, whether the income only is spent or the principal as well, shall always be regarded as available for use in the broadest way so as best to promote the general purpose for which it is made. With this in mind, the following provisions have been drawn:

1. If at any time the institution or institutions then holding the gift enter into consolidation or merger with another institution or institutions, any new institution thus created shall be free to use the gift in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraphs of this memorandum.

2. If at any time in the judgment of those then responsible for the use of the gift the general purpose for which it was made can thereby be better served, the gift may be transferred in whole or in part to some other institution or institutions, the new holder or holders to be free to use it in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraphs of this memorandum.

3. Ten years after the date of the gift, if, in the judgment of those then responsible for its use, the general purpose for which it was made can thereby be better served, the income may be used in whole or in part for some specific purpose or purposes other than that for which the gift was originally made, such specific purpose or purposes to be as reasonably related to the original specific purpose as may be found practicable at the time, having regard to intervening changing conditions.

4. The principal of the gift shall be kept intact for five years after the gift is made. At any time after the expiration of the said period of five years the holder of the gift may use in each and any year, in addition to the income thereof, and for any purpose or purposes for which income may then be used, five per cent of the principal as then constituted, and the holder of any part of the gift may use in each or any year, in addition to the income thereof, five per cent of the part, as then constituted, in its control. The right to use in each or any year five per cent of principal shall not be cumulative, the intention being that in no one year may more than five per cent be used. Every appropriation from principal shall be made only on the affirmative vote of not less than four-fifths of the Trustees or Directors of the holder of the gift or of the part thereof from which such appropriation shall be made.

5. At any time after the expiration of the period of twenty-five years after the gift is made, any part or parts or the whole of the principal of the gift may be used for any purpose or purposes for which income may then be used. Every appropriation payable from principal after twenty-five years shall be made only on the affirmative vote of not less than four-fifths of the Trustees or Directors of the holder of the gift or of the part thereof from which such appropriation shall be made.

6. The holder of the gift or of any part thereof shall be free at all times to use for any purpose or purposes for which income may then be used a portion or the whole of any profits that may be made on the sale of any security, provided that at the time of use in each case the principal of the gift or of the part thereof in the control of the seller (less, of course, in either case any part thereof which may have been used or transferred in accordance with the provisions of this memorandum) is intact.

7. The principal of the gift shall be deemed to be "intact" if in each case at the time, the securities at current market value and the cash, together representating the gift, shall equal the principal of the gift when made, less any part or parts of the gift which have been used or transferred in accordance with the provisions of this memorandum.

(The foregoing statement was adopted at the meeting of the General Education Board held April 8, 1937.)

JAN 17 1938

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

July 2, 1937.

WWB			WWB (P)	
		JUL -6 '37		

Mr. W. W. Brierley
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

Your letter of July 1, with enclosure, has been received in the absence of President Few. It will be brought to his attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Very truly yours,

Mattie Cousins
Secretary.

JAN 17 1938

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

July 2, 1937.

WWB			WWB (P.)	
		JUL -6 '37		

Mr. W. W. Brierley
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

Your letter of July 1, with enclosure, has been received in the absence of President Few. It will be brought to his attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Very truly yours,

Mattie Cousins
Secretary.

FORM 624

July 1, 1937

President William P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the General Education Board held April 8, 1937, the enclosed statement was adopted as the policy of the Board concerning gifts for capital purposes. This statement supersedes the action taken April 12, 1934, notice of which was sent you under date of September 5, 1934.

The executive officers were instructed to notify the recipients of grants for endowment made prior to the adoption of this statement of policy that, so far as the General Education Board is concerned, such grants may be utilized in the manner described therein.

I wish to call your attention particularly to the phrase "so far as the General Education Board is concerned," such endowment funds may be utilized in the manner described in the statement. It should be understood that the amount of freedom which this action of the Board gives would need to be determined by your own counsel, with due consideration to all the conditions accompanying the gift.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter and of its enclosure.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY
Secretary

WWB:RM
Enclosure

JAN 17 1938

NC-162 801.7
Duke University

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

January 14, 1938.

	A CT	JAN 15 '38		

Mr. W. W. Brierley
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 10 which has been received in the absence of President Few from the city. I am very sorry that through some oversight your communication of July 1 was never acknowledged from this office. It was, however, received and placed among the records of the General Education Board.

Very truly yours,

Mattie Cousins
Secretary.

It was — by the secretary, like this one.

FORM G24

January 10, 1938

President William P. Few
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

Under date of July 1, 1937, we sent you a letter enclosing a statement of the policy of the General Education Board with respect to the use of its gifts for capital purposes, as adopted at a meeting held April 8, 1937. Apparently we have received no official acknowledgment of this letter and enclosure. May we ask that such acknowledgment be sent us, in order to complete our records?

Very truly yours,

Secretary

WWB:IS

FORM 198

NOV 16 1939

NOV 16 1939

WWB	NOV 16 '39	WWB
WNM	NOV 15 '39	
JD		JD
FMc	NOV 15 '39	FMc

3C-162

INTERVIEWS: ARM

Dr. Paul Gross
Duke University
Durham, N.C.

September 6, 1939

Dr. Gross called to report changes in travel plans for Calvin Hoover who has an appointment to see ARM.

ARM inquired whether PG knew W.G. Holman of Greensboro, North Carolina, and his work with a fertilizer formula to reduce blue mold in tobacco seed beds. He did not know Holman, but expressed the opinion that the fertilizer method was an explored and abandoned field without useful results. He stated that he and Clayton of the U.S.D.A. had made limited experiments with fertilizers but obtained no appreciable results. What gain there is lies in the fact that healthy plants have somewhat higher resistance and in a mild mold season the stronger plants naturally come through in greater number. An objection lies in the fact that rapid planting makes the seed plants tender and susceptible to late frosts.

States that Dr. Poole at Raleigh is essentially a publicity man for the State College, and is not distinguished for work in plant pathology. The Duke experiments on blue mold were conducted in cooperation with the Federal Tobacco Station at Oxford, North Carolina, and the Federal Station at Chatham, Virginia. In this work Duke had no cooperation with the station at Raleigh and only a little with the station at Blacksburg, as neither place has acted in plant pathology.

ARM

FILES NOV 24 1939 (~~Original in 800, Duke Endowment~~) NC-162

ARM
JD WWB
WWM
FMc

November 22, 1939
New York, New York

Mr. Alexander H. Sands, Jr.
Duke Endowment
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

S. said that relations with Duke were very happy. The officers of the Duke Endowment limited their work to handling the endowment and had nothing to do with the educational policies. He is well informed of the program, has much admiration for Hoover, and is interested in the forestry department.

S. said their funds had been fortunately handled. The income was rather better than average. They were each year adding to the endowment of Duke. In spite of Hutchins' article he sees no substitute for endowment.

JD inquired about possible interests of the Duke family in a building at Guilford College which would represent them more adequately than the obsolescent building which was given some years ago. S. said there was little chance of interesting Doris Duke. She was taking an interest in the care of children and her views were exactly contrary to those of her father. He suggested that Mrs. J. E. Stagg (Mary Lyon Stagg) of Durham, North Carolina, a niece of Mrs. Duke, and a daughter of Mary Duke who went to Guilford, might be interested.

JD inquired about possible assistance to Virginia Union but S. was able to give no encouragement. He has recently talked with Douglas Freeman whom he sees occasionally.

JACKSON DAVIS

JD:BER

FBH

Duke U., Durham, N.C.
- with JD

Thursday, January 9 - 1941.

JD and FBH call on Acting President R. L. Flowers. F. reads us a letter from a Cleveland business man received today in which a check for $1,000 was enclosed for the Extra Sensory Perception work of J.B. Rhine of the Psychology Dept. and also a copy of this man's will(he is elderly) in which, after several small bequests, the residue of the estate is left to Duke Univ. for the support of Rhine's work.

DEAN CALVIN HOOVER
Graduate School.

H. speaks in a most interesting manner concerning the war situation and his recent experiences in Germany. He is on the whole still somewhat pessimistic concerning the chances of Great Britain, but whereas last spring he gave Germany a 70% chance of winning the war, he has of this date reduced his percentage to 55%. Believes that the next six months will tell the story.

We tell Dean H. that we are on our way to visit J.B. Rhine, who wrote to the RF recently inquiring as to the possibility of some assistance to set up Greenwood of the Mathematics Dept. in an independent department of statistical service. The necessity of doing this from R.'s point of view is that Greenwood is in difficulties with the head of Mathematics and unless he can be provided for elsewhere in the University, must leave the institution at the end of this academic year. Since Greenwood has been chiefly responsible for the statistical treatment of Rhine's experimental results, it would be a serious blow to R.'s work should Greenwood leave Duke. H. insists upon accompanying us to R.'s office. We much prefer that this not be done, but H. insists. H. remarks that Duke has mixed feelings over the presence of Rhine. On the one hand, he and others of the central administration have to take a great deal of joshing on their travels about the country, since someone is always asking them if Duke still believes in fairies. On the other hand, Duke is at times proud of the fact that almost alone among universities of the country they have had the imagination and courage to keep Rhine and promote his researches in E.S.P.

Arriving at R.'s office, we find him in a state of mental agitation. He has repented for having written us about the internal difficulties in the Mathematics Dept. and takes the first 15 or 20 minutes for profuse apologies for having written such a letter. It is the presence of Dean H. with us which has so upset him. His extended apologies become so painful that

FBH

Duke U., Durham, N.C.
- with JD

Thursday, January 9, 1941 (cont'd.)

DEAN CALVIN HOOVER (cont'd.)

finally Dean H. breaks in, telling him to forget it, that it will not be held against him by the central administration. R. then proceeds to give us a brief historical account of the development of early work in E.S.P. in England and other places, relating instances on Extra Sensory Perception which he has gathered widely from the literature and stories which have been told him in letters and by visitors to his laboratory, all of which may be illustrated by one such tale regarding a man on a business trip who suddenly has a hunch that all is not well at his home, calls up long distance, and learns that his wife has just been taken to a hospital. This and other similar stories are apparently valid instances of E.S.P. in Rhine's opinion. R. is very proud of the statement under signature of the President of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics to the effect that if his investigations are to be fairly attacked it must be on other than mathematical grounds. Last year, Willy Feller, now at Brown Univ., gave a lecture on Duke at the invitation of the head of Mathematics. R. says he made the most clever talk he has ever heard given on E.S.P., leaving the impression that all such work is rotten and worm-eaten. It was a Mark Anthony sort of speech and Durham papers headlined the effect that E.S.P. was now washed up. Feller is the first student of probability to criticize the statistical work of E.S.P. Greenwood was not given the opportunity to answer Feller at the time, but has a paper answering him in a forthcoming issue of the Journal of Parasychology.

Another fact which bothers R. considerably is that he is unable to repeat his results upon demand. Apparently his colleagues in the natural sciences have been sticking some pins, comparing the unpredictable and non-repeatable results of his work with theirs. R. now sees that he should, in the very beginning, have given warning that in the realm of the subconscious one should not expect to be able to repeat results upon demand. He believes this is a requirement to which he should not be held at the present time. He apparently believes that in some far distant future they may arrive at that point.

The present staff in E.S.P., in addition to Rhine, consists of two full-time assistants and two graduate students, one of whom has just been awarded a $2,500 fellowship at Harvard, which recognition Rhine considers to be the best feather in his cap to date.

A brief tour of R.'s laboratories, during which JD and FBH try their luck with the E.S.P. cards. We both rate 4 hits out of the 25, where 5 would be the chance expectation!

FBH

Duke U., Durham, N.C.
- with JD

Thursday, January 9, 1941 (cont'd.)

DEAN CALVIN HOOVER (cont'd.)

finally Dean H. breaks in, telling him to forget it, that it will not be held against him by the central administration. R. then proceeds to give us a brief historical account of the development of early work in E.S.P. in England and other places, relating instances on Extra Sensory Perception which he has gathered widely from the literature and stories which have been told him in letters and by visitors to his laboratory, all of which may be illustrated by one such tale regarding a man on a business trip who suddenly has a hunch that all is not well at his home, calls up long distance, and learns that his wife has just been taken to a hospital. This and other similar stories are apparently valid instances of E.S.P. in Rhine's opinion. R. is very proud of the statement under signature of the President of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics to the effect that if his investigations are to be fairly attacked it must be on other than mathematical grounds. Last year, Willy Feller, now at Brown Univ., gave a lecture on Duke at the invitation of the head of Mathematics. R. says he made the most clever talk he has ever heard given on E.S.P., leaving the impression that all such work is rotten and worm-eaten. It was a Mark Anthony sort of speech and Durham papers headlined the effect that E.S.P. was now washed up. Feller is the first student of probability to criticize the statistical work of E.S.P. Greenwood was not given the opportunity to answer Feller at the time, but has a paper answering him in a forthcoming issue of the Journal of Parasychology.

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A brief tour of R.'s laboratories, during which JD and FBH try their luck with the E.S.P. cards. We both rate 4 hits out of the 25, where 5 would be the chance expectation!

FBH

Duke U., Durham, N.C.
- with JD

Thursday, January 9, 1941 (cont'd.)

DEAN CALVIN HOOVER (cont'd.)

FBH amplifies somewhat the statement in his letter to Rhine regarding the improbability that we could assist him financially through setting up a statistical service with Greenwood in charge unless and until the situation in the Mathematics Department, out of which his request came, should be radically altered and the University, on behalf not only of R.'s Department, but through a general demand throughout the University for a statistical service, decided to develop such a service, quite irrespective of either Greenwood or the Mathematics Department.

Luncheon with Dean Korstian(Forestry), Dean Hoover(Graduate School), Dean Wanamaker(College), and Dr. Gross(Chemistry).

FBH took the opportunity, after lunch, to discuss Auger with Dean Wanamaker, who said that so far as he knew, Duke was not interested in bringing Auger to the Physics Dept. and that he would so answer HMM in the near future.

After lunch we go to the School of Forestry with Dean Korstian. JD is writing the diary item on this visit. We then have a long conference with Assistant Dean Haynes and Dr. D. T. Smith of the Medical School regarding the various projects in nutrition, particularly the pellagra work of Smith. Attempts to see Dr. Pearce regarding the Duke Marine Laboratory at Beaufort were unavailing, and we return to Chapel Hill for dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Costello. The other guests are: Dr. Jas.C. Andrews, Head of Biochemistry in the Medical School, and Mrs. Andrews.

FORM 100 [illegible]

FEB - 3 1941

FBH	JAN 15 '41	FBH
FMc	[illegible]	FMc
WWB	JAN 21 '41	WWB
WNM	JAN 23 '41	WNM
ARM	JAN 23 '41	ARM

SNS

NC-162

INTERVIEWS: FBH JD

January 9, 1941
Durham, North Carolina

Duke University

First called on R. L. Flowers, Acting President. He put us in touch with Dean Hoover and Dr. J. B. Rhine. Flowers had just received a letter from a business man of Cleveland enclosing a check for $1,000 in support of Dr. Rhine's work. He indicated that he was also making some provision in his will for further support. Flowers left us to attend the inauguration of the Governor in Raleigh.

Dean Hoover said there were 265 in the graduate school. In economics he had 15, all good men. He said the studies of synthetic fibres were going forward. Clark Allen had done some good work in silk and glass and had interested the American Viscose Co. The tobacco studies under Paul Gross had indicated the possibility of success in growing Turkish tobacco. We later met Gross who said that the experiments this summer showed the Turkish tobacco well adapted to certain types of soil in North Carolina, and the aroma was of good quality, apparently not dependent upon soil conditions.

Then had a conference with J. B. Rhine. See FBH's notes. Had luncheon with Dean Hoover, Dean Wanamaker, Dr. Gross and Dean Korstian.

Had a talk with Dean Korstian. 27 in forestry, all with the prerequisite course at Duke or the B. S. in forestry in some other university. Durham County had just put on a forester, May 1, 1940. The person chosen will get his M. A. at Duke in 1941. He thinks that this is an important step and other counties or groups of counties will require foresters. There is also need of continued cooperation with the agricultural extension services. He said that furniture manufacturers are turning to them for solution of problems in the treating and drying of wood. Last year 17 persons received the master's degree. All of

them have been placed and he could have placed five more. Four are in government service, one is a county forester, one is in research work at Auburn, three are teaching, one is in private work in British Columbia and one is in Puerto Rico. The rest are in private industries, mostly in the South. The development of plastics and containers indicates new uses for forest products that are likely to be much more important. Korstian remarked that cotton, if not out, was on the way out, and wood cellulose on the way in. We explained that Dean Graves would make another visit in the near future and discuss certain proposals and studies which he had mentioned to ARM and JD.

Then called at the hospital and talked with Dr. Hanes and Dr. Smith, discussing in a general way the Duke studies in nutrition. The Duke laboratories had done the tests for Dr. Milam's studies at Bynum.

Then called on Pearse, Biology, and Branscomb, Director of the Library. We missed them both.

Returned to Chapel Hill.

JACKSON DAVIS

JD:EER

JD.

FORM 198

OCT 14 1941

INTERVIEWS: ARM

FBH JD		FBH SA
WWB	SEP 17 '41	WWB
WNM	SEP 19 '41	WM
FMc	SEP 22 '41	FMc

FBH SEP 16 '41

RC-162

Dr. Paul Gross
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

September 10, 1941
New York, New York

PG had just come from a meeting of the Division of Chemistry of the National Research Council. He said that the Council had become deeply concerned because of the Federal Government's setting up an independent agency under Dr. Vannever Bush for the advancement of research in fields related to national defense. Relatively vast funds are being poured into research under strong centralized government control, and many of the leading investigators are being drawn off from their fundamental studies. There is no criticism of the Government program but a deep concern as to the future of scientific research unless the fundamental phases can be continued and some of the ablest young men coming on drawn into these fields. The implication is that private gifts should go in greater amount to the university and other centers for the maintenance of basic work during this period.

The Committee feels also that it is needful to assay what is happening to the fundamental tools of natural sciences under present emergencies, as, for example, the maintenance of critical tables and other essentials. Many of these tools needed by all investigators are being curtailed or set aside.

PG expressed the off-hand judgment that approximately 25 per cent of the chemists of the country had been drawn into government service, and a higher percentage of the physicists. He used the figure that about 425 out of 1200 have been drawn from industry and institutions. The heaviest draft is on the younger men so essential to the future of the basic training centers. The selective service deferment of many of the young scientists is a considerable safeguard. So is the fact that the O.P.M. has given A-2 priority for equipment and instruments for scientific research.

NEURATH ARM asked who were the strongest figures in science at Duke. PG named ~~Nuereath~~ and Perlzweig in biochemistry, Hauser and Bigelow in organic chemistry, F. G. Hall in zoology (interests are in blood studies, fatigue and comparative studies in physiology) and Wolfe in Botany. Hall utilizes scientific assistance well; Wolfe makes few calls for personal help, but uses advantageously any supplied him.

HIGHLANDS LABORATORY

Referring to earlier questions raised by PG regarding this laboratory, it appears now that the University of North Carolina will continue to administer and control the institution so that the problem is more or less settling itself. Duke will cooperate as hitherto.

MARKETING STUDIES

PG states that there is no one on the staff at Duke who has any special interest or capacities in the field of marketing. Dean Hoover presumably has an indirect interest.

ARK.

FORM 198

JAN - 9 1942

nc-162

ARM		ARM
WNM	DEC 18 '41	
KEO	DEC 19 '41	
FMc		

INTERVIEWS: DHS JD

December 9, 1941
Durham, North Carolina

Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Conference with:

President Robert L. Flowers
Harvie W. Branscomb
Paul Gross
Jay B. Hubbell (English)
John T. Lanning (History and Latin American Relations)
Homer H. Dubs (Chinese)
Frederick M. Hanes (Medicine)
Henry R. Dwire, Vice-President and Director of Public Relations.

Enrollment of Duke shows no falling off. About 3,600 students; 296 graduate students last year; 1,300 in summer school. 23 Ph. D's, 111 M. A's, and 68 M. Ed's. Of the doctorates 5 were in chemistry, 5 in mathematics, 3 in zoology, 2 in botany, 1 in economics. The number in mathematics was higher than normal and the number in economics lower.

JACKSON DAVIS

JD:BRB

FORM 195

JAN 10 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

RC-162

INTERVIEWS: JD

November 13, 1942
New York, New York

Mr. Harvie Branscomb
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

HB discussed plans for his own department at Duke - The School of Religion. He thinks the School ought to be of broad character, in no sense sectarian. He has the hope that the School of Religion might become a nucleus for attracting to the neighborhood of Duke University the theological seminaries of other denominations. This would give the School a wider field and it would be an economical arrangement for the church groups, besides offering advantages of a broad educational program. He is trying to interest a person who has the money and, HB hopes, the interest to encourage a movement of this sort. He asked JD if he thought the Union Theological Seminary in Richmond might be moved. JD told him he thought it would be worth exploring if he could offer the Seminary more than it now had in Richmond.

HB wonders why the Richmond institutions, including Randolph-Macon, have not tried to get together. He thinks Moreland is a good man at Randolph-Macon but he sees little opportunity and a hard struggle for it to maintain its past relative standing as an isolated institution.

JACKSON DAVIS

JD:BRB

J.D.

FORM 199

NOV 13 1943

NC-162

FBH	OCT 1943	FBH
ARM	OCT 30 '43	ARM
WWB	OCT 23 '43 NOV 13 '43	WWB
FMc	NOV 18 '43	FMc
FMR	NOV 18 '43	FMR

INTERVIEWS: JD
FBH

October 12, 1943
Durham, North Carolina

Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

O

950.3
R2U.

W. J. Dann

We discussed the proposal for an Institute of Nutrition at LSU and asked WJD if he would be willing to go to New Orleans and Baton Rouge to look into the situation, get acquainted with the people who would be concerned with the Institute in the University and the Medical Schools of LSU and Tulane, and advise us about the proposal. WJD said he would be able to go and that he would be glad to do it. He could get away about November 12th and be away for possibly two weeks. We thought that amount of time would be sufficient.

We explained that the trip was somewhat tentative following the outcome of a conference with one of the officers of the University the latter part of this month. WJD said he would hold himself in readiness to go, and we are to let him know the definite date and send him travel allowance. He would like JD and FBH to help him get acquainted and then he would like to see the different people alone.

We then spent a little time in WJD's laboratory and talked with Dr. Perlsweig. We were joined at luncheon by Dean Davison and other members of the staff.

W. C. Davison

B-23
Duke Univ.

WCD said that 70 counties of N. C. were now paying one half the expenses of patients in the hospital. An announcement of the change in policy was made in the local newspapers of the state. There was a brief falling off in the hospital enrollment and then a steady increase. The hospital has been operating in a full capacity for some time. Under the old plan the hospital received an average of 92¢ per day per patient, whereas now it gets $3.50. The cost is $6.41. This plan enables the

431015

hospital to keep on a balanced budget. Davison was interested in the Meharry Conference. He has a high regard for Turner. He said one suggestion of meeting the Gaines decision was that the Legislature of Tennessee might declare the campus of Meharry to be a part of each of the Southern states. He referred to the action of Canada for Princess Juliana of Holland.

A. S. Pearse

950.2

Following luncheon we talked briefly with Dr. Pearse. The Beaufort Laboratory had a good summer session. He was not there regularly. He feels that some good young men are being developed in marine biology and is pleased at the growing interest in handling the fishery resources.

Paul W. Gross

950 Duke - Studies of Southern Industries

This summer the fourth crop of Turkish tobacco was raised. Most of the experiments are at Oxford, N. C., and Chatham, Va. It has been demonstrated that the tobacco grown on these soils runs true to type. Even in this short time some improvement has been made in yield and aromatic quality through seed selection. Twelve farms cultivated the tobacco this year. Ordinary type tobacco has 5,000 plants per acre. Turkish tobacco requires 55,000 plants per acre. The amount of hand labor is a serious item of cost. The price this year was from 85¢ to $1.30 per pound. The yield was from 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre. The average yield is about 950 pounds. The yield of ordinary tobacco has been increased from 1200 to 1600 pounds, and it is bringing this year 22¢ to 38¢ a pound.

Pearse says both Gross and Wolf feel much enthusiasm over the possibility of growing Turkish tobacco in this country.

President R. L. Flowers

RLF said the Army and Navy Units accounted for most of the men. There were a small number of freshmen under age and a few graduate and special students. The Navy Unit has 1,558 and the Army Finance School has 950. Two special units of the Army have 50 and 60. 319 women were accepted out of 700 applicants. Every available room for women is occupied. JD mentioned our desire to have Dann assist us in the trip to LSU and RLF said he was glad for him to help us. Any necessary adjustment in his program would be arranged by his associates. RLF also spoke of his warm appreciation of our interest in forestry.

Dean C. F. Korstian

CFK had only two graduate students. Four assistantships are vacant. JD mentioned his recent talk with Philip Weltner regarding the Berry forest and CFK said he would be glad to cooperate in any possible way and he would like to visit the forest.

950.1

W. J. Darby

WJD, who is assisting Dr. Milam, drove us over to Chapel Hill. WJD is a young man who makes an excellent impression. He is from Little Rock, Arkansas. For a time he was at Vanderbilt, and has recently come to North Carolina.

JACKSON DAVIS

JD:IS

RC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

January 10, 1944

pr- MPB - MPA 1/07xx
DHS - OHS

Dr. Waldo H. Stevens
Rockefeller Foundation
Division of Humanities
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Stevens:

I plan to be in New York between the twentieth and the twenty-fourth of this month, and hope that I may have an opportunity to talk with you about a project which Duke University has already undertaken to finance partly. I don't know as yet whether the Rockefeller Foundation is interested in this kind of project, or would be interested in this particular one, but I should like to give you a brief idea of it now in advance, and to talk with you about it while I am in New York. Perhaps even if the Rockefeller Foundation is unable to help, you might be willing to offer me some suggestions as to further procedure.

The plan is for the editing and publishing of Dr. Frank C. Brown's collection of American Folk-lore. You may be already aware that as secretary of the North Carolina Folk-Lore Society Dr. Brown devoted more than a quarter of a century to the collecting of one of the most significant folk-lore collections in America. He died last June just as he was beginning to put the collection in shape for publication. It was one of his last wishes that I take the responsibility for seeing his collection properly handled, and I am doing this to the extent of organizing it and arranging for editors for the different volumes. The collection is indeed a large and rich one and will require probably four volumes for publication. The expense involved will be of several kinds, principally some sort of honorarium for each of four or five editors chosen to edit various divisions, the expenses of copying and arranging some thousands of pages of manuscript, and the expenses of publication itself. We have an opportunity, provided the project can be properly financed, of obtaining the services of Clare Leighton as illustrator. Clare Leighton is now in residence at Duke University, and is, as you know, one of the most distinguished living illustrators, with a special flair for folk subjects.

After some preliminary study and reorganization of the Brown collection I recently addressed the North Carolina Folk-Lore Society on the subject, and offered a description, together with suggestions, which the Society approved. I am sending you a copy of this part of my address in order to give you a more detailed idea of the situation. It is proposed to consult a dozen or more of the folk-lore experts of the country in order to secure suggestions about the proper editing for each volume. I myself would act as general editor, either until the project is completed or, if it can be satisfactorily arranged, until another general editor can be found. I propose at least to see the project safely launched.

In my own opinion and in that of all other folk-lore scholars with whom I have talked, this is one of the most significant bodies of folk-lore in the country, and fully deserves to be adequately published. I should appreciate it very much if you would consider the matter, and appoint some time between January 20 and 24 in which I could talk with you about it.

14

Sincerely yours,

Newman I. White

Newman I. White

NIW/h
encl.

Excerpt from DR. FRANK C. BROWN AND HIS COLLECTION OF FOLK-LORE - Address before the North Carolina Folk-Lore Society Meeting, Raleigh, N. C., December 2, 1943 by Dr. Newman I. White

We come now to the folk-lore manuscripts themselves. These consisted in the first place of a number of different batches and packages, each containing various forms of folk-lore, and the body of recently typed materials on which Dr. Brown was working at the time of his death.

This last body of materials covered all sixteen of the classes into which Dr. Brown divided all folk-lore, and was sorted into groups which he intended first to edit and then to publish. According to a letter of Dr. Brown's written a few months before his death he calculated that publication of his collection would require four volumes, but according to his secretary, he intended this recently typed material to be published in two volumes. I do not as yet have an accurate account of either the number of pages or items in this body of typed materials, but I should estimate its bulk as that of about two printed volumes.

The other batches of material since coming into my custody have all been sorted into their proper groups under Dr. Brown's classifications. Most of the manuscripts are quite old, some of them more than a quarter of a century, and virtually all of them should be retyped. A rough count has been made of these and of the typed group, indicating that the whole collection contains between 6000 and 7000 items of all sorts. This does not allow for duplication, of which there is a considerable

amount. No really accurate count, eliminating duplications, can be made until the whole mass is edited.

The distribution according to type is roughly as follows:

	Type	Items
I.	Husbandry	400
II.	Omens, Tokens	600-900
III.	Cures	200
IV.	Charms	75
V.	Divination	50-75
VI.	Housewifery	100
VII.	Odd Interpretation of Scriptures	25
VIII.	Pseudo science	150
IX.	Unusual Word meanings	500
X.	Origins of Place Names	150
XI.	Riddles, Similes	500
XII.	Child Rhymes, etc.	300
XIII.	Games, etc.	200
XIV.	Customs	150
XV.	Legends	150
XVI.	Ballads	2600

The bulkiest and most important of these divisions are the traditional songs. For many of these the music has already been written out, and for a great many more the music has been recorded. During his early collecting Dr. Brown used wax cylinders, and later transcribed most of the tunes. During the last three or four years all recordings were made

on aluminum discs. How many of these have been transcribed will take some time yet to discover.

* * * * * * * * *

This will give you as good a picture of the collection as I can furnish within the present time limits and on my present information. You will now wish to know what is proposed to do with it.

It is Mrs. Brown's wish, in which I am sure this Society concurs, that the collection be published as fully and as quickly as possible. A few months before his death Dr. Brown asked me, if I survived him and if he died before publishing his collection, to see that it was published or put in proper train for others to edit and publish; and after Dr. Brown's death Mrs. Brown made the same request. Duke University has also asked me to be its representative in the matter. These facts explain my activities to date, and my willingness to be of whatever further service I can until the volumes are published.

The materials are all at present in my custody. It is proposed to keep them in the Duke University Library for the use of the editors of the collection and later for the use of all scholars.

The editorial and financial difficulties of publication are particularly great at the present time. No commercial publisher would undertake such a venture, and few if any university presses could afford to do so. Any press undertaking it would have to get a special appropriation in order to do so. In these circumstances Duke University, because of its belief in the worth of

the collection and because of Dr. Brown's long and honorable connection with the University, has authorized me to make the following offer: with such financial backing as may be obtained from the Society and from any foundations that can be persuaded to help, it offers to publish the collection through the Duke University Press and to offer it to members of the Society in good standing at a special discount. The volumes would have to appear separately, and no definite commitment can be made at this moment as to the number of volumes published or as to the time and rate of publication; but it is the desire of the University to publish as soon as practicable all that the editors think it desirable to publish. These limitations in the commitment are made necessary by the state of the times, involving restrictions on paper, fluctuating costs of printing, uncertainty as to when the volumes will be in publishable form, and the uncertainties of all university incomes and expenses.

In my opinion this generous offer solves a difficulty which, for some years at least, would otherwise probably have been insuperable.

****** ******* *******

We turn finally to the editing. I have proposed to Mrs. Brown and to Duke University that the separate volumes be edited by separate editors who are experts in the particular fields involved, and that these editors be secured after consultation with the leading folk-lore scholars in the country. A general editor would probably be needed to preserve a certain general consistency, but each editor should have complete editorial freedom within the

necessary general limits. A moderate honorarium would probably have to be offered to each editor.

Certain general principles and objectives would have to be determined in advance, by consultation with the editorial board and other expert advisers, one of whom should be the Secretary-Treasurer of this Society. For instance, there are three different ways in which the materials might be edited. They might be printed in a clear arrangement, with a general introduction and with only slight annotation, on the theory that many of the individual items have already been annotated in other books easily available. This method would be the quickest and lest expensive way of publishing the collection. Or they might be published with full editorial notes, citing parallels and comparisons from the whole body of similar materials already in print. This would take longer and cost more, but would be more conventionally correct. Finally, they might be edited as in my opinion folk-lore should be edited and never is. That is, according to the concept that folk-materials are not merely curious remnants, but are the scattered bones of a previously extant body of taste, belief, and social culture, and that a proper editing should reveal the original function of each remnant in its first and natural environment, together with its function in our present society and in the intervening periods. Such editing demands such a depth and range of curious knowledge that I seriously doubt the possibility of obtaining several editors capable of it. Nevertheless I should like to mention it as an ideal, and to have it considered as at least a bare possibility.

The general suggested procedure I have just described has been presented to Mrs. Brown and to Duke University and has met their approval. It now rests with the N. C. Folk-Lore Society to take what action it considers proper.

FORM 278

January 15, 1944

Dear Dr. White:

Mr. Stevens received your letter of January 10 shortly before leaving for a trip to the Middle West. He asked me to thank you for writing, and tell you that he expects to be back in New York on January 24 or 25. Mr. John Marshall, the Associate Director of this division, will be here, however, from the 20th to the 24th and would be glad to see you on one of those days. I suggest your telephoning when you get to town so that we may arrange a convenient time for you to come in.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Boothman
Secretary to Mr. Stevens

Dr. Newman I. White
Department of English
Duke University
Durham
North Carolina

MAY 25 1944

3C-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

January 10, 1944

24th prepared JD

Could you see him? It seems to fall in your division JD

DHS.

JD

DHS or JM Yes/Thanks

JD 1/17

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Davis:

I plan to be in New York between the twentieth and the twenty-fourth of this month, and hope that I may have an opportunity to talk with you about a project which Duke University has already undertaken to finance partly. I don't know as yet whether the General Education Board is interested in this kind of project, or would be interested in this particular one, but I should like to give you a brief idea of it now in advance, and to talk with you about it while I am in New York. Perhaps even if the General Education Board is unable to help, you might be willing to offer me some suggestions as to further procedure.

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NIW/h
encl.

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FORM 634

MPB	JAN 28 '44	MPA
SIR		SIR

MAY 25 1944

January 17, 1944

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your letter and memorandum about Dr. Frank C. Brown and his collection of North Carolina Folklore. I waited to reply until I could talk with Mr. Stevens of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Stevens' secretary has already written you concerning his plans and told you that if Mr. Stevens is not in the office, Mr. Marshall and I shall be glad to see you. The twenty-fourth is the most suitable day mentioned in your letter. I am suggesting ten o'clock as a tentative hour.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. Newman I. White
Department of English
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

JD:IS

FORM 198

MAY 25 1944

nc-162

JD		
DHS		

INTERVIEWS: JM

Newman I. White
Department of English
Duke University

On his way to New York White had got good advice from Donald Goodchild at the ACLS to the effect that the bulk of Brown's material might be left to microfilm copies, one to be held at Duke and others to be deposited in two or three leading libraries. This of course necessitates the typing of the material to put it in form suitable for copying.

JM doubted that under RF program in Humanities there would be much interest in the job except at the interpretative level. White, though himself something of a folk-lorist, agrees that work in this field has been far too much given over to the mere accumulation and publication of material. He would like to see the present job one which would set new standards. He has in mind getting experienced, qualified editors for the various types of material who perhaps, rather than merely editing it, would utilize it in an interpretation of its significance. He asked if this aspect of the job would make it of interest under RF program. JM replied that he thought present interests would be touched rather only if interpretation were carried a stage further; i.e., to use this material as an exemplification of the lives of the people in which this folk-lore figured. After all, folk-lore has a part in current life. It is in one sense almost an obstacle to progress in the sense that people are bound by folk knowledge and folk ways. Interesting as it might be to move the discipline of folk-lore - if there is one - on a step, JM was inclined to feel that interest for Humanities program would depend on this material's being used to contribute to a better understanding of the people of the region represented.

Good

White said that he had no expectation of any present assurance of support from the Foundation, but that he had merely wanted to talk the matter over in much these terms.

JM

JM:SIR

FORM 186

MAY 25 1944

INTERVIEWS: JD

JM JAN 25 '44
DHS JAN 27 '44
ARM
FEB-4 '44
FMc
FEB-5 '44
FMR
MAY 18 '44

NC-162

January 21, 1944
New York, New York

Newman I. White
Department of English
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

O NIW had already talked with JM and with Donald Goodchild and others of the ACLS and got valuable suggestions regarding the handling of Dr. Frank C. Brown's collection of American folklore. Dr. Brown, as secretary of the North Carolina Folklore Society, collected material for 25 years. NIW says the principal job is to type all of this material and microfilm it. Then there will remain the task of editing it and interpreting it for its significance in revealing the social history of the people. Duke University is interested and would approve his devoting time to it and spending money on it, but he feels the press and the University would require some three or four thousand dollars more than would be available locally.

X

NIW had said he would not present a definite request. He said he would like to study the situation in the light of these discussions. He wishes particularly to see what can be done through the cooperation of the Library of Congress to make permanent records of some of Brown's folk songs and ballads. Brown's earlier recordings were on wax discs. Then the music was put on paper and the wax discs shaved and used again.

NIW said his graduate classes were now mainly women, but he had two good men as graduate students this year.

JACKSON DAVIS

J.D.

O

JD:IS

This seems to me to fall in Humanities
J.D.

X - We should avoid a job of organizing collected data. Training of personnel for interpretation or actual interpretation by specialists are the points where we desire to begin
Shall I write NIW so?
AHS
1-27-44

Given by Mr. who knows
Yes: he would appreciate your suggestions.
Jan 27/44 J.D.
Write
J.H.S.
2-2-44

MAR 13 1944

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Geology

March 1, 1944

6

NST	MAR-3 '44	NST	
ARM	MAR-7 '44	ARM 3/10	
AMT	MAR 13 '44	✓	

General Secretary
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th. St.
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I would like to have the support financial and moral of the Rockefeller Foundation in a program to study and improve the situation for the teaching of Geology in the Southeast. I have made a start along with Profs. L. L. Smith of University of South Carolina, and Prof. Russel Poor of Birmingham-Southern, and we feel that funds and advice of a National Foundation would enable us to do a much better study.

Who would be the proper person to consult in the Rockefeller Foundation looking to the securing such assistance?

Cordially yours,

Willard Berry

Willard Berry
Chairman

FORM 624

MAR 13 1944

March 10, 1944

Dear Mr. Berry:

Your letter of March 1st inquiring concerning possible aid in a study to improve the situation for the teaching in geology in the Southeast has found its way to me. I am not sure whether the Board would find it possible to provide the help you want but if you care to dictate an outline of the plans for the study, including its scope, the participation of others and the probable costs, we can give the matter consideration.

At the same time I am wondering whether what you contemplate may not be included within the broad plans developed at the Work Conference on Higher Education held at the University of the South last year when that group meeting under the Commission of Curricular Problems and Research of the Southern Association projected critical studies of the methods of teaching the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences. Arrangements were subsequently made for the study of the humanities under the sponsorship of Vanderbilt University and of the social sciences under the University of North Carolina. In both these cases persons in the appropriate fields in a number of southern institutions are participating also in the planning and in the conduct of the studies.

It is my understanding that arrangements have not yet been made for a comparable approach to instruction in the natural sciences. I was told that the responsible committee, under the chairmanship of Chancellor Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, had conferred with representatives of Duke University as to the possibility of the study of the natural sciences being made under the auspices of Duke, but the latter institution found it impracticable at this time owing to the absorption of many of its scientists in war work. I would suppose that the field of geology would be included in such a study if the larger one were to be undertaken.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. MANN

Mr. Willard Berry
Department of Geology
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

MAR 14 1944

NC-162

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH

March 6, 1944

	JD	MAR 10 '44		3/10

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

My dear Davis:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have dictated to Dr. R. H. Woody who is particularly interested in building up at Duke University a large body of material on history, literature, and kindred subjects in the South.

There is a special fund known as the Flowers Fund, of about $200,000 or $300,000, I think, the income from which is used annually in the purchase of this kind of material.

I do not know that you or any members of the General Education Board staff could or would feel justified in expressing any interest, one way or the other, in this matter. However, I am bringing it to your attention because I know that you and your associates do have perhaps a wider grasp upon the significance of what I am bringing to your attention and Dr. Woody's than any other persons or organizations in the country.

We had a most pleasant visit Friday from Dr. Willets.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

Enc.
NCN/m

MAR 14 1944

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 6, 1944

COPY

Dr. R. H. Woody
History Department
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Woody:

A few days ago I had a long two-hour conference with Mr. Fred L. Brownlee of the Congregational Church and the American Missionary Association of New York. He gave me a very interesting description of some old material of high historical value about which he knew and said he had talked with you about it and that you expressed keen interest in securing that collection of material for the Duke University Library.

As you know, Mr. Brownlee is affiliated with Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, as well as some other institutions which have been supported by his organization for many years. This connection, I think, makes him feel that since Fisk is building up in its Library a unit of this kind of material, perhaps he should give Fisk the first choice. I expleaned to him, however, as you no doubt did also, that the material might have much wider use by students, scholars, and investigators at Duke than would be possible at Fisk, and at the same time Negro scholars and investigators could have free use of it at Duke if and when they desired it. He promised that he would give the matter further and fuller consideration, but of course did not offer any particular encouragement so far as Duke is concerned.

I do not know that Duke could do anything else about it other than the statement which you made. Would it help if your entire History Department - I mean the faculty personnel - and any others interested would prepare a brief statement indicating what Duke thinks would be the possibilities for service if this material is placed there? I do not think it would be very appropriate to undertake anything like what might be construed as a campaign for Duke and against Fisk and I am sure you agree with that view, but, as you know, Dr. Boyd and Dr. LaPrade and others, for a long period of time, have devoted much attention to building up a unit in the Library on Southern History, Literature, and kindred subjects. It might be possible to prepare a statement on the subject that would be fully dignified and appropriate.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

FORM 324

MAR 14 1944

March 10, 1944

Dear Newbold:

Many thanks for your letter of the sixth with a copy of your letter to Dr. Woody. There is a great deal of competition in such matters these days. In Nashville they have a union catalog and the collections are available to all of the institutions. However, I shall be glad to talk with Mr. Brownlee if the occasion occurs.

I am glad you had a chance to talk with Mr. Willits.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

JACKSON D...

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:IS

APR 11 1944

NC162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Geology

March 14, 1944

6

GRM	MAR 16 '44	GRM	3/20
JD	MAR 21 '44	SA	
JWC		JWC	
WWB		WWB	
Card. KRO		KRO	
amJ			

Mr. A. R. Mann
General Education Board
49 West 49 St.
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mann:

In answer to your letter of March 10, I am enclosing an outline, with details of study of geological teaching that we have in mind.

The study would undoubtly be included in the broad plan developted last year but nothing is being done on the Natural Sciences for the time being. I was among the representatives of Duke University when the matter was discusses and much regretted that the majority felt we were too busy to undertake it just now. I feel such a survey is most important and will have great post war value. If and when such a study is made our smaller project could be added to it as we are already started.

Our feeling is that there is a need for trained geologists now and following the war and that this critical study will aid in post war training and employment. Of the approximately 110 colleges of all types in the Southeast only about 15 normally offer Geology. Yet for deferment purposes the W M C reports less than 125 civilians other than women and 4 F's are available in the entire U. S. for such deferment. Now they can be deferred for training but this is so recent that none are left to train.

We would like to be in the position to do the best teaching of Geology possible after the war.

We hope after consideration of the outline for this critical study you will find it possible to provide the help we want.

Cordially yours,

Willard Berry

Willard Berry
Chairman of Committee

Plan of Critical Study the teaching of Geology in the South-Eastern States.

I. Area to be studied- all Colleges, and Junior Colleges, for men, women and co-educational, white and negro offering geology in the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia.

II. Others Participating. "The Committee".

Prof. L. L. Smith
Dept. Geology
Univ. of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

Prof. Russel S. Poor
Until June 1.
Dept. Geology
Birmingham-Southern College
Birmingham, Ala.
After June 1, Dean of Graduate School & Director of Research
Alabama Polytechnic Institution
Auburn, Ala.

III. Way of Proceeding.

1. Secure catalogs from all the schools in the states listed.

2. Endeavor to find out salaries as regards rank probably from Am. Ass. Unv. Prof. Bulletin.

3. Select those offering Geology in any form and send preliminary Questionnaires to staff members seeking information as to

a. General content of course or courses.

b. Points of emphasis in the course or courses.

c. General objectives of the course or courses.

d. Type and place of laboratory work.

e. Teachers opinion of the course or courses offered.

f. Expression of willingness of staff to answer additional questionnaires, attitude of administration toward Geology.

g. Position of Geology courses in the general schedule as compared to other sciences in respect to popular hours and the like.

h. Credit offer in Geology as compared with other sciences.

i. Available space, equipment and staff.

j. Student-teacher-hour load.

k. How requirements for Geology majors compare with other science offering in same institution.

l. What library facilities are available.

4. Critical Analysis of this preliminary questionnaire and results summarized.

5. Secondary questionnaire to get feeling of those teaching as to

a. What courses should be offered to do the best teaching possible with outline if possible and load hours.

b. What courses should count for a major.

c. What courses from other departments (1) should be required; (2) are advisible.

d. What credits should be offered in Geology (1) semester courses; (2) quarter courses.

e. How the laboratory should be intergrated with the lecture-recitation.

f. Desirability of an elastic syllabus being developted to aid in proper content of course or courses for both class and laboratory.

g. Desirability of informing the administrations of the colleges of our findings.

6. Critical evaluation and study of all information.

7. Personal visit for (1) private consultation with the individual members of the teachers for any details they might hesitate to write (2) for inspection of space equiptment and like available for Geological teaching.

8. Compulation and study of all available information.

9. A report either printed or mimeographed to be distributed to the colleges and staffs studied and for such other purposes as seemed desirable.

IV. Probable cost

Postage $200.00
Stationary, Mimeographing and stenographic help $400.00.
Traveling expenses $600.00.
A total of $1200.00.

Willard Berry, Chairman
L. L. Smith
R. S. Poor

WBerry

FORM 624

APR 11 1944

NC 162

March 20, 1944

Dear Professor Berry:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 14th in which you outline somewhat specifically your plans and financial needs for a critical study of the teaching of geology in the southeastern states. While I cannot be very encouraging, I may say that the matter will be carefully considered by the officers at the earliest opportunity, after which you will be further advised.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. MANN

Professor Willard Berry
Department of Geology
Duke University
Durham, N.C.

FORM 634

APR 11 1944

D KEO

NC-162

April 6, 1944

My dear Professor Berry:

Your request to the General Education Board for a grant of ($2,400) 1200 for a critical study of the teaching of geology in the Southeastern States has had the consideration of the officers. I have been instructed to inform you that it has not been found practicable to act favorably on your request.

I regret the disappointment this decision may cause you, but hope that you may be able to obtain the necessary funds from some other source to carry out your plans.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Professor Willard Berry
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

KEO

SEP -6 1944

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

August 7, 1944

ack'd 8/11

	JD	AUG -8 '44	JD	
	AHS	AUG 31 '44	AHS	
	JD	AUG 31 '44	JD	9/1

Dr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 W. 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Davis:

You may remember that I was in New York last January talking with you about our plans for publishing the great folk-lore collection assembled by Dr. Frank C. Brown during ~~the~~ period of twenty years. I said that I expected to bring up the matter again later on after I had made some progress. I have now reached that point and hope to be in New York for two or three days sometime between August 13 and 31. If you are to be there during that time I should like to talk with you further. As soon as I can I will let you know more definitely when I plan to be there. If, of course, your commitments or interests are such as to make the interview unnecessary, please do not hesitate to say so, as I should not wish to waste your time.

now Sept. 5-8 OK except pm. on any of these days

Since my talk with you I have made a good deal of progress with the project. I have received a grant ~~for~~ of $300 from the American Council of Learned Societies and another grant of $300 from the American Philosophical Society toward the expenses of organizing the collection. Duke University has placed about a thousand dollars at my disposal for this same work.

I have made considerable progress in the organizing and hope to have most of it finished this fall. It has been a more expensive, lengthy, and difficult operation than I anticipated, but everything is going well and I feel very optimistic about the chances of bringing out perhaps the best collection of folk-lore in this country since that of Child.

After a considerable exchange of letters seeking advice from the leading folk-lore experts in the country, I have planned the material according to volumes and have secured a really distinguished board of editors. The enclosed sheet gives further details of the plan.

The present financial backing for the undertaking is not yet as complete and secure as it should be. As the matter stands now I feel sure of eventual publication. But the publication might be stretched over a considerable period of years,

during which some of the editors might become tired or discouraged. The remuneration provided for the editors ($500 a volume to be distributed proportionately) is insufficient and might cause trouble later. Likewise, the sum of money provided for preliminary organization is very likely to prove insufficient since there is a great deal of music to be copied, and one or two editorial board meetings may become necessary in the future. There is no financial provision for a social and ethnographical sketch of the region, nor for maps or illustrations, all of which would greatly enhance the value of the work. With such a fair start I feel that I should make an effort to secure enough money from the foundations to make successful completion of the project certain, and to make sure that it is really the distinguished production that it actually could be.

I am writing at the same time to Dr. David Stevens of the Division of Humanities, Rokkefeller Foundation, with whom I also talked last January, and am sending him the same account of the project. Perhaps we could talk the matter over together with him when I reach New York.

Sincerely yours,

Newman I. White

NIW/h
enc.

Newman I. White

TENTATIVE REARRANGEMENT OF BROWN FOLK-LORE COLLECTIONS

ACCORDING TO VOLUMES AND EDITORS

August 5, 1944

(The numbers in parentheses indicate the estimated number of items in each group.)

I, II Carolina Ballads and Traditional Songs

To be edited by A. M. Belden as to text, and George Herzog * as to music. (Brown's Group 16)
Total, 2600 items, 800-1000 tunes

III Carolina Folk Tales and Games and Sayings

To be edited by Archer Taylor, George P. Wilson, Stith Thompson, B. J. Whiting * and Paul Brewster. [Odd Interpretations of Scripture (25) (Wilson), Unusual Word Meanings (500) (Wilson), Origins of Place Names (150) (Wilson), Riddles, Similes, Proverbs (500) (Taylor and Whiting), Child Rhymes (300) (Brewster), Games (200) (Brewster), Legends (150) (Thompson)] Total, 1975 items.

IV Carolina Folk Customs and Beliefs

To be edited by Wayland D. Hand and Paul Brewster. [Husbandry (400) (Hand), Housewifery (100)(Brewster), Omens, Tokens (800) (Hand), Cures (200) (Hand), Charms (75) (Hand), Divination (75) (Hand), Pseudo-Science (150) (Hand), Customs (150) (Brewster)]
Total, 1950 items.

Note: Child Rhymes and Games would seem to be interlocked sufficiently to go together, yet the rhymes alone would seem to go in Vol. III and the Games in Vol. IV. For purposes of equalizing I have placed both in Vol. III. But they could be transferred at any time to Vol. IV.

* Final acceptance probable but not yet received.

SEP -6 1944

~~MIS~~
~~JS~~
NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

August 18, 1944

Miss Mildred E. Lawrence
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Miss Lawrence:

Thank you for your note of August 11 acknowledging my letter of August 7 to Mr. Davis and stating that he will be back in his office on August 28. I have had to revise my own plans somewhat, and now expect to be in New York between September 5 and 8.

IS

I should hope to make an appointment with him by telephone during that time. In case he plans to be out of town during that period, I should appreciate your letting me know.

Sincerely yours,

Newman I. White

NIW/h

Newman I. White

FORM 624

DEC 13 1945

MC-162

December 12, 1945

Dear Mr. Sands:

It was a pleasure to see you at Duke University. I was very glad for you to meet Mr. Josephs, President of the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. Walter Stewart, Chairman of our Board, and Dr. J. R. McCain, President of Agnes Scott College and also one of our trustees.

I just wanted to say to you that I hope you will keep Mr. Ogden Purves in mind. I don't believe he wishes to remain permanently with the Red Cross now that the war is over. As you know, he was treasurer and vice president of Hampton Institute. I think it was to his credit that he resigned when he could not work with Dr. McLean, who was then president. Purves took the only possible course in my judgment. At Hampton he played not only an important part in the business management, but he has also been valuable in public relations. He has wide contacts through his family and through important friends of Hampton Institute. He has also had valuable experience in handling of endowment investments. He is in his prime, and he is a man whom I would certainly think of in connection with the business management of an important college or university. He has many warm friends among both races in Virginia.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alexander Sands
Duke Endowment Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

JACKSON DAVIS

is

RC-162

REPORT ON A VISIT TO SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS

February-March, 1946

by Robert D. Calkins

6. Duke University

Duke University is more like a Northern University than any other visited. The interest in scholarly work and research is conspicuous. The faculty that I saw seemed to be primarily interested in fundamental questions and in broad national or international as opposed to regional or local problems. This is, I believe, a natural state of affairs among men of high standing in their fields. It is a state of affairs not to be overlooked in efforts to build up Southern Universities to positions of leadership. The more outstanding they and their faculties become the less likely it is that they will preoccupy themselves with purely regional and local problems unless work on these problems is the means to national reputations.

The impression that Duke is one of the few outstanding universities in the South is confirmed upon visiting it. The respect for high standards is notable. The concern for research is apparent. The interest in building a great graduate school is evident, and one is forced to conclude that Duke has a better foundation to build upon than most other universities of the South.

The institution appears to have entirely too meager resources for research. Small grants predominate and no large projects came to my attention. It seemed to me that to organize research here in an institute to deal with Southern problems, as one might well do at the University of North Carolina, would be a mistake. A more fruitful method at Duke would be to underwrite specific projects for designated men or groups of men. Such arrangements would be less likely to divert the school from its chosen course and would be more compatable with its own conception of a university as an aggregation of great scholars pursuing fundamental research and teaching.

Professor Spengler described the proposed study of industrial trends which was to have been undertaken jointly by Duke, Vanderbilt, and North Carolina. The project has not received financial support and consequently has not been pushed. His emphasis on the need for investigating how the South came to be in its present position made me wonder whether it was not likely to become primarily a study of economic history. Valuable as that may be, it would do little to reveal economic opportunities and ways of exploiting them.

An already high opinion of Dean Hoover and Professor Spengler was buttressed by my conversations with them. Both are able and may be expected to do work of high quality. Professor von Beckerath, while well qualified, has not been particularly productive. I failed to learn why.

Professor Cole spoke of the precarious existence of the Journal of Government, and entered a plea for a moderate grant with which to build it into a journal of better quality and greater influence.

Professor Allen in economics was commended as an able young man. I had no opportunity to explore his research interests.

Professor Perlzweig reviewed the research and clinical work of the Medical School, which I felt ill qualified to judge.

Suggestions and recommendations

(j) Without passing judgment on the Journal of Government at Duke University the G.E.B. might explore the wisdom of giving it a small grant to permit improvements which Professor Cole urgently desires to make.

NC-162

Preliminary Report by Robert D. Calkins

Feb. - March, 1946

Duke University

At Duke University on Friday (Feb.22), I discussed research activities at length with Dean Calvin Hoover. Their Council on Research under the able chairmanship of Dr. Gross, Professor of Chemistry, seems to be doing well in extending a limited research budget to many applicants. A list of the grants, which I saw, testified to the possibilities of division. No grants ran beyond a few hundred dollars. The consequence to significant research deserves consideration.

There are able people at Duke. I sensed among them a bit of the academic smugness that prevails in northern institutions that rank among the best. Local and regional problems, for example, are recognized as deserving attention, but they fail to command it effectively in a world of larger problems.

Professor Spengler outlined briefly a project to study industrial trends and development of the South, a project in which the faculties

of Duke, Vanderbilt, and North Carolina had been interested. Without the necessary funds, it had been necessary to table the project, at least for the time being. Dr. Spengler spoke somewhat caustically of the need for more "hard-headed economics" in regional studies now too largely in the hands of sociologists. If I understood his project correctly, it was to study the condition of the South, historically, to determine how it came to its present status. It was thought that by studying industrial trends light might be thrown on its industrial potentialities. He seemed more confident of the fruitfulness of this approach than I could persuade myself to be.

This relates to the J. Van Sickle proposal but this is very inadequate.

Mr. Clark L. Allen, a young instructor in economics, and Dr. von Bedhereth had little to suggest.

Professor R. Taylor Cole spoke of the need for additional funds with which to build up the subscription list and the quality of the Journal of Government. He had high hopes respecting all but the financial prospects.

Professor William A. Perlzwieta reviewed briefly the clinical research in the Medical School.

FORM 198

APR - 3 1946

NC-162

ARM	APR - 1 '46	ARM
WWB		WWB
FMc	APR - 1 '46 APR - 2 '46	FMc
FMR		FMR

NEW

INTERVIEWS: JD

March 28, 1946
Political Science Association Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. Robert S. Rankin
Duke University

RSR said the North Carolina Press a few days ago carried an announcement of a gift of $18,000,000 - $9,000,000 for plant and $9,000,000 for endowment - to Wake Forest College on condition that the College move to Winston Salem. The offer comes from the Reynolds Foundation and perhaps some members of the family. The College would then be either merged or associated with the Bowman Gray Medical School.

RSR had recently been offered the presidency of Tusculum College, Tennessee, an old Presbyterian institution. His father had been president and RSR is a graduate. He wasn't impressed with the way the offer was made to him, and he declined it.

RSR was very much concerned with the strained relations between Mr. Mahaffy, city manager of Durham and the City Council. The Council had let Mr. Mahaffy know that they would appreciate his resignation, but he declined to give it. Most of the people of Durham were indignant when they learned it. As RSR said, the city would like to have the Council resign. He regards Mahaffy as an able, unselfish civil servant. He said this was the type of opposition which trained city and county managers had to face.

RSR makes a fine impression.

JACKSON DAVIS

J.D.

FORM 198

JAN 1 0 1952

INTERVIEWS: JD

RBF.	JUL 10	RWF
JD	JUL 22	

July 8, 1946
New York

Harvie Branscomb
Duke University

HB spoke of the inept way in which the Vanderbilt trustees had acted. They had approached him. At the same time D.U. had become uneasy and had made him very tempting proposals to remain. At the request of the Vanderbilt Committee, he made no decision until the date mentioned. Nothing further was said to him and at the expiration of the time allowed, he assumed that they did not want him at Vanderbilt and accepted the arrangements Duke proposed. The Vanderbilt Committee subsequently approached him and was disappointed to get his answer that he wasn't available.

I think HB would have gone to Vanderbilt and that he would have had a fight but I believe he would have won it because he is so completely identified with the South and has the confidence of the southern people to such an extent that he would have been very much in the position that Frank Graham is at the U. of N. C.

HB said that Hutchins had approached him and told him to write his ticket for the U. of Chicago, but he felt his work was in the South, and he looks forward to his future work as head of the Duke School of Religion. He says the man who controls the D.U. Board of Trustees is Mr. George Allen, head of the Duke Power Company and of the Duke Endowment.

JACKSON DAVIS

J.D.

FORM 198

JAN 10 1952

JC-162

INTERVIEWS: JD

October 23, 1946

New York, New York

Alexander Sands
Duke Endowment Fund

Duke U. is quietly looking for a president. AS is thinking of Julian Boyd, librarian at Princeton, who is a graduate of Duke. I told him I thought Boyd would be an excellent person. He said that the Executive Committee of the Board consists of 7 persons and a small group of these 7 really is in control. He thinks it advisable for them to agree on someone and clear matters with President Flowers in order to prevent any division or rival efforts for favorite candidates. I told him the usual practice was to appoint a committee.

JACKSON DAVIS

JD.

DEC 16 1946

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

December 2, 1946

ack'd 12/5

RBF	DEC 16 46	RBF	
JD	for	JD answer	12/12
WEB	DEC 16 46 DEC 13 46	MD	

Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, President
The General Education Board
49 West 49 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Fosdick:

I write you this letter in the hope that you can advise us on the proper way of getting out of an impasse we have reached in our efforts to establish traveling fellowships in Duke University. In 1944 some members of the faculty of the Graduate School here undertook to interest the administration of the University in setting up two traveling fellowships with the idea of adding more as soon as possible. These men felt that there was a danger that some of our departments would run more and more into local studies without developing counterbalancing studies of broader scope. After a limited canvas of the graduate faculty, Dean Hoover appointed a committee on traveling fellowships. This committee drew up and circulated a memorandum which set forth some arguments for traveling fellowships in Duke University and the Southern area. The Graduate Council, on the motion of the committee Dean Hoover had appointed, voted unanimously in May, 1946, to ask the University to appropriate $4000.00 for the immediate establishment of two fellowships. This overture was not successful because of other pressures for money.

It is the conviction of all the members of the Graduate Council here that traveling fellowships would give us a lot to aim at. After all, of the more than a hundred traveling fellowships offered to graduate students by American universities, not one is offered by a Southern university. We had hoped here at Duke that we could get this practice started even if it were necessary to do it on a very modest basis. We expected that after the first few appointments had been made the clamor of the graduate teachers would be sufficient to convince the administration of the wisdom of investing in the innovation.

I am enclosing the memorandum which was circulated in the Graduate Council and hope that you can find time to read it and advise with us on the proper course to take. This is not a request for money, although we frankly feel that we shall need a small sum from the outside to help us persuade the administration-- which has to make many choices between requests for funds-- to make an appropriation. The big problem is how to get started. I would be happy to come to New York to talk with you about this matter and, if you thought it worth while, to bring another member of the Graduate Council working on it.

Yours sincerely,

John Tate Lanning

John Tate Lanning

DEC 16 1946

Dear Professor :

The Committee on Traveling Fellowships of the Graduate School has undertaken a limited canvas of the Graduate Council to find what the attitude of the members is towards traveling fellowships in Duke University. There was no objection from any quarter and most members of the Council were enthusiastic for the idea. Since it is possible that in the informal survey not all members have been asked for their views, the Committee decided to circulate a brief of the case for traveling fellowships which is no more than a composite of the ideas of the men who have already been consulted. We hope that you will support the movement to institute traveling fellowships in the Council meeting which we are asking Dean Hoover to call.

If the plan is approved in principle, the Committee will ask the Council to vote for asking the University administration to appropriate $4,000.00 for the immediate establishment of two fellowships. If successful in this, the Committee might then proceed on the basis of this proof of our faith in the idea to seek support for two more from other sources.

It seems inopportune at this time to trouble the Council with a discussion of the Committee's views on the handling of such fellowships. However, the problem will certainly arise in the event our efforts are successful and will need to be taken up in the Council.

Respectfully yours,

John Tate Lanning, Chairman
E. M. Carroll
Paul Gross
William A. Perlzweig
Newman I. White

TRAVELING FELLOWSHIPS IN DUKE UNIVERSITY

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It will probably be granted by everyone that the regions and academic departments enjoying the least travel have the most need for it. Obviously one of the chief recommendations of traveling fellowships is the broadening influence of work in foreign libraries and archives and among foreign scholars whether the materials of these places are required for research or not. Some heads of departments in the humanities and social sciences go so far as to say that they would not hire an instructor who had been carried straight through to the Ph.D. without moving out of his own environment. Not only research but teaching in this region would be improved and galvanized by an adequate program of traveling fellowships. This is certainly no less true of languages than of the social sciences. Travel is an absolute requisite for all candidates who propose to teach French, German, Spanish, or any other modern language. It is perhaps equally desirable for the physical and geographical background of classical studies--a need recognized by fellowships of the American Academy in Rome.

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Photographic methods cannot be considered a substitute for first-hand use of materials. Only people with little experience in documentary reproduction would dream of undertaking to accumulate all essential documents in this country. This is the kind of thing which appeals to administrative officers of libraries and learned societies like the American Historical Association who have never observed a reading machine except on a conducted tour. Actually, to illustrate one of the many shortcomings of the panacea of microphotography, a member of this council finds that the early editions of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso are so tightly bound that they cannot be photographed. All the papers in the National Archives of Colombia were bound by contract some thirty years ago. The contractor lumped the documents together in volumes of thousands of pages, sewed them together without any regard for the point where the text begins, so that it takes an observer with the strength of Hercules and the patience of Job to use them. The camera can see only parts of these pages. Besides, all the arguments advanced on behalf of travel would operate against the exclusive use of microphotography.

VII. Traveling Fellowships will Increase the Appeal of Duke University to High-Grade Graduate Students.

The possibility of going abroad for a year or six months would undoubtedly prove a considerable inducement to superior graduate students to apply here. There is no use to blink the fact that the war and consequent educational aid to veterans has cut down the dependence of the best students upon such financial aid as we have offered. With financial independence the best students will now select their institution. Evidence already in hand begins

to show that, since they have records which will admit them to any graduate school and the means to go there, they will select places like Harvard, Columbia, California, Yale, and Chicago. We shall therefore need to exercise care to avoid becoming a school catering perforce to women and run-of-the-mill men.

FORM 234

DEC 16 1946

December 5, 1946

Dear Mr. Lanning:

Your letter of December 2 with its enclosure has been received in the absence of Mr. Fosdick from the city.

It will be brought to his attention as soon as possible after his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Secretary
to Mr. Fosdick

Mr. John Tate Lanning
Department of History
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

FORM 624

DEC 16 1946

December 12, 1946

Dear Dr. Lanning:

Mr. Fosdick has requested me to reply to your letter of December 2nd. I have discussed your proposal with my associates, and we are in full sympathy with the Graduate Council in their efforts to obtain funds for the establishment of travelling fellowships. The Board has for some years set aside a substantial fund for a fellowship program, but our funds are now so modest that it seems best for us to deal with individual candidates rather than to make grants to the universities. If anything brings you to New York, I shall be glad to talk with you about your situation. Also, I shall hope to be at Duke University later during the year and shall make plans to look you up.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Dr. John Tate Lanning
Department of History
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

JD:CM

JAN 28 1947

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA
DEC 19 '46
JD
12/20
FMR
DEC 20 '46
DEC 26 '46

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

~~December 10, 1946~~

Dear Mr. Davis:

I thank you very much for your letter of December 12, 1946. The Board is certainly right in dealing with individual applicants for traveling fellowships instead of parceling out all the money allotted for that purpose to universities. There are some factors in our situation here which give the matter a somewhat different complexion. We are frankly trying to make traveling fellowships an institution here and need a little education on their value and experience with them in order to get them launched on a permanent basis. The informal committee here, composed of Paul Gross, Alan H. Gilbert, William A. Perlzweig, Newman I. White, and myself, would like to have a chance to talk informally with you when you come down. It would be much better if we could arrange a luncheon. I hope that you are going to have time while here to make this possible. However, if you are in a hurry and need to talk with any other professors during the luncheon, we could invite them. Most of us think alike on traveling fellowships and additional people would not cause us embarrassment.

I would appreciate it if you would let me know as soon as convenient when you plan to be here and whether you can have lunch with us.

Yours sincerely,

John Tate Lanning

John Tate Lanning

Mr. Jackson Davis, Vice President and Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City 20

FORM 634

JAN 28 1947

December 20, 1946

Dear Mr. Lanning:

Thank you for your letter of the sixteenth. I shall be very glad to talk with you and to meet with your committee, perhaps at a luncheon, the next time I am at Duke University. I shall let you know in advance the time of my visit, and I shall look forward with pleasure to seeing you. I fully appreciate the value of traveling fellowships, and I wish you success in your efforts to secure support for them.

With best wishes of the season,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. John Tate Lanning
Department of History
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

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FORM 198

APR 24 1947

INTERVIEWS: JD

WWB	APR 10 47	
JUM FMR	APR 11 47	
RDC		
FMc	APR 14 47	
KEO		

April 9, 1947
New York

Alexander Sands

Duke University

A gift has recently been received of $1,500,000 for an addition to the library. At least $300,000 of this will be reserved as special endowment for the upkeep of the library. Funds are also in hand for a nurses' home which will cost perhaps $600,000 or $700,000. They need a new physics building.

Sands inquired whether the GEB could help, but I said we could no longer give capital sums for such purposes. He also spoke of the prospect of a business school. He is in sympathy with Dean Hoover's plan and thinks there is a likelihood of funds, but he was not quite as sure or as optimistic as Hoover about the amount. He thought they might get this if the GEB could give a substantial sum as a lever.

Southern Education Foundation

The meeting called for April will be adjourned to perhaps the 15th of May when a quorum can be had. Sands and the other trustees are delighted with Dixon and are eager to have a number of administrative matters settled so that Dixon will have a full opportunity. Sands thought Dixon would come to New York about the last of April.

JACKSON DAVIS

YC 162

MAY 23 1947

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

May 13, 1947

RDC MAY 16 47 vdc 5/19

is

Dr. Robert D. Calkins, Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

12/2/46
12/16/46

Dear Dr. Calkins:

Last winter I had an exchange of letters with Mr. Fosdick and Mr. Davis on the subject of traveling fellowships in Duke University. Mr. Davis wrote me on December 12 and December 20, 1946, that he was coming through here this spring and that on that occasion he would talk to our Committee on Traveling Fellowships. We had looked forward very eagerly to the chance to discuss our problem with some spokesman for the Board. It is now getting so late in the semester that I suppose some adjustments have been made in Mr. Davis' original plans.

I learned from Professor Spengler last week that you had become Director of the General Education Board. I would appreciate it immensely if you would consult the correspondence I had last December with Mr. Fosdick and Mr. Davis. I also submitted a memorandum on traveling fellowships in Duke University. For your convenience I am sending another copy.

If you plan to come South in the near future, I hope you will find it convenient to talk with us. If you do not plan to come, it is quite possible that some member of the Graduate Council familiar with this problem will be in New York this spring or summer and could advise with you on the matter.

With every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

John Tate Lanning

John Tate Lanning
For the Committee on Traveling Fellowships

FORM 624

MAY 23 1947

May 19, 1947

Dear Mr. Lanning:

This is to acknowledge your letter of May 13th. I shall be glad to discuss the fellowship program with you whenever it is possible for us to confer.

There is a possibility that I may be in North Carolina early in June. Could you let me know if you will be in Durham about June 4th or 5th?

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Mr. John Tate Lanning
Department of History
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

FORM 6 24

MAY 23 1947

May 23, 1947

Dear Mr. Lanning:

Since writing you a few days ago, my plans have been changed and I find that I will not be able to visit Duke University early in June.

I note that you stated in your letter of May 13th that it might be possible for you or some member of the Graduate Council to be in New York this summer. We should be delighted to discuss the matter of traveling fellowships with you here in New York if such a trip comes about.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Mr. John Tate Lanning
Department of History
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

is

MAY 23 1947

attach to John 2. Lanning's letter 5/13/47

TRAVELING FELLOWSHIPS IN DUKE UNIVERSITY

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II.	Traveling fellowships are conventional in the best graduate schools	1
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VII.	Traveling fellowships will increase the appeal of Duke University to high-grade graduate students	7

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Backward areas such as Asia, the Near East, Russia, the south of Europe, and Latin America should be just as challenging to American investigators today as we were to Europe in the nineteenth century. Sometimes contributions to knowledge from foreign research are surprisingly prompt. A certain graduate student in English in Duke University who was interested in the criticism of poetry in the British Isles, 1798-1820, as a result of his decision to travel while working on the project, turned up over one hundred unlisted periodicals. Given an opportunity to undertake productive work abroad among his sources and among the experts in his field, a young scholar may be able to spend the balance of his life in developing the research which he could neither have understood nor begun but for the imagination and liberality of the graduate school which enabled him to travel at a critical time. The American graduate schools which have achieved any distinction in studies of the backward areas

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FORM 198

WWB	SEP 16 '47	WWB
FMc	SEP 16 '47	FMc
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KBO		KBO

HMP

INTERVIEWS: RDC

September 12, 1947
New York

John Tate Lanning
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

L reports that the number of good graduate students at Duke has declined since before the war. This is a matter of some concern. It is the belief of the graduate faculty that traveling fellowships would make Duke a more attractive place for graduate study. About 1½ years ago the faculty voted unanimously urging the University to establish traveling fellowships out of the regular budget of the institution. Financial difficulties have made this impossible. L, speaking for the graduate departments, would be glad to have the University submit a specific request to the GEB for traveling fellowships.

I indicated that the Board generally makes grants for continuing activities of this sort only on condition that the institution participate and commit itself to carry on the program after the support of the GEB is terminated. L seemed to think the administration would be reluctant to make such a commitment at this time, but expressed confidently the belief that a program financed by the GEB for 5 years would result in University support at the expiration of the grant. After indicating some doubt regarding the program, I stated that the officers would consider the proposal and then, during the fall or winter, confer with L and his colleagues about the matter. I am not confident that the program is well designed to serve the objective the faculty has in mind, which is primarily to attract better qualified students to the Graduate School at Duke.

ROBERT D. CALKINS

RDC

FORM 198

OCT 16 1947

NC-162

WWB	OCT 14 '47	WWD
FMc		FMc
FMR	OCT 15 '47	FMR
		KED

INTERVIEWS: RDC

HSS

September 29, 1947
Durham, North Carolina

Duke University

Calvin Hoover will shortly give up the deanship of the Graduate School to Dr. Paul M. Gross of the Chemistry Department. Dr. Gross is considered an excellent man for the post. H is overworked with teaching, research, and public service; he is now on the President's food committee for Germany; he has had to be away a great deal. We did not see Gross or C. F. Korstian.

At luncheon we met Dean W. H. Wannamaker; Dean W. C. Davison of the Medical School; Professor John T. Lanning of the History Department; Professor J. J. Spengler, economics; Professor Newman I. White, English; Charles Dukes, public relations; and Robert R. WilsonGovernment. The change in the deanship of the Graduate School seems to overshadow interest in specific projects to improve Duke. Duke shows less evidence of regional or provincial interests than other southern universities. Its atmosphere is essentially like that of any good northern or western institution.

At dinner Dean Davison reported that the President has been considerate of the Medical School. Its budget on university funds has risen to $1,000,000 and will have to increase another $140,000 for next year. A good deal of the burden arises from the hospital deficit which now takes nearly $500,000 a year. Subsidizing the patients, a questionable use of university funds, seems in principle to give no serious concern to Dean Davison.

The evening with Professors Spengler, Lanning and White brought forth a general discussion of miscellaneous subjects. S thinks regional problems and southern differences are grossly exaggerated. L and W endeavored to defend travelling fellowships as an inducement to good students, arguing that leading institutions had such fellowships, that good graduate students go where their chances for such fellowships are favorable, and that without them students are forced to select research topics from a more restricted field.

ROBERT D. CALKINS

RDC

RDC:dhh

OCT 22 1947

RC - 162

HMP

OCT 21 1947

Files

HHS Diary Note of Monday, September 29, 1947

Durham, N. C. - (Duke University Professors)

Later on in the evening RDC and HHS met with PROFS. J. J. SPENGLER, JOHN T. LANNING and NEWMAN I. WHITE to discuss several proposals which they wished to present in a tentative fashion to the GEB. Among these was a project to send graduate students abroad for study in the preparation of their Doctors theses. (Copy to Files)

FORM G 34

OCT 14 1947

WWB	OCT 7 '47	
FMC		FMC
JMR	OCT -8 '47	JMR
RED	OCT -8 '47	RED

October 7, 1947

Dear Professor Lanning:

I am very glad indeed to have had an opportunity to see you and your colleagues in Durham last week. We hope you will keep us informed of developments affecting graduate work at Duke.

We consider it wise not to take formal action on your request for funds for travelling fellowships until our program has been clarified further and the forthcoming changes at Duke have occurred.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Professor John T. Lanning
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC:gk

NC 162

OCT 28 1947

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

October 14, 1947

RDC RDC 10/16
WWB
FM
CNB
FMR
EIB

Mr. Robert D. Calkins, Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20
New York

Dear Mr. Calkins:

The announcement that Professor Paul Gross would succeed Bryce Hoover as Dean of the Graduate School here was made last Sunday. Hoover, as he probably explained to you, is eager to have more time for his individual work. Professor Gross has long been considered one of the soundest and most progressive members of the faculty of the University. As president of the Research Council he is more responsible than any other man for the growing support of research here. He is highly regarded in the faculty at large and his agreement to accept appointment as Dean of the Graduate School has been received here with more than the usual satisfaction. I was disappointed that he was away when you visited us.

Mr. Gross will formulate policy in the Graduate School in so far as that is the function of an executive of the University. It is my understanding that the administration has given him exceptional encouragement and liberty for the management and promotion of the Graduate School.

I hope that this change will meet the conditions which your Board had in mind when it reached the decision not to pass formally upon our request until certain changes here had occurred. All financial commitments of the University involving anything except petty cash are approved by the executive committee of the Board of Trustees, a self-perpetuating body in which there will not be a complete change at any one time. The President of the University, recognizing that financing the enterprises of a university are often based in the initial stages upon his promise to make recommendations, keeps a detailed record of what he has agreed to do in all financial questions for the benefit of his successor. This information was given Professor Newman White by the President.

The members of the committee on traveling fellowships here realize that a good deal of work is yet to be done here which cannot be done satisfactorily until the authorities with whom we have to deal can be told pretty plainly what will be involved. I would appreciate it, therefore, if you would tell me when the conditions the Board has in mind have been fulfilled.

With every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,
John Tate Lanning
John Tate Lanning

P.S. Mr. Gross has been a member of the committee on traveling fellowships from the beginning and is thoroughly in sympathy with what it has been doing.

FORM G 24

OCT 28 1947

October 16, 1947

File

Dear Professor Lanning:

Thank you for your letter of October 14 informing us of the appointment of Professor Paul Gross as Dean of the Graduate School. I hope that during my next visit to Duke I may have an opportunity to talk with him about your graduate program.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Professor John T. Lanning
Department of History
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC:dhh

FORM 108

MAR 19 1948

NC-162

WWB	MAR 15 '48	WWB
FMc		FMc
HE KEO		HE
MAR -2 '48		HOB

INTERVIEWS: RDC

February 15, 1948
Durham, North Carolina

Calvin B. Hoover
DUKE UNIVERSITY

CBH reports enthusiastically on the progress being made by B. U. Ratchford on the economic study for which they are seeking funds. CBH is chairman of the Committee for the South and believes it is doing an outstanding job and that it has the complete confidence of southern leaders. He sees no evidence that the N.P.A. is in any way suspect or that it has anything but excellent standing in the eyes of southern leaders. CBH has undertaken to head the Committee's research program for a limited period. He will stay with the project for another year or so but cannot undertake permanently to direct this work. He hopes to guide the program long enough to complete some of the more essential studies and then pass the responsibility over to someone else.

I reported that E. John Coil had sent me a request for a grant of $25,000 for aid in the N.P.A. program on the South. CBH spoke favorably of this request and indicated that if the grant were made to the N.P.A., it would take care of the expenses incurred by Ratchford on his project and if we make the grant to the N.P.A. we might consider Hoover's request to us as withdrawn. I pointed out that we would prefer to work in and through institutions than through independent agencies that were undertaking research programs. CBH saw the point in this position and thought there would be no difficulty in working out some arrangement whereby the grant could be made to Duke University or to several participating institutions if we prefer not to make it to the N.P.A. directly. It was understood that I would discuss the matter with Coil and then confer with Hoover further about the possibility of a grant to the institutions. Meanwhile, he would undertake to discuss in a preliminary way whether there would be any objection at Duke to receiving the grant or administering it even though it might involve making payments to persons not directly on the Duke payroll. Hoover thought there would be no objection to such an arrangement.

An alternative approach would be for CBH to submit a list of projects and of persons engaged to direct them with the understanding that we would grant the appropriate sums to the institutions with whom the research personnel is associated. This is a more complicated way of approaching the problem but might be feasible.

CBH spoke favorably of the research facilities available at Duke. The University appropriates about $35,000 to $40,000 a year to a research committee, which then allocates the funds to members of the faculty. The grants are usually in sums of a few hundred dollars and up to $1000. Very few grants over $1000 are made. There appeared to be no serious needs that are not provided for in this way. The University has also developed a revolving fund for subsidizing the publication of research results. The University puts up a small sum in the beginning and each publication pays back into the fund in royalties the amount of the subsidy before any royalties are paid to the individual author. Reimbursements of the fund have been almost enough to keep it intact so that the University has had to put in only a limited sum occasionally and rarely more than a thousand dollars every few years. All manuscripts submitted are read by members of the faculty designated for the

(more)

INTERVIEWS: RDC

February 15, 1948
Durham, North Carolina

Clavin B. Hoover

(continued)

purpose and in addition the manuscripts are sent to a competent reader outside the University to whom a fee of $25 to $35 is paid for a frank appraisal of the manuscript. Relatively few manuscripts of any merit have been turned down by the fund.

CBH reports that his secretary Miss Breedlove will be glad on any occasion to make hotel or travel arrangements for us if we are in need of help at that end in making our travel plans.

ROBERT D. CALKINS

RDC

RDC.clt

FORM 108

MAR 18 1948

NC-162

WWB		WWB
FMc		FMc
HE		HE
MAR - 3 '48		

INTERVIEWS: RDC

February 17, 1948
Durham, North Carolina

DUKE UNIVERSITY

Professor W. A. Brownell, professor of education, has in mind the construction of a model schoolhouse in Durham. The school would be operated as a model school and not as a demonstration school or as a teacher training institution. WAB has the impression that the South needs a thoroughly modern, up-to-date model school as a demonstration of what high standards in education are and how they can be maintained. He contemplates that it would cost approximately $500,000 to construct such a school building and another $500,000 endowment to subsidize the institute. Tuition would be charged but the revenue would not be adequate to cover the operating expenses. The school should not charge high tuition. WAB has in mind that the school would serve primary and intermediate students but not high school students. It would require about eight teachers and one principal. The operating budget would amount to approximately $12,000 for the teachers and probably $7,000 for the principal. Teachers should receive salaries of $3,000 to $3,600 each. WAB inquired whether the GEB would be interested in financing such an undertaking. I explained that we were in no position to undertake a venture as large as this and inquire whether there were other sources of funds that might cover most of the outlay. WAB reported that he knew of no other sources of funds and would not wish to approach potential donors who might otherwise be interested in supporting Duke University.

C. F. Korstian, school of forestry, reports that there is a large unsatisfied demand for graduates of the school of forestry. The pulp and paper companies as well as lumber companies are coming to realize the need to train men to work with them in an effort to insure a supply of timber and pulp. CFK regards this as a notable year in the history of the Duke Forestry School since this year will bring forth the first thinning operation in the plantation program undertaken by Duke sixteen years ago.

CFK reports that his son who has been at Berry Schools is leaving to take a position with a local lumber company. His leaving is influenced partly by an opportunity for an increased salary and partly by the failure of various schools to give him a sufficiently free hand or sufficient funds to carry out a forestry program at the schools.

R. J. Preston, the new man at Raleigh, is reported to be well qualified but CFK does not know him intimately. CFK has been glad to cooperate with the Raleigh group. He has received several graduate students from them but the amount of cooperation has been rather limited. While he and the head of the forestry school at Raleigh have attended professional meetings together they have seldom called on one another for assistance or counsel in any of the forestry projects undertaken by the institutions. Duke maintains a research program concerned with forestry products. CFK has no clear notion of just what kind of program the State College should operate or intends to operate. He says there is an unlimited need for further research both in

(more)

(continued)

forestry management and in the treatment and use of forest products. He regards Harrar at Duke as one of the most able people working on the problems of forestry products.

Walter McK.

Calvin B. Hoover, B. U. Ratchford and/Nielson had lunch with me. The discussion was largely on general problems in the South and more specifically that of improving the quality of graduate instruction. No very definite ideas were suggested. It was felt that supplementary funds for salaries and research might be needed to attract and hold well-qualified persons. There seemed to be the impression that the staff in most departments at Duke was adequate to justify more graduate students than were now attending. Reference was made repeatedly to the fact that students could obtain a better training at Duke where they can have personal attention more they can obtain at some of the larger institutions in the north where they are lost in the mass of graduate students. Nielson, a physicist and head of the Physics Department has been active in the Oak Ridge laboratory work. He is reported to be an excellent physicist. They spoke favorably of the young men who are at Duke but named no one specifically who was outstanding. Korstian had earlier stated that Hugo L. Bloomquist in botany and Paul Kramer in botany were two of the most promising young men in that field in the institution.

Dean Paul Gross does not pretend to know a great deal about the Highlands Biological Laboratory. He believes it is about the only one in the area which is really comparable in its field to Woods Hole in the field of marine biology. He said it is located in an area of virgin territory and therefore affords excellent opportunity for botanists. Duke has cooperated with the institution but the facilities there are limited. He thinks it could be made into a most useful instrument for the furthering of biological research.

PG speaks favorably of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Beaufort. Harold J. Humm is acting director now that A. S. Pearse is retiring. Teaching is done partly through Dr. Karl M. Wilbur in zoology. The laboratory has endeavored to work on various forms of marine life. It has not worked much on fish. Its work differs from that of the laboratory operated by U.N.C. in that the U.N.C. laboratory has dealt more with applied research, dealing with such things as fish runs, boat operation, sounding devices and other techniques that are suitable for use by the fishermen off the coast. The Duke Laboratory has tended to deal more with more fundamental problems including factors which affect the propagation and growth of fish in the region. Humm himself has done important work for the Navy during the war, principally work dealing with barnacles. Members of the Duke faculty have gone to the laboratory during the summer in order to give instruction to students. Gross thinks it probably that the University could provide some of the funds needed for the laboratory expansion program.

(more)

(continued)

In response to inquiries about the forest research laboratory, Gross was unable to give detailed information. He spoke highly of E. S. Harrar and stated that he understood the laboratory had carried on important work. It was started only shortly before the war began and has not had an opportunity to demonstrate its full usefulness.

Gross spoke again of the work Duke had done with tobacco. Specifically, it faced the problem of finding some solution for the Granville wilt which had affected tobaccos growing in the Granville area. As a result of experimentation and breeding, a new type of tobacco called "Oxford 26" was perfected which successfully withstands the wilt and has become the principal crop in the Granville area and is spreading to other parts of the state. This development has a large dollar value for the state. The total crop of "Oxford 26" last year had a value of over $3Million.

We discussed briefly the question of finding a scientist who might take over the fellowship program of the GEB. Gross thought that Ray F. Dawson in botany at Columbia University would be the best qualified person he could think of. Dawson worked at Princeton until recently when he joined the faculty at Columbia.

Mrs. Katharine Gilbert, professor of aesthetics teaches in the Woman's College and is actively interested in increasing the resources of the University in the field of art, music and related fields. Her department has organized a number of concerts which have attracted a good deal of attention in Durham and surrounding communities. She has also put on art exhibits and she offers a variety of courses which draw well from among the students on both campuses. There are a small number of students majoring in art but the main emphasis in her program is on art appreciation. The new engineering building will make available space which is being converted for the use of the art center. It will provide museum space as well as classrooms and practice rooms. Mrs. Gilbert made no request but I gather she has in mind subsequently formulating some sort of request from the Board.

ROBERT D. CALKINS

RDC

RDC.clt

FORM 186

NC-162

RDC		RDC
FMc		
HE		HE
KEO		KEO

INTERVIEWS: WWB

May 3, 1948

Walter M. Nielson
Professor of Physics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

WMN was introduced to WWB by Mr. Sands of the Duke Endowment. The Duke Endowment has provided $1,000,000 for construction, general equipment and science apparatus of a physics laboratory. The building is now in course of construction and will be completed by March, 1949. The original overall estimate was $800,000 for the building and $200,000 for science apparatus. Owing to rising construction costs, the building will cost $1,000,000. WMN is now seeking $200,000 for science equipment, allocated:

For molecular structural problems bordering on biological science . .	$ 35,000
For low temperature apparatus - liquid air and liquid helium . . .	50,000
For general research	15,000
For nuclear physics and cosmic ray research	100,000
	$200,000

WMN plans to develop an outstanding physics laboratory for the southern region. He inquired as to Board interest in providing a part of the sum needed for science apparatus. WWB told him that his proposal would be considered by the officers, who would send him word later.

W.W.B.

WWB:emr

FORM 186

RC-162

COPY

INTERVIEWS: RDC

May 18, 1948
New York

J. Earl Moreland, President
Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

* * * * * * * * * * * *

M reports that Waldo Beach of Duke University is a highly promising member of the department of religion there. He thinks he is worth watching. Beach is about 35 years of age.

FORM G 24

NC-162

HE	MAY 20 '48	HE
WWB	MAY 20 '48	WWB
FMc	MAY 21 '49	FMc
[redacted]		EMR
KED	MAY 24 '48	KED

May 20, 1948

Dear Professor Nielson:

I am very sorry indeed that I was unable to see you during your recent visit to New York.

Mr. Brierley has told me of your interview with him and of your interest in obtaining financial support for the purchase of equipment for the physics laboratory. I am sure that Board would not be in a position to provide the additional funds that have been made necessary because of the rising costs of construction. We shall be glad to talk over this situation with you, however, whenever an officer of the Board is in the neighborhood of Duke University or if you are in New York any time during the next few months.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Professor Walter M. Nielson
Department of Physics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

FORM 152

ZC-162

INTERVIEWS: RDC

May 21-28, 1948
Arkansas-Oklahoma trip

Notes in conference with FMC

Upon going over the Activities List, we discussed the following items:

DUKE--science equipment. Possible aid if really needed.

NC-162

JUN 28 1948

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Box 4855, Duke Station

May 28, 1948

RDC JUN 1 '48 RPC
WWR JUN 2 '48
card KEO JHE
JHE 3 '48
JUN 5 '49
FMC FMC
AMP

Dr. Robert Calkins, Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Calkins:

It is come to our attention that the General Education Board is considering the possibility of the establishment and support of several posts in agricultural and land economics in the South. I am writing on behalf of Duke University to request that consideration be given to our institution as the locus of one of these posts. | NO.

An outstanding and able land and agricultural economist, if a part of the economics department of Duke University, would be in a position to make significant direct and indirect contributions to the welfare of the South and of the nation.

(1) We already have at Duke University a department of economics that is both the strongest in the South and the one most capable, in virtue of the research activities and interests of its members, of drawing stimulus from and contributing stimulus to an able scholar in the field of land and agricultural economics. His work would be complementary, for example, to the research we are carrying on in resource use, population problems, and economic theory, and to that being done in land and forest resource use and development by the School of Forestry. His work would be complementary also to the research being carried on by the sociology department in the area of rural sociology and the plantation.

A land and agricultural economist could appreciably enrich our general course offerings. The South is the largest relatively agricultural area in the United States, while the agricultural political bloc remains one of the strongest both in the South and in the nation as a whole. Our students, some fifty per cent of whom are from the South, therefore stand in need, as future professional, business, and political leaders, of an unbiassed and intelligent comprehension of the agricultural problems of the South and the nation.

(2) The phases of Southern agriculture in need of careful and critical study by untrammeled scholars are too numerous for a detailed recounting here. Mention may be made, for example, of the problem of selecting crops for the South in consistence with the principle of comparative advantage; of the problem of isolating crops and areas particularly amenable to development (in this connection reference may be made to research respecting kelp being conducted by our Marine Laboratory at Beaufort and to the basic economic problem of ascertaining its economic potentialities); of the problem of developing aspects of agricultural economic theory as it relates to the South (e.g., the relation of forward pricing to cotton, tobacco, etc.); and of the problem of introducing order into both shorter run and longer run research in the economic aspects of southern agriculture.

Problems of the sort enumerated can be effectively studied by an agricultural economist only if (a) he is free of subservience to particular agricultural interests and of pressure to concentrate upon transient and opportunistic matters; and (b) he has ready access to able scholars in theoretical and general economics and to adequate library facilities. Land and agricultural economists associated with Southern state institutions are interested, by and large and in consequence of their affiliations, in state and local problems. Yet what is really needed is an independent and regional appraisal within the framework of the national agricultural economy. With higher education in the South organized as at present, such an appraisal can best be carried out by economists affiliated with an endowed institution. It is to be doubted if any institution in the Southeast or the Southwest is as well qualified on any or all of these several counts as is Duke University.

We should like to add an outstanding land and agricultural economist to our staff provided that we can secure adequate financial assistance from a foundation and that he can devote a part of his time to teaching in this field.

Sincerely yours,

Calvin B. Hoover

Calvin B. Hoover, Chairman
Department of Economics

CBH/wb
CC/Dean Paul M. Gross
Prof. J. J. Spengler

JUN 28 1948

June 1, 1948

Dear Calvin:

I have your letter of May 28 outlining the desirability of developing work in agricultural economics at Duke University. The possibility of developing such work in one or two of the non-agricultural colleges has been discussed with the officers of the Board from time to time, but we have formulated no program for such support. We should, however, be glad to explore with you the possibility of such a development at Duke.

If you are to be in New York any time in the near future, I hope you will plan to stop in and discuss the subject further with us. Meanwhile, if my travels should take me into your area I shall hope to discuss the subject with you there. Are you planning to be at Duke during the next few months?

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Mr. Calvin B. Hoover
Department of Economics and Business
Administration
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

FORM G 24

RC-162

JUN 10 '48

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Box 4855, Duke Station
June 7, 1948

Dr. Robert D. Calkins, Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Bob:

There has been a sudden change in plans by which I shall probably spend about the next three months in Paris with Averell Harriman and Bill Foster getting the E.R.P. program under way. I plan to be back for the beginning of the fall semester.

I should like to pursue the matter of getting someone in agricultural economics with you next fall. In the meantime, if you are down this way I suggest that you might talk with Joe Spengler about it also.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Calvin

Calvin B. Hoover, Chairman
Department of Economics

CBH/wb

FORM G 54

JUN 10 '48

June 10, 1948

Dear Calvin:

I hope you have an excellent summer in Paris. If I see Joe Spengler I shall talk with him about someone in agricultural economics.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Professor Calvin B. Hoover
Department of Economics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

OCT - 5 1948

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

A | RDC | JUL 12 '48 | RDC | 8/6

July 7, 1948

Mr. Robert D. Calkins
Vice-President and Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter of July 1. I am going away about the last of next week and shall be in Chicago with Swift and Company until the first week in September. I suppose I shall be back here about Labor Day. I shall leave here on the 8th or 9th to go to Boston to the meeting of the Economic History Society and from there to the meeting of the Social Science Research Council. So, except for a couple of days after the 5th of September, I shall not be here until after the meeting of the Social Science Research Council. By that time I suppose Dr. Hoover also will have returned.

I should like very much to talk with you about the matter of agricultural economics, and I know Dr. Hoover would like also to do so, and I hope that it will suit your plans to visit here after the middle of September.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph J. Spengler

JJS:ehs

FORM 6 24

OCT - 5 1948

July 12, 1948

Dear Mr. Spengler:

In the absence of Mr. Calkins on vacation, I should like to thank you for your letter of July 7 suggesting some time after the middle of September for his visit to Durham. This will be brought to Mr. Calkins' attention as soon as he returns about the first of August.

Sincerely yours,

CLT

Secretary to Mr. Calkins

Dr. Joseph J. Spengler
Department of Economics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

FORM G 24

OCT - 51948

August 6, 1948

Dear Joe:

Your letter of July seventh arrived while I was on vacation. I think I shall have to postpone my visit to Duke until sometime after October. Meanwhile, I hope you will give me a ring when you are in New York. I shall be out of the city from the sixth to the twenty-second, but I hope to be here most of the time except for this interruption. If Calvin Hoover is in New York during September, I shall be delighted to talk with him.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Professor Joseph J. Spengler
Department of Economics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC:rl

FORM G 24

OCT - 5 1948

~~Hold for reply~~

July 1, 1948

Dear Joe:

Do you expect to be in Durham in late August or early September? I may be that way and would like to discuss with you the matter of agricultural economics. I can make it later if it is more convenient.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Dr. J. J. Spengler
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

FORM G 24

AUG - 3 1948

AUG 3 1948

MC 162

August 3, 1948

Dear Dr. Swem:

It was very thoughtful of you indeed to send me a copy of your guide to the manuscript collections in the Duke University library. I have read this with great interest and I thank you heartily for sending it.

I hope you are in good health and that members of your family are sharing both health and good fortune.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Dr. E. G. Swem
Williamsburg, Virginia

RDC.clt

FORM 198

MC-162

OCT 13 1948

FMc	OCT 8 '48	FMc
HE		AHE
WWB	OCT-8 '48	WWB
RWJ	OCT-8 '48	RWJ
KEO	OCT 11 '48	KEO

October 4, 1948
New York

INTERVIEWS: RDC
FMc

Alexander H. Sands, Jr.
Duke Endowment

The Duke Endowment has an annual income of about $5 Million, of which about $1,280,000 goes to Duke University. Not all of the funds appropriated for hospital service have been utilized during the past few years. These unspent balances have been placed in a reserve fund which has been drawn upon for the physics building. The Board appropriated $9 Million for the building and equipment. Rising costs have forced them to re-assign all of these funds for construction and to put up $50,000 additional. S says that the building is now under construction and it is hoped that it may be occupied by February 1, 1949. Equipment estimated to cost $200,000 has not been financed. A substantial grant would make possible the purchase of most of the equipment for early use.

We indicated that the Board's typical grants for laboratory equipment have been around $25,000. This, S says, will be a real help and should assist in obtaining the other funds. While a fund-raising campaign is contemplated, no progress with it can be made until the new president is chosen. It therefore appears that the balance of the funds for equipment would have to come out of the University budget or out of the Duke Endowment. Unspent hospital funds will, at the end of the year, be available; but it is unknown until then what balance can be counted on. I mentioned also the proposal for a professor of agricultural economics. S's only comment was that this kind of a project means expanded continuing support.

ROBERT D CALKINS
RDC

RDC.clt

NOV 12 1948

NC 167

FMc

RDC HE

WWB

RWJ

October 20, 1948
Durham, N. C.

Dean Paul M. Gross
DUKE UNIVERSITY

G says that T. S.Coile and Harrar are the strong men in forestry research. He was not apparently very well aware of the program for strengthening soil science at N.C.S. He repeated his concern over the policy at N.C.S., that the best research people were taken off into administration. At Duke one or two able men have been lost, but he thinks the able members of the staff have, on the whole, been held. Smith, a geneticist, has resigned to go with the McNair Seed Company. Among his other random comments was one of concern over the way in which the CC chose Vanderbilt as a place for South American research when Duke already had more of a start in the field than Vanderbilt had. The group at Duke have been weakened by the death of two members in the field. There is hope of rebuilding the staff in this field. In political science, G spoke highly of Cole.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

FORM 198

NC-162

NOV 1 9 1948

FMc	NOV 19 '48	FMc
HE		
WWB	NOV 16 '48	
RWJ KEO	NOV 18 '48	

INTERVIEWS: RDC

October 20, 1948
Raleigh, N. C.

J. J. Spengler
C. B. Hoover
R. Ratchford
P. M. Gross
DUKE UNIVERSITY

S and H discussed their desire to add a man in agricultural economics to the department in economics, stressing the greater freedom which a man in such a position would have to discuss and criticize agricultural policy in the South. I asked frankly whether he would have such freedom at Duke in view of their ambitions to conduct a fund-raising campaign. They were vociferous that this would in no way interfere with the freedom of a faculty member at Duke. I then inquired whether this project was considered the appropriate and desired next step in the department of economics, and after some discussion it was indicated that if they had a free choice this was the appointment that would next be made in the department. I suggested that they consider the matter further and discuss with their officials the ways and means with which the university would carry on that commitment if we made a grant for the initial appointment. I indicated that we would be willing to consider a request provided it was for a period not in excess of three years and provided that the university would be willing to commit itself to take over the financial responsibility on the expiration of any grant made by us. These matters were to be pursued promptly and the request filed as soon as possible. H indicated that he would hope to get the request in our hands in November, but others indicated that it might have to go over until spring because of the possible change in the presidency.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC

RDC.clt

FORM 198

NC-162

NOV 1 9 1948

INTERVIEWS: RDC

FMc	NOV 12 '48	FMc
HE		AHR
WWB	NOV 16 '48	WMR
RWJ		RWJ

KEO NOV 19 '48 KEO

October 20, 1948
Durham, N. C.

W. M. Nielson, Physics
DUKE UNIVERSITY

The University has provided $950,000 for the construction of the physics building. It is now under construction and will be completed by fall, it is hoped. The equipment which was estimated to cost $200,000 probably costs somewhat more now, although no estimate has been made of the costs of equipment. The department has nine members. Nordheim, who has been active at the physics laboratory at Oak Ridge; Dr. Sponer who had a Rockefeller grant some years ago--field, molecular structure; Dr. Gordy whose field is micro-waves and spectroscopy; Dr. Newsomb from Oak Ridge in nuclear physics; Dr. Geysling in theoretical physics; Dr. W. B. Smith from Harvard in micro-waves; Dr. Nielsen in cosmic rays; two assistants, Carpenter and Patman. There are thirty graduate majors and fifty undergraduate majors in chemistry. The department cooperates with Oak Ridge. Its work does not duplicate but supplements work carried on at Oak Ridge. Nielsen hopes to maintain a close cooperation with Oak Ridge,and in developing the work in physics at Duke to enliven the engineering department and maintain a closer and more active relationship between the two departments.

I indicated that it would be well for Duke to study the ways and means of financing the equipment in the laboratory and if it could be carried by the institution I suggested that they hold their credit with the Board for use in other more urgent fields; but that if this was an urgent need someone in the administration might write us regarding the plans they have in mind for financing this and how a modest grant from the Board might contribute significantly toward the success of their financing program. I indicated that we were not anxious to finance this if the University could possibly find other ways of doing so. Nielsen was most understanding and agreed to proceed immediately to confer with officials regarding the matter and to make a re-check of the present cost of the equipment which is needed.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC

RDC.clt

(Original in 950, Southern Political Science Association)

NC-162

NOV - 1 1948

RDC

AHE FMc

WHB

RMJ

October 21, 1948

SOUTHERN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION MEETING
Lexington, Virginia

Dinner with Drs. Richard Taylor Cole of Duke University and Cullen B. Gosnell of Emory University. Cole would like to see thirty or forty top-ranking foreign students brought to Duke next year. He thinks it probably would be advisable to waive fees and obtain scholarship aid. This would require outside help. Cole wanted to know if the GEB would be willing to provide from $5,000 to $10,000 for such a project. I told him that such a project does not fit into the usual pattern of GEB's activities, but that I would discuss it with officers of the Board and would write him if the officers are willing to explore it further.

See attached program.

AHE:EAB
att.

FORM G 24

NC-162

NOV 10 1948

RDC	NOV-3 '48	RDC
FMc	NOV-3 '48	FMc
WWB	NOV 17 '48	EMR
RWJ		RWJ

November 5, 1948

Dear Professor Cole:

I remember very pleasantly our conversation at Lexington, Kentucky, and I have not forgotten that I promised to write you concerning the advisability of presenting to the General Education Board a request for a grant toward bringing foreign graduate students to Duke University. I have discussed the idea informally with the other officers, and it is agreed that we are not yet clear in our own minds that you should be encouraged to submit such a request. At the same time, it will not be amiss for you to write to Mr. Calkins, outlining what you have in mind.

With the very best wishes,

Sincerely,

A. HOLLIS EDENS

Professor Robert T. Cole
Department of Political Science
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

AHE:EAB

NOV 12 1948

NC 162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

November 8, 1948

AHE	NOV 10 '48	AHE	
RDE	NOV 10 '48	RDE	
FMC	NOV 10 '48	FMC	

A. Hollis Edens,
Associate Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. Edens:

Many thanks for your letter of November 5 regarding the matter which we discussed in Lexington. In the meantime, we have had a visit here from Dr. E. H. Litchfield, Chief of the Civil Affairs Division of OMGUS, and I believe that we can work out arrangements for the first year or two without requesting assistance from the foundations. However, I appreciated very much the encouragement and advice which you gave us.

If you plan a visit down this way in the near future, I shall certainly look forward to seeing you again. With many thanks and with all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

R. Taylor Cole

R. Taylor Cole,
Director of Graduate
Studies

RTC:erp

FORM 199

JAN 28 1949

INTERVIEWS: RDC

FMc	NOV 29 '51	CAB
HE	DEC 12 '51	EAB
RWJ	DEC-1 '48	RWJ
KEO	DEC-8 '48	KEO

HE DEC-8 '48 HE
FMc FMc

RC-162

November 10, 1948

Telephone call from

A. H. Sands, Duke Endowment

AHS called to report that Nielsen wished to submit the Duke request for funds for science equipment in the new physics building. I suggested that in view of the possible changes in administration at Duke they might prefer to hold this request until Edens had determined whether or not he wished to submit it to the Board. AHS seemed anxious to have the Board consider the request now. I told him it was too late for the December meeting, if he wished to submit the request we would consider it but probably take no action until next year. AHS thought this might delay the placing of orders for equipment, and I suggested that the funds being provided by Duke might warrant their placing orders for items which could not be delivered for some time and that the balance of the items could be acquired later out of such funds as were available. I tried to suggest that possibly Duke ought to take care of the entire commitment here and come to the Board for other needs that could not be so readily financed.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC

RDC.clt

FORM 156

MAY 17 1949

h.c. 162

FMc	MAY 11 '49	FMc
RWJ	MAY 12 '49	RWJ
KEO		KEO

INTERVIEWS: RDC

May 6-7, 1949
Durham, N.C.

Pres. Hollis Edens
Duke University

Friday. Had dinner with HE. He seems to be getting along exceptionally well, has made a great hit with the students and with the faculty as well. He reports that people seem pleased in having a young and vigorous president for a change. This was amply confirmed by the comments of faculty members at Raleigh, Chapel Hill and Duke.

Saturday. Lunched with HE, Calvin Hoover, R. Taylor Cole (political science), Marcus E. Hobbs (chemistry), Vice President Herbert J. Herring and Vice President Charles E. Jordan, and Dean Joseph C. Robert. We talked at random about the various activities at Duke. Hoover gave me the proofs on the first of the National Planning Association bulletins. He also gave me a mimeographed copy of the report on Economic Development of the South, prepared by Hoover and Ratchford for the President's Council of Economic Advisers. R. Taylor Cole has had several attractive offers but HE has succeeded in persuading him to stay at Duke. Roscoe Martin was offered a position at Duke but apparently turned it down.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

RDC

hc162

MAY 18 1949

RWJ

RDC KEO

FMc

May 14, 1949
New York

Pres. Hollis Edens
DUKE UNIVERSITY
Durham, N.C.

Lunch

HE has found it necessary to increase salaries of a number of key people in order to hold them. Several more salary increases must be made. As a result, he is running into a temporary financial problem. He has several vacant positions to be filled and must pay salaries above prevailing rates in order to get the quality of personnel he desires. He would like very much to have $50,000 a year for the next three years with which to pay salary supplements to several of his more distinguished professors and more particularly to pay suitable supplements to new appointees so that he may attract a higher quality of staff. He raised a question as to whether or not it would be feasible to approach the Board for such a grant. I suggested that if the Board made such a grant I would prefer to have it presented to the Trustees at the December meeting rather than now to the Executive Committee Meeting. It was agreed that if he could provide about $50,000 of additional funds he might request the Board to put up $100,000 over the next three years, at which time he expects to have a million dollar revolving fund from which he can take care of such needs. He points out that the interest of the Board in building a higher quality of education in the South requires higher salaries than are currently being paid. It was agreed that he would send in a preliminary memorandum on this matter and that we might confer about it, so that if the Board were disposed to take favorable action it could have the item in shape by fall.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

nc162
Inauguration

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

AUG 17 '49

Office of the President

August 15, 1949

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your good note of the 12th. I had hoped you would follow the precedent of GEB in allowing the heart to rule in the case of attendance on the inauguration ceremonies October 22. You have the date correct. The formal inauguration ceremonies will begin about 10 o'clock on Saturday, October 22. Please plan a full day here, including football in the afternoon.

On Friday afternoon, October 21, we probably will have a symposium on some topic such as "Education in the Atomic Age". We are maneuvering for some prominent speakers to appear.

I am sure it will be pleasing to have Dean Pegram to represent Columbia. We shall leave that to the judgment of Columbia and I am sure he should have no difficulty in arranging it.

As to the weather, I have scarcely had time to either observe or comment. I did get away to the Western North Carolina mountains this week-end and got cool for two nights. We haven't suffered too much, though, and the family and I are enjoying getting settled in Durham. Incidentally, we haven't forgotten the gathering of friends which we hope to arrange before the year is too far gone.

Our neighbors continue to play their cards close to their chests. I think I will have to make a visit to New York to find out what is going on in the State.

Kathleen would join me in sending best wishes to you and Gertrude.

Cordially,

Hollis

A. Hollis Edens.

Dr. Robert D. Calkins
General Education Board
New York 20, New York

FORM G 24/

August 12, 1949

Dear Hollis:

I noticed in the Times a day or so ago that your inauguration has been set for the 22nd of October. I should like to have you let me know whether or not this date is correct, since I shall probably be in Georgia for the day or so preceding the 22nd, and will plan to stop over for the inauguration ceremonies if I can do so. In other words, you are a preferred candidate, since I shall set aside our usual rule of not attending inaugurations in this case.

I was talking with Dean Pegram the other night at Columbia. I think he would like to represent Columbia at the inauguration if that is in order.

I hope you are having a good summer and that it is neither too strenuous nor too hot. We have had miserably hot and humid weather here. In general I gather that the South has fared better.

With all good wishes to your good lady and yourself,

Cordially yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

President A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC:eab

OCT 26 1949

RC162 ~~RWJ~~ ~~RDC~~ ~~RMP~~ ~~HMP~~

Excerpt from CBF Trip to Mexico, August 29, 1949 DURHAM, N.C.

August 29, 1949

Called in the morning on President Hollis Edens of Duke University, who seems to be enjoying his administrative work, although sorry to have had to leave the GEB after only a short period there. Duke finds itself now caught between increasing costs and declining returns from their part of the Duke Endowment. A campaign is under way to increase alumni support and awareness on the part of others that Duke, contrary to the impression of a few years ago, needs new funds. Edens indicated that he had no requests to make at this time but probably would be coming to the GEB and RF at a later date.

FORM 100

OCT 26 1949

hc162

FMc		EAB
RWJ	SEP 12 '49	RWJ
KEO	SEP 13 '49	KEO
FMc	SEP 13 '49	FMc

INTERVIEWS: RDC

September 7, 1949
New York

Lunch

Pres. Hollis Edens
Duke University

— See CLT

HE gave several suggestions of personnel (see separate interview). He also discussed briefly the request which is being prepared and will be submitted to the Board within the next few weeks. It will be for general aid over the next two or three years while Duke University inaugurates and completes its fund-raising campaign.

We discussed briefly the Twelve Million Dollar Campaign and the possibility of a subsequent grant from the Board on a matching basis toward the campaign. I stated that HE would have to make a case, primarily for the development of graduate education, and indicated that we might be in a position to help.

ROBERT D CALKINS
RDC

RDC.clt

FORM 104

OCT 26 1949

2C-162

RWJ	SEP 16 '49	
FMc	SEP 19 '49	

INTERVIEWS: RDC

September 12, 1949
New York

CIB

CIB inquired about the possibility of participation in the Duke ceremonies without participating in the procession. I told him I was sure it could be arranged without embarrassment. He also raised the possibility of our traveling by car with a driver and I later suggested that this would be quite satisfactory if he preferred to do so.

CIB mentioned that Henry Moe had spoken to him about Mr. Fainstrom from Louisville, Ky., who will be in sometime to see CIB, presumably in the interest of Louisville. F is the political boss of Louisville, He is a young man of most remarkable interests. He has taken a PhD in Chicago in philosophy and is writing his dissertation on the influence of oriental philosophy in the United States. CIB will be away when F is in New York. He felt that his project would fall to the GEB, and in any event suggested that I talk with F if my schedule permitted.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

RDC

RC162
Inauguration

card mailed for C113
by RDC
9/15/49

THE TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

OF

DUKE UNIVERSITY

REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE

AT THE INSTALLATION OF

ARTHUR HOLLIS EDENS

AS PRESIDENT OF DUKE UNIVERSITY

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND OF OCTOBER

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE

AT HALF AFTER TEN O'CLOCK

PLEASE REPLY TO
ALAN K. MANCHESTER
DUKE UNIVERSITY
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1949

JAN 1 2 1950

RC 162

FMc

INTERVIEWS: RDC JHP

EdE

KEO

January 8, 1950
Durham, North Carolina

DUKE UNIVERSITY
Hollis Edens, Pres.
Paul Gross, Vice Pres.
Calvin Hoover

I had a long talk with Edens and Gross about the Duke program. They hope to launch a ten-year program for the development of graduate work in not over ten fields. At the moment the following fields are contemplated: natural science, chemistry, physics, biology, social science, political science, economics, history, psychology, humanities, romance languages and English. They would expect to spend about $200,000 a year additional, of which about $75,000 would be for additional staff, $40,000 additional research funds for grants in aid to the staff; additional funds for research assistants, and miscellaneous other expenses which will be reported more fully in the memorandum that is being sent in. I questioned Gross a good deal about the wisdom of undertaking a development in all of these departments. I expressed some doubts about history and romance languages. In the end it was agreed that they would send in a preliminary memorandum outlining the program as they see it. After further discussion they may wish to modify the program if we insist. They hope we might give $1,000,000 over a ten-year period toward $2,000,000 for this program; and also they explored the possibility of an additional grant toward endowment, which I rather discouraged. The discussion led to the suggestion that they map out a $6,000,000 campaign for graduate work of which $4,000,000 would be for endowment of the program, and $2,000,000 would be for operating expenses over the first ten years. They will stress the importance of doing something dramatic to impress the public, but Duke needs outside support beyond that available in the Duke family and the Duke Foundation. No campaigns for substantial funds have ever been conducted and no large grants have been received except those from the Duke family. This is the attitude that must be changed.

Pres. Edens also asked if we would make a $100,000 grant toward $200,000 for an annex to the physics building. The earlier request for equipment for physics we declined, with the result that they put the money they wished to use for the annex into equipment and now find an urgent need for the space which the annex will provide. The annex will cost approximately $200,000. I did not offer very much encouragement but agreed to consider the matter as a part of any general aid we give for graduate instruction.

HE also asked if we could make a grant of $1,000,000 toward the $4,000,000 endowment fund for the graduate schools, and while I was discouraging I agreed to allow him to raise the question in his memorandum with the understanding that we would face it as part of the overall problem.

I talked at some length with Calvin Hoover about the development of work in economics. They want very much to add a senior man in economics and probably a junior man as an understudy. They also want a person in econometrics and they want one or two additional younger men to round out the department. I explored with H the use of research assistants, the operation of a research seminar for graduate students, and the development of teacher apprenticeships and a seminar on teaching techniques for those students who intend to go into teaching.

JAN 17 1950

RC. 162

FMc

RDC JHP

EdE

KEO

January 12, 1950
New York

Telephone call to

Dr. Paul M. Gross, Vice Pres.
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Called G in President Edens' absence to explain that we had been discussing the Duke proposal and had some doubts as to whether they could do an adequate graduate job on the sums now contemplated. Also we questioned whether they could impress the public with the importance of contributions unless they launched a substantial campaign which would indicate they were serious about developing first-rate graduate work. I asked G to consider what they would do if they had about $3,000,000 toward $10,000,000 for graduate work. I was careful to explain that there were no implications that we would give $3,000,000 but we would like to see what is involved.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

FORM 156

COPY

NC-162

INTERVIEWS: FMc

January 24, 1950
New York

ROBERT LESTER
Carnegie Corporation

****

In discussing the most promising colleges and universities of the South, L. listed Duke and the Nashville Center as the best bets for long-time support of private institutions. .....

FORM 199

R.C. 162

INTERVIEWS: JHP

Atlanta, Georgia
Monday afternoon, March 6, 1950

RAYMOND R. PATY
Chairman of the Council of Presidents of the University Center in Georgia

Note: Paty during the day had talked to Hollis Edens, who was in Atlanta attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. JHP talked to Edens on Monday, March 6th. Edens is somewhat concerned lest an important national post remove his very able Executive Vice President, Paul Gross.

FORM 199

JUN 27 1950

NC-162

INTERVIEWS: RDC

FMc	MAY 11 '50 MAY -1 '50	FMc
JHP		JHP

April 28, 1950
New York

Telephone call from

Pres. Hollis Edens
Duke University

HE has Prof. Joseph B. Rhine's request for aid from the RF. He reminded me of his concern and that of some of his colleagues at Duke over the scientific reliability of Rhine's methods. He thought that if AG would like to talk about the matter he would plan to come to see him at a convenient time. I reported that I was to see AG today and would inquire and let him know.

I saw AG who said he was prepared to go ahead for support for Rhine's project. He was interested in the possibility of having a sympathetic group inquire fully into the reliability of Rhine's mthods and expressed interest in talking with HE about the matter. We set 10:30 on Tuesday, May 16 as a possible date.

I called HE and reported that AG would be glad to see him on the 16th. HE will confirm this when he has had time to check his calendar.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

RDC

MAY 1 9 1950

NC-162

Duke University

THE PARAPSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY

COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
U.S.A.

May 8,1950

RDC		RDC	5/12
CIB	MAY 12 '50		
LFK		LFK	
AG	MAY 15 '50	AG	
RSM	MAY 16 '50	RSM	
WW	MAY 17 '50	WW	

Chairman, Board of Trustees
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Sir:

I am writing this exploratory note to inquire whether, in your judgment, the field of research with which we are dealing in this Laboratory falls within the scope of interest and purpose of your Foundation. I will, of course, not expect any evaluative judgment on the merits of our work or the probability of our receiving a favorable response to a request for financial aid. It will be enough to know whether our problems are themselves eligible for consideration.

We are at work in the branch of research on human personality that is called parapsychology, which deals with the question of man's place in nature. Its objective is to find out by the methods of science the nature of human personality with respect to the physical world. This area has been left, in the main, to philosophy and religion in the past. We are committed to the view that it deserves the most reliable methods of inquiry we can possibly use in its investigation.

Beginning with the experimental investigation of claims of such powers as telepathy, suggested by spontaneous human experiences, we have found evidence of a capacity to receive impressions of events beyond the range of the recognized senses. This ability is still an elusive one, however, and will need much further study before it can be relied upon and fully comprehended. But the fact of the occurrence of extrasensory perception is no longer a matter of reasonable doubt. It is found,too, that there are related abilities no less unusual in nature.

The results of the research, even though far from being understood (which, of course, is true of a great deal about the human personality and even of the human body), have already shown themselves capable of a revolutionary impact upon the modern world. Probably no findings have stirred as vigorous public interest without any organized promotional program or educational effort to support the research. We may even add that the work has progressed in the face of attack upon it. The findings were naturally contested vigorously in the beginning, as all really new developments are, but the controversy has only served to confirm the findings, and some of the erstwhile critics are now proponents. Except for the fact that some of the leading Russian psychologists have accused us as late as last year of "poisoning the minds of the workers," we have not been under attack for a decade.

The impact of these findings upon scientific and political thought is more than a matter of public interest. The demonstration of the capacities that have been studied constitutes a scientific refutation of materialism, that is, of a strictly physicalistic conception of human personality. We do not yet know how far personality is to be described in nonphysical principles or what these principles are, but we do know that there are many basic concepts of our culture today that can survive only if the tide of materialism is stemmed. Religion, democracy, and morality might be mentioned.

The question which I beg you to consider is this: If it is true that we have in this Laboratory established the occurrence of phenomena that signify the presence in man of something beyond his physical properties, and if these findings do constitute a refutation of materialism, not only the classical materialism which has been the chief menace to religion and ethics, but also the Marxian materialism which has become the state philosophy of Communism, and if we could make a reasonably good case for your consideration, would you, as a trustee of the General Education Board, be interested?

I am writing this letter on the eve of my departure for two months in Europe, where I have been invited to lecture to the Royal Society of Medicine in London, and to various university audiences - Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Utrecht, Lund, and others. The invitations which led to this trip are signs of recognition which I could not afford to defer, even for the more urgent need of support for the research; but if your reply is an affirmative one, my colleagues, Dr. J.G.Pratt and Dr. B.M.Humphrey, will immediately take steps to set before you the grounds for the strong claims which, as I indicated above, can safely be made; and they will submit an application for the financial aid that is now a vital need of the Laboratory. There will follow in due course from the University administration approval of such application, as well as supporting literature, endorsements, and the like.

Very sincerely yours,

J.B.Rhine
fd.

J.B.Rhine
Director

fd/

This is a curious letter.

The only explanation that I can imagine is that Rhine does not know of the relationship between the RF & the FFB

AG

FORM G 24

MAY 1 9 1950

HMP		
	MAY 18 '50	

May 12, 1950

Dear Professor Rhine:

Your letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the General Education Board has comé to my attention.

While the General Education Board is concerned with the improvement of education in the South, we do not except in rare instances make grants for specific research projects, that field being provided for by The Rockefeller Foundation. If you care to have me do so, I shall be glad to pass your letter of May 8 on to those officers.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Professor J. B. Rhine, Director
The Parapsychology Laboratory
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

FORM 198

JUN 28 1950

INTERVIEWS: RDC

JHP	MAY 17 '50	JHP
FMc	MAY 18 '50	DH
RWJ		RWJ
EdE	JUN 27 '50	E.A.S.

FMc

RC-162

May 16, 1950
New York

Lunch

Pres. A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

HE reviewed briefly his conversation with AG. He is glad to have the RF make a grant to Professor Rhine but wanted to make his position and that of the faculty at Duke understood by AG. He still feels that some way should be found to validate Rhine's methods so that out of the grant might come a further substantiation of his work.

HE is quite hopeful that the Duke Endowment will be willing to come in with the GEB on the financing of the graduate education program. In all probability, the Board will be asked for $500,000 instead of $600,000 for operating expenses over the first five years, and a million dollars toward $3,000,000 endowment. We discussed at some length whether the endowment was strictly needed in view of the fact that the institution may someday acquire the Doris Duke trust. HE points out that while they are residual beneficiaries they will not receive the fund until Doris Duke's death and may not receive it if she has children. He points out that the institution cannot, therefore, plan on receiving these funds, and certainly not within our lifetime. This leads him to conclude that Duke ought to build up its own endowment and especially endowment earmarked for graduate studies.

We will talk further about this in June and plan to settle the details in October so that the matter may be presented at the December meeting.

HE discussed briefly the problem of his Education Department. He is dissatisfied with the present standing and has under consideration the question of possibly dropping the program or of expanding and developing it if there is a real function for it to perform. I suggested that Felix C. Robb might be an excellent person to add to his staff.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

RDC

FORM 198

NC-162

JUN 27 1950

INTERVIEWS: RDC

JHP	MAY 17 '50	JHP
FMc	MAY 18 '50	FMc
RWJ	MAY 19 '50	RWJ
EdE	MAY 22 '50	EdE
FMc	MAY 22 '50	FMc

May 16, 1950
New York

In Dr. Alan Gregg's office:
AG
WW
LCD
RSM
RDC

We reviewed the proposal to make a grant to Professor Rhine at Duke. Without reviewing the arguments of each person, pro and con, WW was in general in favor of making the grant although he expressed some doubts about the non-cumulative character of the evidence, about the lack of validation of the procedures used, but he felt that this was a sufficiently good possibility that Rhine might turn up some discovery that would help to explain the phenomenon. My argument was that we ought to exercise the best judgment and knowledge we now have to see that the procedures and methods are validated, and I expressed some concern lest Duke get itself further out on a limb with this research unless the methods were validated. I explained that I had no serious question about the statistical interpretation of the results but I felt that the procedures by which the evidence is accumulated deserved more careful scrutiny. LCD expressed similar doubts. He had some question as to whether the research seemed fruitful and promised any information of substantial importance. He questioned the procedures and he wondered whether we were not taking a blind chance in the hope that Rhine would turn up some explanation of the phenomena, and he felt that taking this kind of chance while the Foundation turns down so many good projects would be a question in the minds of some people. RWM made several points in favor of going ahead with the project,and we left with the impression that AG would put the project up to the Executive Committee.

ROBERT D CALKINS
RDC

RDC.clt

SEP - 71950

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

ZC-162

FROM: JHP

DATE: July 14, 1950

TO:

RDC	JUL 17 '50	RDC
FMc	JUL 31 '50	FMc
EdE	JUL 31 '50	EdE
RWJ		RWJ
FMc	AUG 17 '50	FMc

COMMENTS:

SUBJECT: Observation Relating to Duke University

The July 1, 1950 issue of The Physical Review contains three papers arising from the physics department of Duke University.

Other similar clusters were:

Princeton Inst. of Adv. Studies	3
Radiation Lab., U. of Cal. and U. of California	6
Chicago and Argonne Labs	3

Scattered singles came from Ohio State, Oslo, Indiana, Los Alamos, Bartol Institute, Hopkins, etc.

Comment: This is not intended as a statistical observation. Nevertheless The Physical Review must be defined as the principal printed forum for physics in the U.S., and the citation here given must be interpreted as a sure sign of disciplined scientific activity.

JHP

JHP:dh

FORM 108

JAN 12 1951

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the
Business Manager and Comptroller

	RDC	DEC-4 '50		12/19
	JHP	DEC 20 '50		
	RWJ	DEC 20 '50		
	ELE	DEC 22 '50		
	FMC	DEC 27 '50		

December 2, 1950

Dr. Robert D. Calkins,
Director, General Education Board,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20, New York.

Dear Dr. Calkins:

President Edens has asked me to send you a copy of the enclosed news release which will appear in the papers tomorrow. The release is largely self-explanatory but we thought you might like to know some more of the details of the contract with the Atomic Energy Commission than appear in the news release.

The contract is written for a period of one year, though it recites the fact that it is expected that the research will continue for a minimum period of three years. The present contract includes the sum of $431,000 for the purchase of the Van de Graaff Accelerator and $45,000 to cover a program of research made possible by this equipment. Duke University has agreed to house the Accelerator and, in addition, provide in services and time of senior staff members a sum equivalent to $15,000, making the total research program amount to $60,000 for this year.

It is our understanding that for the next two years a program amounting to $100,000 per year is contemplated with Duke University participating in a part of the cost, the actual amount to be subject to further negotiations when the extension of the contract is agreed upon next March.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

A. S. Brownell

Business Manager and
Comptroller.

ASB:jpj
cc: Dr. A. Hollis Edens.

EDITORS OF NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS:

THIS STORY ON NUCLEAR RESEARCH, WE FEEL IS ONE OF CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE TO THE SOUTH IN THAT IT REFLECTS THE INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE OF SOUTHERN GRADUATE AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE NATIONAL PICTURE. AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STORIES WE HAVE EVER SENT YOU, WE HOPE YOU MAY GIVE IT THE PROMINENCE WE FEEL IT MERITS.

Bureau of Public Information
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

JAN 1 2 1951

Durham, N.C. -- Installation at Duke University of a huge nuclear accelerator, one of the few in the nation, and the first in the Southeast was announced today by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The machine, similar in function to the cyclotron in splitting atoms, is known as the Van de Graaff Accelerator and installed will cost approximately $500,000.

The University will, under contract with the AEC, undertake a program of research on the structure of the atom which is expected to extend over a period of years.

According to Duke officials, plans are already underway for the construction of a $250,000 annex to the new Duke Physics Building which will house the nuclear project.

The cost of the nuclear research machine will be borne by the Atomic Energy Commission while Duke University will bear the cost of the Physics Building addition which will be designed and built specifically for the project. Both the AEC and Duke University will participate in the cost of the research.

"The installation of the Van de Graaff Accelerator at Duke University," said Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, "is an important step in our program. The South is assuming its rightful place in the national picture in graduate scientific education. The Commission congratulates Duke University and at the same time we acknowledge with appreciation the splendid contributions we have had in the past through our employment of outstanding Duke physicists and research facilities at the University."

Duke University President Hollis Edens termed the Commission's approval of the Duke nuclear project as "another significant advancement for science in the South."

"This project will not only enable Duke University to make a greater contribution to the science of the region and nation," said President Edens, "but will complement the research programs of our neighboring institutions, the University of North Carolina and North Carolina State College and so will make this one of the national centers of nuclear research. It is significant that while much of this nuclear research will be pure research for peaceful purposes, we shall be equipped to use these instruments and facilities for defense purposes in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission should a national emergency require it."

more

Release: Sunday, December 3, 1950
and thereafter

Bureau of Public Information
Duke University, Durham, N.C.
Edward L. Fike, Director

JAN 1 2 1951

SUBJECT: HUGE NUCLEAR RESEARCH PROJECT AT DUKE UNIVERSITY IS ANNOUNCED BY ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

Durham, N.C. -- Installation at Duke University of a huge nuclear accelerator, one of the few in the nation, and the first in the Southeast was announced today by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The machine, similar in function to the cyclotron in splitting atoms, is known as the Van de Graaff Accelerator and installed will cost approximately $500,000.

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more

Announcement of the Duke nuclear project had special significance for the region following by less than a month the announcement that North Carolina State College had received permission from the AEC for construction of the first nuclear reactor to be operated and owned outside the restricted area of the Commission.

The Duke project will be administered by Dr. Walter M. Nielsen, Chairman of the Department of Physics. Dr. Henry Newson, wartime senior physicist, University of Chicago and formerly with Los Alamos and Oak Ridge National Laboratories will serve as project leader on the research program. Other top-flight Duke physicists participating in the research include such nationally-known scientists as Dr. Lothar W. Nordheim, wartime head of the physics division at Oak Ridge and now on leave of absence at Los Alamos; Dr. Eugene Greuling, senior physicist Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1946-48; Dr. Harold W. Lewis, former physicist with Naval Ordnance Laboratory during the War. Otto Meier, associate professor of electrical engineering will also work on the project. Most of the Duke physicists already are serving as consultants to the AEC or AEC-sponsored projects.

"Durham residents can be assured that there is no possibility of any sort of explosion, since this machine does not create dangerous amounts of atomic energy, but is used in the study of the atom's structure," Dr. Nielsen emphasized.

The Van de Graaff Accelerator itself has an overall length of 40 feet. The auxiliary equipment which operates in conjunction with it consits of pumps, refrigerator system, and suitable power supply and control equipment. The annex to house the project will run 108 feet as an extension of the left rear wing of the new $1,000,000 Physics Building which was completed in 1949.

The feature of the Accelerator is its ability to generate 4,000,000 volts of electricity.

According to Dr. Newson, the function of the Van de Graaff Accelerator, like that of the cyclotron, is to "split" or penetrate the atom. Unlike the cyclotron which has a circular operation, the Accelerator operates in a straight line.

In explaining the function of the machine, Duke physicists point out that high electric voltages are required to pierce the nucleus of the atom. Atoms are composed of an outer shell of electrons or negative electric charges which revolve like infinitesimal planets around the heavy center of the atom known as the nucleus and comparable in the make-up of the atom to the sun in the make-up of our solar system.

Dr. Newson explains that when atoms collide the electrons act as "the skin of a football acts to bounce the atoms apart" so that the nuclei never meet of their own accord. This is one of the reasons why elements retain their individual identity.

more

In order to pierce the nucleus, the projectile must attain very high speeds motivated by millions of volts. This explains, he adds, why the alchemist never succeeded in transmutation by using heat. "We have learned to do it," he says "by going from burning coal and boiling water to the power of a lightning flash."

The Van de Graaff Accelerator will enable scientists to probe the nucleus by building up a positive voltage of four million volts. Proton-like bullets will then be shot through the vacuum in the machine at speeds in excess of 1800 miles per second and will penetrate the nucleus of the target atom.

According to the Duke physicists bombarding the atom with protons is like droping a rock off a high cliff...the higher the cliff the faster the rock falls when it strikes the ground...so in this machine, the higher the voltage, the higher the speed of the particles when they strike the atom.

Duke physicists prefer the Van de Graaff Accelerator to the cyclotron because it enables a more delicate control over the speed of particles. "This machine compared with a cyclotron," says Dr. Newson "is like shooting squirrels with a rifle at close range instead of a shot gun."

Cyclotrons and Van de Graaff Accelerators were used in early pre-war work on atomic research and eventually the information was applied to the atomic bomb. Now physicists want more detail. They know that the atom can be penetrated, but they want to know more about what happens in the process and how it happens.

"We still don't understand the nucleus well," claim the Duke physicists. "When we penetrate the atom structure, it's like hitting a vase in the dark with an axe... all we can do now is to examine the pieces. This machine will enable us to study what happens during the destruction of an atom and learn more about it."

The Duke nuclear project will not only open new avenues of research, but will be used as an effective training tool.

Preliminary work on the Duke nuclear research program has already started. The Accelerator is now under construction, and delivery is expected by next Fall.

The machine is named after its inventor Dr. R.J. Van de Graaff, a professor at M.I.T. who developed the generator in the early 30's.

###

JAN 12 1951

December 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Brower:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 2 reporting on the AEC contract and its implications. I extend hearty congratulations. I am sure this will be an important step in the further development of advanced teaching and research at Duke.

With all good wishes and Season's Greetings,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Mr. A. S. Brower
Business Manager and Comptroller
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt
cc: President A. Hollis Edens

FORM G 24

JAN 1 2 1951

December 5, 1950

Dear Mr. Brower:

In the absence of Mr. Calkins from the city I should like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 2 with enclosure. This will be brought to Mr. Calkins' attention when he returns to the office within a few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

CLT

Secretary to Mr. Calkins

Mr. A. S. Brower
Business Manager and Comptroller
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

clt

FORM 199

JAN 1 5 1951

RC 162

RDC	DEC 18 '50	RDC
JHP	DEC 19 '50	JHP
EdE	C 19	EdE
FMc	JAN 12 '51	FMc

INTERVIEWS: RWJ

December 11, 1950
Durham, North Carolina

Dean Alan K. Manchester
Duke University

I met with AKM and his selection committee for a general discussion relating to our scholarship program. A number of questions concerning detail were settled satisfactorily. Duke's undergraduate body is about 50% northern yet there seemed to be no concern among this group that our preference for candidates with southern background would embarrass the committee seriously in its selections. AKM admitted later that there was considerable concern among the committee over Duke's failure to get an award last year. I pointed out that their recommendations had not been particularly strong and he admitted that the committee has based its decisions exclusively on the paper records and had made no attempt to interview nominees. We should get a better group this year.

Later at lunch AKM spoke of Duke's difficulty in attracting really first rate people into its freshman class each year. Duke does not have much scholarship aid available and it is only this year that the school has used field representatives over the country to sell Duke. Students in North Carolina and other southern states are not anxious to attend Duke where they are afraid the standards may be too rigorous and consequently they are going, good and bad alike, to the state universities. Somehow football enters the picture by attracting students and by encouraging alumni support such as general scholarship aid. Duke has deemphasized football by maintaining like academic standards for all students. This may well strain college-alumni relations and make solicitations difficult, but since most alumni make contributions specifically for strengthening football, the loss occasioned by a mediocre team seems to be largely potential since little general support for the college has been forthcoming heretofore.

AKM mentioned the profound effect our grant will have in stimulating Duke's efforts to broaden its base of general support. The City of Durham has already raised two or three hundred thousand dollars in a campaign headed by a staunch advocate of the University of North Carolina.

Apparently fund raising and public relations have usurped most of Hollis Edens' time and he is away from the campus a good deal of the time. Unhappily so too is Paul Gross who is also adept at fund raising. This leaves Duke frequently without leadership on the campus to deal with educational problems. How serious this problem may be, I could not ascertain.

Duke is at present restudying its undergraduate program. Apparently the goal is a small, high quality, closely knit undergraduate college.

RWJ:dh

RWJ

FORM 199

APR 1 1 1951

RC-162

JHP	MAR 30 51	JHP
EdE		EdE
FMc		FMc
RWJ		RWJ

INTERVIEWS: RDC

March 14, 1951
New York

Roger F. Evans

RFE has a request from Hollis Edens for a grant of about $120,000 to support a five-year study of per capita incomes at Duke. He wished to inquire what I knew about the project and the personnel. I reported that I had not previously heard of the project. I gave him a comment or so on Frank de Vyver and Calvin Hoover, but I did not know the man who is assigned to direct the project. Duke University would put in about $9,000 of services. RFE will study the proposal and possibly later wish to discuss it further.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC

RDC.clt

FORM 199

APR 25 1951

NC-162

JHP	MAR 29 '51	JHP
FMc		FMc
RWJ	APR 17 '51	RWJ
EdE		EdE
For signature..... RDC	APR 24 '51	RDC

INTERVIEWS: RDC

March 26, 1951 (Monday)
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dr. Paul M. Gross, vice president of Duke University

PG had lunch with me. He thinks the poor scholarship showing may be due to the fact that everyone (business, government, etc.) is haunting the place for every good man. But he was going to look into it.

He says AHE has now skimmed the cream of the funds and henceforth they will come in more slowly.

PG talked briefly about DeVyver's research project on Income, before the RF, but he did not know Hanna, the man who will direct it, and could only add arguments concerning the importance of the study.

Tuesday, Telephone. AHE returned last night from an Easter trip to visit his parents in Tennessee. Mrs. E went on to Natchez for a week's rest. AHE may be in NY in early April.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

FORM 195

APR 17 1951

NC-162

RDC		RDC
FMc	APR-3 '51	FMc
JHP		JHP
EdE	APR-4 '51	EdE

RWJ APR 16 '51

INTERVIEWS: RWJ

March 27, 1951
Durham, North Carolina

Duke University

PRESIDENT A. HOLLIS EDENS

I spent about an hour with President A. Hollis Edens, both of us engaged mainly in idle conversation. He did make a few comments which ought to be noted however since they bear directly on our activities.

1. AHE made a strong plea for Kraybill, his current fellowship candidate. He described K as an excellent undergraduate teacher who should have more training and who could help a weak electrical engineering department. He admitted quite frankly that K was not in Vail's class in any way but that he was strong enough to be a permanent fixture at Duke.

2. AHE asked me what I thought of his scholarship candidates. I told him I thought they were quite disappointing which news seemed to disturb him considerably since Dean Manchester had informed him that they had a strong group this year.

3. AHE told me off the record that the Duke endowment had just appropriated $1,050,000 to the University for any purpose other than the graduate school development program. AHE thinks that Mr. Allen wants to see it go into construction of a new administration building.

4. I asked AHE if he found the Morehead Foundation fellowships disturbing. He didn't seem terribly worried, pointing out that Duke had quite a number of fellowships already and implying that the Duke Endowment could probably be induced to establish others if the need arose.

5. AHE stated that he will soon have his first million of matching funds under our grant. He expects considerable difficulty in raising the necessary funds to claim the second half of our appropriation.

RWJ:atn

ROBERT W. JULY

RWJ

APR 25 1951

MC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the Vice President

March 27, 1951.

RDC MAR 30 '51 RDC 4/3 see attached sheet
JHP APR 3 '51 JHP
MMC APR 5 '51
CAB APR 16 '51

Dr. Robert D. Calkins, Director
General Education Board,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20, New York.

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Chicago brochure which outlines their plan for industrial support of basic research, which I mentioned to you at lunch Monday. I have another copy of this if you would like to keep the enclosed for your files. not rec'd in files

I am also enclosing herewith another item, quite unrelated to the above, which may be of interest to you. This originally came out of a recent MLA statistical study. Aside from the meaning of our own high position in the list, the wide differences in publication activities after receiving the Ph. D. degree probably stem from favorable conditions in certain institutions for stimulating publication, and the lack of this in others. I thought you might be interested in this as our southern schools, by and large, show up fairly well.

I enjoyed having lunch with you and hope you will stop by again soon.

With best regards

Sincerely yours,

Paul Gross

Encl.

Number of Members with Doctorate by Institution Granting Doctorate Showing Publication Record and Salary Range

APR 25 1951

Rank	Institution	Number Members with Ph.D. from Institutions	Percent with Publications	Percent under $5,000	Percent over $5,000	Percent over $10,000
	All Institutions	2,173	76.1	46.6	53,4	2.1
1.	Harvard	255	80.4	36.8	63.2	2.1
2.	Yale	213	77.9	50.5	49.5	3.4
3.	Columbia	181	79.0	42.9	57.1	1.1
4.	Chicago	150	72.0	41.5	58.5	2.1
5.	Wisconsin	104	76.0	41.4	58.6	0
6.	Pennsylvania	86	72.1	47.0	53.0	6.0
7.	Princeton	83	69.9	56.6	43.4	1.2
9.	Johns Hopkins	81	82.7	49.4	50.6	2.5
9.	Cornell	75	76.0	40.3	59.7	0
10.	Michigan	69	88.4	39.7	60.3	2.9
11.	California	67	76.1	51.6	48.4	0
12.	North Carolina	61	82.0	43.3	56.7	1.7
13.	Illinois	59	72.9	48.3	51.7	1.7
14.	New York Univ.	53	67.9	50.0	50.0	0
15.	Iowa University	46	73,9	66.7	33.3	0
	Ohio State	46	73.9	54.3	45.7	2.2
16.	Northwestern	35	77.1	48.6	51.4	0
17.	Minnesota	30	66.7	46.4	53.6	0
18.	Stanford	28	71.4			
19.	Bryn Mawr	21	61.9	51.2	48.8	4.7
	Virginia	21	76.2			
20.	Texas	20	80.0			
21.	Washington (Seattle)	18	66.7			
	Duke	18	88.9			
22.	Vanderbilt	17	76.5	52.6	47.4	0
23.	Catholic	16	68.8			
	Western Reserve	16	50.0			

The above tabulation is taken from an article entitled "Personnel Survey of the Modern Language Association Membership" by J. F. Wellmeyer, Jr., pages 80 through 106, in the February 1951 issue of PMLA. The column headed "Percent with Publications" represents those MLA members with Ph. D. degrees who answered the questionnaire, and who reported some publication activity during the past five years. The second column gives the institution from which the member received his or her doctor's degree with language specialization in English, German, Romance Languages and related language fields. While conclusions from such purely quantitative statistical summaries may be misleading in the absence of critical evaluation and appraisal of the work published, it is of interest to note that the Ph.D. [redacted] of Duke University represent the highest percentage given in the column under publications of all the institutions listed. While the significance of the figure 88.9% is dubious in view of the relatively small number of Duke Ph. D. graduates listed, it is well above the overall average of 76.1 for all the institutions listed.

With reservations with respect to the significance of such data, it seems justifiable to conclude from the table (a) that there are wide differences in the post Ph.D. publication ~~activity~~ activity of Ph. D. graduates in the languages from various institutions and (b) that Duke graduates are definitely above the average in respect to such activity.

FORM G 54

APR 25 1951

April 3, 1951

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for sending me the Chicago brochure, which I am finding most interesting and helpful.

I appreciate also your enclosure on publication records of leading institutions. This is exceedingly interesting, and I am glad to note the favorable position occupied by Duke.

It was grand to see you during my recent visit. I hope you will plan to stop in here whenever you are in New York.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Dr. Paul Gross, Vice President
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

FORM G 24

April 9, 1951

Dear Hollis:

Last week was hectic, as you will imagine if I tell you it was the week of our Trustees meeting. All went well, but I am delayed in writing to tell you how pleased we all are, and especially Betty, that she is to be at Duke next year.

She is so enthused over it that the ordinary restraints are wholly ineffective.

I hope I may come up with something to say on June 4. I am thinking of stressing the parallel course of the educated graduate and the private university. Don't hold me accountable if it turns out to be something quite different.

Cordially,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

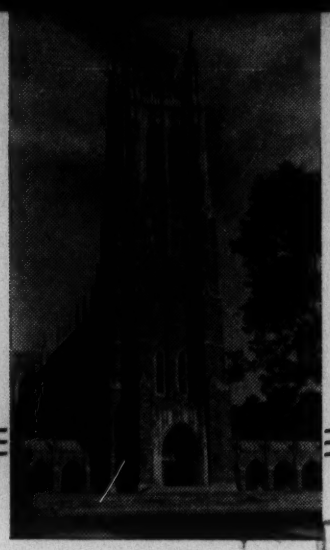
President A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

Duke University
Bureau of Public Information
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

EDWARD L. FIKE
DIRECTOR

LUCILE K. BOYDEN
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR



RDC	APR 24 '51	RAL	4/25
April 23, 1951			

Dr. Robert D. Calkins, Director
General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Calkins:

I am writing to ask you to send me your glossy photograph and biographical information. We need this as soon as possible for advance publicity purposes in connection with your address here before the graduating classes on Monday, June 4.

At the same time, I wish to get my bid in early for a copy of your address as soon as you have had an opportunity to prepare it. While we need your photograph and biographical information now, we can wait as late as a week before June 4 for a copy of the commencement address. This will give us an opportunity to get better coverage by sending it in advance to papers for release after your appearance here.

We are looking forward to your visit and to your contribution to our commencement occasion.

Very truly yours,

Edward L. Fike

Edward L. Fike

ELF:cl

FORM G 54

April 25, 1951

Dear Dr. Fike:

I am sending you herewith a glossy photograph. You will find a biographical sketch in Who's Who, to which I have nothing to add.

I shall try to send you a copy of my address sometime during the week before Commencement. I am looking forward to this visit to Duke.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Dr. Edward L. Fike
Bureau of Public Information
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.elt
Enclosure

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

RDC APR 16 5

April 11, 1951

Dear Bob:

I am glad to have your good letter of the 9th. The Edens family will be looking forward to seeing all of you at Commencement. If Kathleen hasn't written to Gertrude she will do so within the next few days.

We are all happy that you are going to make the speech on June 4. I know you will bring us something both interesting and worth-while. Probably you will bring us a good new story. I have used to good advantage, quoting you, the story of the party which was lost in the wilds of the mountains and which was told "If you are going anywhere up here, you had better start figgerin' before you are on your way cause you can get to a lot of places up here you don't want to be".

Best wishes always,

Sincerely,

A. Hollis Edens.

Dr. Robert D. Calkins,
General Education Board,
49 West 39 Street,
New York 20, New York.

FORM G 24

April 16, 1951

Dear President Edens:

In the absence of Mr. Calkins from the city I should like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 11, which will be brought to his attention when he returns to the office within a few days.

Sincerely yours,

C LT

Secretary to Mr. Calkins

President A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

clt

MAY 1 0 1951

RC162

DUKE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

April 27, 1951

JHP	APR 30 '51	JHP 4/30
RDC	MAY -1 '51	RDC
RWJ	MAY -3 '51	RWJ
EdE	MAY -3 '51	EdE
FMc	MAY -7 '51	FMc

Dr. J. Harris Purks Jr.
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Purks:

On behalf of our Engineering Faculty I extend to you our gratitude for meeting with us and talking with us yesterday. Your success in stirring up further interest in, and stimulating additional thought on, undergraduate education was evident from the lively discussion at the luncheon meeting and from the numerous discussions that resulted in offices and hallways throughout the remainder of the day.

If you can arrange to do so, our Engineering Faculty would be anxious to meet with you again on some subsequent visit to Duke.

If it can be made available, I would appreciate receiving a copy of the paper which you read at the beginning of your presentation yesterday.

Very truly yours,

Edward K. Kraybill

Edward K. Kraybill, Chairman
Faculty Program Committee

EKK:z

FORM G 54

MAY 1 0 1951

CC: President A. H. Edens

April 30, 1951

Dear Professor Kraybill:

Thank you for your kind remarks concerning my efforts at your faculty colloquium on April 26. It was a pleasure to be with you, and I found the atmosphere of tolerance and disciplined institutional self-appraisal to be very refreshing.

You are to be congratulated upon your efforts. The complicated and often vague nature of the problems that you are facing may give rise to uncertainties, but their solution is a prime consideration which, happily, you are undertaking with enthusiasm.

I am enclosing a copy of my preliminary remarks. I recall that I frequently took my eyes off of the script, so to speak, and that the informality of the hour may not be reflected on the typed pages. Nevertheless at least the script is enclosed.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

J. H. PURKS, JR.

Professor Edward K. Kraybill, Chairman
Faculty Program Committee
Department of Electrical Engineering
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

JHP:eab
Enclosure

MAY 23 1951

7c 162

DUKE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Ack EAB 3/26

JHP MAR 26 '51 JHP 4/10

March 24, 1951

RD 4/10/51 PAC

EAB APR 18 '51 EAB

Dr. J. Harris Purks
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Purks:

We were pleased to learn that you have agreed to speak to the Duke University Engineering Faculty on April 26. The time of that meeting, incidentally, is 11:30 a.m. rather than 4 p.m. as indicated in Dr. Edens' letter of March 16.

In his letter of March 6, President Edens outlined briefly the nature of the integrated series of meetings that we are conducting. Further, he suggested certain specific considerations that might be included appropriately in your talk. To provide further background, I am listing below the topics of the two meetings that have already taken place and of the meeting to follow yours:

February - (a) "Report of Investigation of Engineering Education, 1925-1929." This was the first comprehensive study ever made of engineering education and is regarded as a monumental contribution to the profession.

(b) "Report of Committee on Engineering Education After the War." A study made during World War II in an attempt to determine whether a "fresh approach" or radical changes would be necessary after the War.

March - "Report of Committee on Aims and Scope of Engineering Curricula." Another significant report, published about 1940.

May (a) "Education for Professional Responsibility." The Buck Hill Falls Inter-Profession Conference of 1948.

(b) "A Summary and Recommendations for putting into practice at Duke the desirable features of the series of studies just concluded. Dean W. H. Hall.

As you can see, we have concentrated heavily on engineering

education. However, inasmuch as engineering is merely one approach to an undergraduate education, we are looking to you to provide us with a broader, overall view of just what undergraduate education should attempt to accomplish.

If you desire further information, Dr. Purks, I will be glad to attempt to provide it.

Very truly yours,

Edward K. Kraybill

Edward K. Kraybill, Chairman
Faculty Program Committee

EKK:z

FORM G 24

MAY 23 1951

March 26, 1951

Dear Mr. Kraybill:

Your letter of March 24 has been received in Mr. Purks' absence on a field trip in the South. It will be brought to his attention when he returns to New York on March 29.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Purks

Mr. Edward K. Kraybill
College of Engineering
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

eab

FORM G 84

MAY 23 1951

April 10, 1951

Dear Professor Kraybill:

My travels are keeping me out of the office a good bit these days. At this season of the year our schedule is quite heavy. However I am looking forward with pleasure to my forthcoming trip to Duke.

I am not certain of my exact time of arrival. The chances are, however, that I will arrive on the 25th and that I will be the guest of my friend of long standing, Dr. Edens.

I shall try to project my remarks into the pattern if not the sequence of topics which you and your faculty have had under consideration recently.

Sincerely,

J. H. PURKS, JR.

Professor Edward K. Kraybill, Chairman
Faculty Program Committee
Department of Electrical Engineering
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

JHP:eab

RC 162

MAY 23 1951

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

MAR 19 '51 ah EAB 3/23
JHP JHC 4/10

March 16, 1951

Dear Harris:

We are all glad that you are going to be with us on April 26, and I am marking my calendar accordingly with the expectation of being at home on that date. Professor Kraybill will be in touch with you concerning details. I believe the meeting will be around 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Edens home continues to be open to you when you are in this neighborhood. Please spend the nights of the 25th and 26th with us or such portions of that time as will fit into your schedule.

Best wishes to you, Mary and Jimmy from the Edens.

Sincerely,

Hollis

A. Hollis Edens.

Mr. Harris Purks, Associate Director
General Education Board
49 West 49 Street
New York 20, New York

FORM G 34

MAY 23 1951

March 23, 1951

Dear Mr. Edens:

Your letter of March 16 has been received in Mr. Purks' absence from the office. He is due back from the South on March 29.

I hope you are well and that Mrs. Edens has recovered fully from her operation.

Sincerely yours,

EAB

Secretary to Mr. Purks

President A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

FORM G 84

MAY 23 1951

RDC	4/16/51	DSC
EAB	APR 18 '51	

April 10, 1951

Dear Hollis:

I'm back again - and about to be off again. I leave tomorrow for Atlanta, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville. Upon my return I should have three days here before leaving for Duke.

My plans are to take you up on the invitation to spend the nights of April 25 and 26 with you at the Duke executive mansion.

Mary and Jimmy appear to be getting along well in spite of the rather frequent periods of my absence. Mary and Jimmy join me in sending regards to Kathleen and Mary Ann.

Sincerely,

J. H. PURKS, JR.

President A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

JHP:eab

nc 162

EAB
Call my attn upon return GAP

MAY 23 1951

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

March 6, 1951

Answered

GHP	MAR-8 '51	GHP	
RDC		RDC	
FMc			
EdE			
EAB			

Dear Harris:

Confirming our telephone conversation of today, the Faculty of the College of Engineering has asked me to invite you to speak to the Engineering Faculty at one of a series of seminar meetings devoted to educational philosophy and practice. As a guide to your thinking, the Faculty suggests the possibility of thinking along some of the following lines:

A. Your own concept of what the educational process should be during undergraduate years (aims, broad content, method, etc.)

B. The background of our present educational system, to provide some insights into and appreciation of its antecedents and heritage.

C. The contribution to present-day higher education of such studies as the "Harvard Report", the "President's Report on Higher Education for American Democracy", and any other publications that you may consider pertinent to the discussion.

The dates suggested are as follows: April 19, 28, May 3, 10. I know the Engineering Faculty will be happy to learn that you have agreed to arrange to meet with them on one of these days. The discussions will be of an informal nature and after you have delivered your prepared comments an opportunity will be given for further exchange of ideas.

I am glad that your visit will provide an additional opportunity to be with you.

Best wishes always,

Sincerely yours,

A. Hollis Edens.

Dr. Harris Purks
General Education Board
New York City

FORM G 54

April 30, 1951

Dear Hollis:

I am not planning to bring a tux for my weekend at Duke. If this is a mistake I hope you will let me know.

I am giving some thought to the subject of my address and I hope I may have something worthwhile to say even though it may not be worthwhile to listen to.

We are looking forward keenly to the weekend with you and Kathleen.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

President A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

MAY - 8 1951

NC-162

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JHP

DATE: May 7, 1951

TO:

RDC	MAY-7'51	JHP

COMMENTS:

SUBJECT:

A study of the portfolio of The Duke Endowment as of December 31, 1950, with market evaluations as of May 3, 1951, shows the following approximate figures:

Bonds, mtg. notes, etc. of Duke Power		$30,000,000 face
Bonds (other) and cash		19,500,000 face
Stocks		
Aluminum	$34,000,000	
Duke Power	60,000,000	
Tobacco	4,000,000	
Oils	2,000,000	
Chemicals	1,300,000	
Steels	500,000	
Banks	800,000	
Others	3,900,000	
		106,500,000
Total		$156,000,000

The following obligations are listed:

(1) Unpaid or conditional appropriations to Duke University.....	$2,733,526.91
(2) Invested for Duke University.....	16,291,927.86
(3) Invested for Furman University.....	251,304.24
(4) Reserve Fund	4,230,482.17

JHP:eab

JHP

FORM 106

Date _____ 19____

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

To Bob Calkins

____ For your information

____ Please return
____ Do not return

____ Please prepare suggested reply

____ Please process

____ Please confer with me about this

____ For approval

____ For your comment

_____

_____

_____

_____

RC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the President

TRANSFER FILES

May 29, 1951

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

I send herewith for your consideration a proposal for the establishment of a Social Studies Research and Training Center at Duke University. It represents careful planning and study by a number of members of our faculty. Many aspects of the proposal, I believe, lie within the areas of interest of the Ford Foundation. We should like to request consideration for financial support of the center, either in its entirety or of such segments as may come within the scope of the Foundation's objectives.

This proposal is especially interesting to me because before coming to Duke University I was Associate Director of the General Education Board which, as you know, attempts to assist in lifting the level of educational leadership in the fifteen so-called Southern states. This afforded me an opportunity to become familiar with the problems and challenges of this area, and with the university centers of strength. In the light of that experience I should like to comment briefly on this proposal.

It is at once obvious that the scope of the proposed Social Studies Research and Training Center extends beyond sectional lines. Its problem is many-sided but in essence it has to do with human behavior. Stated thus, the problem is as broad as the world and as varied as the character of man. We propose specific points of attack and investigations with limited objectives, all geared to interests and abilities among our faculty. Tackled in its entirety, the proposal we are submitting should contribute to the American people's knowledge of other nations and their appreciation of the inter-dependency of peoples everywhere. It should add substantially to the theory and practice of democracy in America. It should result in the advancement of inter-group understanding here in the South and of this country's position in the comity of nations.

A few examples of the measures our faculty

SEP 13 1951

Copy

have proposed will present our approach to the problem. Among the projects related to the American economy is one which proposes the creation of an industrial relations laboratory. None of the fourteen university operated institutes of industrial relations in this country is su situated in the Southeast or the Southwest. A non-governmental agency fitted to do research, to train students and to provide service to industry and labor groups, to public bodies and to community agencies would meet a critical need. Another project would be a study of the theory and practice of public expenditure, both here and abroad. This would be a comprehensive study, going back a century or more.

One project would be an exploration of opinion within those sections of the public which are ill-informed or sensation-motivated. It would be undertaken with a view to discovering what methods are practicable for promoting intelligent understanding of public policy. Another project would be a comparative study of socio-economic development in "under-developed" countries. Research students singly or in teams, after careful preparation would spend one or two years in one of some fifteen countries. Their studies and reports would provide reliable data on which intelligent judgment and action could be based.

Still another project proposes a cooperative program to improve the teaching of the social sciences in the South. This would be done by offering refresher courses and opportunities for additional graduate work to social science faculty members of colleges and universities in eight southern states, particularly the small liberal arts colleges. No large-scale program of this type has, we believe, ever been conducted. The social problems of the South, while improving, are still in a critical state. The program proposed by our faculty should vitalize the teaching, and thus the understanding, of the social factors in society throughout a large area of the South.

Each project will have to stand or fall on its own merits, but these illustrations will, I hope, serve to indicate the kind of problems with which the proposed Social Studies Research and Training Center at Duke would grapple. Some represent pioneer ventures.

Others are extensions of work-in-progress or of work for which the unique capacities and talents of men here make it likely that sound results will emerge.

We should like to discuss these ideas with you or your representatives, and it appears to us that it would be most advantageous to do this here on our campus. If this is not feasible, we would hope that there would be an opportunity for representatives of our faculty group to talk with officials of the Foundation, either in Pasadena or elsewhere as you might wish.

For the convenience of your associates in the Foundation, I am sending you under separate cover by express seven additional copies of our proposal.

Sincerely yours,

A. Hollis Edens,
President.

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Director
Ford Foundation
1440 Wentworth Avenue
Pasadena, California

JUL - 9 1951

nc-162

INTERVIEWS: RDC JHP RWJ EdE FMc

June 1 - 20, 1951

Trip to Durham, Charleston, Florida Southern, Daytona Beach, University of Georgia, University of Virginia

Durham, N.C., June 4

Paul Gross reports that the Army has been needled a good deal to establish basic research activities comparable to those maintained by the Navy. In consequence the Ordnance Division is working out a contract to establish at Duke a research center for that division. It will support basic research in a variety of fields. The announcement of this arrangement has not yet been made but Paul Gross is working day and night on the organization.

President Edens has submitted a proposal to the Ford Foundation asking for a very substantial grant over a period of years for the development of work in the field of human relations. He gave me a copy of his request which has been well prepared with the help of the Faculty Committee.

E has raised about $8,000,000 on his campaign. He is somewhat embarrassed by the fact that he had promised funds for brains, books and then bricks, but the Duke Endowment has given the university additional funds (two and a half million approximately) for the erection of the administration building that will complete the quadrangle on the men's campus. E was faced with the necessity of announcing this gift along with the others and he felt it might create some criticism, although he was glad to have the funds.

I had breakfast with B. U. Ratchford, J. J. Spengler, and Taylor Cole, who talked in general terms about the request to the Ford Foundation. There was nothing very specific in their comments and I at the time had not seen the Ford Foundation request.

FORM 199

RC-162

INTERVIEWS: JHP

July 27-31, 1951
Daytona Beach, Florida

Paul Gross, Vice-Pres.
Duke University

Paul Gross, Vice President, Duke University

Calvin Hoover, Professor of Economics at Duke, has had a heart attack. CH must now slow down considerably. He is in no immediate danger, and if he takes care of the situation (anginna) he should have many good years ahead. Perhaps he will withdraw from outside activities, settle down at Duke - to his own benefit and to the benefit of Duke.

NC-162

OCT - 5 1951

FMc

RDC JHP

RWJ

EdE

September 16, 1951
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Pres. A. Hollis Edens and Paul Gross
Duke University

I saw AHE and PG on Sunday evening. AHE is still making progress on his fund raising but has reached the point now where funds are rather difficult to obtain. In the course of a good deal of rambling discussion about the progress being made at Duke no mention was made of further aid from the GEB - this, in spite of the fact that both AHE and PG knew of my leaving the Board, from which they must have inferred that the Board's activities would not continue indefinitely.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

FORM 108

JAN 23 1952

RC-162

INTERVIEWS: RDC

JHP	OCT 11 '51	EAB
FMc		EAB
RWJ	OCT 11 '51	
EdE	OCT 16 '51	

KEO
JHP
FMc

October 2, 1951
New York

Telephone call from

Pres. A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

AHE telephoned to report that the Ordnance Department was likely to establish a contract at Duke for the support of the research department for fundamental work in chemical physics. This would be of great educational benefit to Duke and would give it distinct prestige in this field. The principal obstacle to this development at the moment is the need for space.

They would have to construct a new building at a cost of $600,000. Duke can find half this sum but is unable to lay its hands on the other half. AHE asked if there was any possibility of a Board grant of $300,000 toward the cost of this building. I explained that it was doubtful but that we would consider the matter if he would send me an informal memorandum.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

JAN - 3 1952

NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

RDC	OCT - 8 51	RDC	10/10 declined
JHP	OCT 10 51	EAB	
FMC		EAB	
RWJ	OCT 11 '51		
EdE	OCT 25 51		

Office of the President

October 6, 1951

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing a first draft of the proposal to establish an Institute of Chemical Physics about which I spoke to you on the telephone the other day. You will understand that the idea is still in its formative stage, though it is probable that decisions of the agencies of government may call for early action on our part.

The proposal assumes that a building of brick construction containing approximately 400 cubic feet, at a cost of about $600,000 without equipment would be required. We have had some conversation with representatives of the Ordnance Corps and it appears that the Government is forbidden to build a building but that a liberal allowance for equipment and operation can be made. Therefore, Duke University would be required to put up the building. We would expect to recover through overhead charges at least a portion of the cost. However, I would feel uncomfortable in recommending that $600,000 from our funds functioning as endowment be invested in a building even though it is income producing. That is why I called you. If the General Education Board could give the University $300,000 I would be prepared to recommend that we put up the other $300,000 since I am sure that we could recover this amount through a guaranteed contract with the Government. Beyond that, if the Institute should receive continued support from the Ordnance Corps, as we expect that it would, the University would receive substantial sums annually for overhead.

The educational side of the picture is more exciting than the financial side. Such an Institute would bring to Duke University recognition and prestige beyond anything that has happened in the area of pure research. This would not be simply a contract in applied science but would be a program of pure research paralleling, supplementing and magnifying university research. It appears that the agencies of government have realized at last that science has used up its storehouse of basic

research and that it is time to intensify activities in this area.

Please understand that this is not a formal request for a grant. I have dictated this hurriedly so that you may have the benefit of this memorandum for discussion with your colleagues before I come to New York to talk with you about it in person. I hope you can find justification for giving this favorable consideration. Personally, I think an investment of $300,000 here will do more than several times this amount invested in research independent of affiliation with an Institute such as that proposed.

I shall call you one day next week. Thank you for letting me talk with you about this.

Cordially,

A. Hollis Edens.

Mr. Robert D. Calkins, Director
General Education Board
49 West 49 Street
New York 20, New York

JAN - 3 1952

PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL
FOR

THE ORDNANCE INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS

Duke University
Durham, N. C.

I. It is proposed that the establishment of an institute for basic research in the general area of chemical physics should be considered. The institute would encompass basic theoretical and experimental investigations into the general fields of physics, chemistry and mathematics. For maximum effectiveness such an institute should be attached to and to some extent be integrated with an educational institution which has an active research program of its own in the fields concerned.

A. The operations of the institute would be an attempt to integrate and expand the resources of the disciplines of physics, chemistry, and mathematics for the solution of problems in physical science which involve investigations relating to the structure of matter, phenomena concerning large molecules, homogeneous and heterogenous reaction kinetics, problems in gas and liquid fluid dynamics, surface phenomena of all types, modern chemical and physical thermodynamics, the thermodynamics of irreversible processes, spectroscopy, studies in the behavior of matter at low temperatures, etc.

B. In order to investigate problems in the general field of chemical physics, it would be well to assemble a top quality staff of from 8 to 10 outstanding physicists, chemists, and mathematicians. With these there would be associated two types of adjunct personnel, namely, research associates and a limited number of outstanding predoctoral candidates in the fields of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, who would carry on work for the Ph.D. degree on a cooperative basis with the appropriate departments in Duke University.

C. The existence of such a group of high grade scientists would be of great value to the Ordnance Corps in planning underlying long range research

programs which might have bearing on future ordnance developments. Further, there would be a readily available group of highly competent research investigators for consultation and advice in connection with ordnance problems, whether these lie in the area of fundamental research or in the applied field.

D. The projected organization of the Institute would not call for a large organization, but rather would aim to assemble a highly competent small group of scientists who would deal with selected special problems and investigations in the general area of chemical physics. The abilities and interests of these scientists would determine the specific areas of fundamental research which would be pursued within the broad field of the physical and mathematical sciences. The program contemplated would not be fixed but would be subject to change to accommodate the interests of the research group in the Institute and also the need for fundamental investigations in the areas of physical sciences on which the applied program of the Ordnance Corps depends.

II. Organization

A. During the initial years no attempt would be made to embark on a program at the level ultimately contemplated for the Institute. For the first several years every effort would be made to assemble a key group of 8 to 10 top level scientists in the areas of physics, chemistry, and mathematics. The organizational pattern of the Institute and its operations would be developed during the initial one or two year period. As early as feasible a top-level scientist would be appointed as Director. The principle function of the Director would be to assist in the determination of policy, together with a policy committee appointed by Duke University from the Departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, and Physics. To relieve the Director of organizational routine and allow him to concentrate his efforts on research and matters of broad scientific policy, an Associate Director, also a scientist, would be appointed whose function would be to carry out the operational aspects of the Institute's activities. A tentative

organizational plan would involve obtaining a small group of key scientists in the fields of physics, chemistry, and mathematics. Through this group every attempt would be made to integrate the activities of the Institute for the solution of difficult borderline problems of the three disciplines primarily involved in the Institute's activities.

After the assembly of the key group, additional staff in the general areas of physics, chemistry, and mathematics would be added until a total of nine was reached. There would thus be a top level group consisting of a Director and Associate Director and some nine outstanding physicists, chemists, and mathematicians who would constitute the senior scientific staff of the Institute.

B. In addition to these permanent staff members, provision would be made for a system of visiting associates. This would be made up of a changing group of scientists from other institutions who would be invited on a one or two year basis to work at the Institute. The personnel of this group and their areas of research interest would change from year to year as the needs and activities under the broad program of the Institute changed. It would be anticipated that in any given year there would be associated with the Institute's permanent staff a group of from three to five outstanding scientific leaders from other institutions in this country or abroad.

C. In addition to the preceding two groups of top level scientists, provision would be made for the annual appointment of approximately 12 research associates to work with the Institute's staff. In general, these individuals would be younger men who had already demonstrated accomplishment and outstanding promise as investigators in the various fields of the physical sciences and mathematics. This group would not be permanently associated with the Institute but would work with its staff on problems of mutual interest for periods of from one to three years.

D. A final group of scientific personnel would be made up of unusually outstanding predoctoral candidates in the fields of physics, chemistry, and mathematics who would carry on work for the Ph.D. degree on a cooperative basis with the appropriate departments in Duke University. It would be contemplated that this group would be kept small and would be a highly selected one so that only students of very exceptional promise would have the opportunity of working for their Ph.D. degree under this plan. The number involved might reach as many as six at any one time.

E. The organization would be completed by provision for adjunct personnel, including an executive secretary, technicians, and secretarial help to assist with the research program of the Institute as a whole.

FORM G 24

JAN - 3 1952

EHE		
KED		
JHP		
FMC		
RWJ		

D-AT

October 10, 1951

Dear Hollis:

Your letter of October 6 arrived just in time for an officers conference at which we had an opportunity to discuss fully your inquiry about further support toward the construction of a laboratory for the proposed Institute of Chemical Physics.

We have no question about the importance of the project. In fact, it seemed to us an excellent thing for Duke to undertake. As I explained to you over the telephone this morning, however, we regret that we had to reach the conclusion that the Board would not be able to provide the assistance requested. I am sure you will understand our position.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

President A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

FORM 100

OCT 29 1951

nc-162

EdE	OCT 11 '51	
KEO		
JHP	OCT 18 '51	
FMc		

EdE

AT

INTERVIEWS: RDC

October 10, 1951
New York

Telephone call to

Pres. A. Hollis Edens
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

Called AHE and reported that the officers had considered his inquiry about support for the laboratory for the proposed Department of Chemical Physics. I explained that we had concluded that we could not make the grant although we felt that the program was a very worth while one for Duke to undertake. AHE understood our position and indicated that he rather anticipated this type of reply but explained that he felt obliged to present it, first, because he could not with propriety place it before the Duke Endowment without jeopardizing a number of other things which are already pending before it; second, because he thought this would tend to strengthen the graduate program toward which we had already contributed; and, third, because if he had to finance this building out of available funds it would mean diverting these funds from the graduate program and might retard the progress they could make on that program. In answer to his inquiry I could suggest no foundation which might be interested in contributing to the cost of constructing a building.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

FORM 100

JAN 24 1952

JHP	DEC 26 51	JHP
FMc	DEC 26 51	EBE
RWJ	DEC 26 51	RWJ
EdE FMc	JAN-2 52 JAN 22 52	FMc

INTERVIEWS: RDC

RC-162

December 8, 1951
Durham, N.C.

Paul Gross, Vice Pres.
Duke University

PG is very much worried about the Duke salary scale. While they have several people drawing salaries of $9,000 or $10,000, the number is quite small. PG wants to see a salary scale that is comparable with that of Cornell, Michigan, and other strong but not top-flight northern institutions. He says that the northern universities have raised their salaries in recent years - as shown by the survey made by the American Association of Universities - and that Duke, which is one of the highest in the South, is still considerably behind their competitors in the north.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

FORM 100

JAN 24 1952

INTERVIEWS: RDC

JHP		
FMc		EBE
RWJ FMc		
EdE		

December 8, 1951
Durham, N.C.

A. Hollis Edens, Pres.
Paul Gross, Vice Pres.
Duke University

AHE is very pleased over the Emory grant. He says this will force Duke to raise its sights. He is quite pleased over the improved relationship between the University and the Duke Endowment. The Endowment has provided some additional funds for Duke, and its financial affairs are now being revealed to AHE. In the next few weeks the Treasurer of the Duke Endowment will explain all of the financial transactions since the establishment of the Endowment.

AHE said that the proposed laboratory for government research has fallen through, since the negotiations on the contract were discontinued, but there is still a possibility that the matter may be revived, at a later date. AHE was not surprised that we turned down the proposal.

AHE asked whether there was any possibility of getting Board support for other projects subsequently. I explained that general support was not likely to be provided but that specific projects, modest in size, might be considered. However, these projects would have to displace others which were already in the minds of the officers, and that might make it difficult to provide funds unless the project were especially important.

I talked with PG at some length about the fellowship program and what might be done to continue it over the next ten years. He is going to give this matter some further thought and let us have any suggestions that might occur to him. He thought it unwise to place the funds in the hands of southern institutions and probably unwise to place them in the hands of a southern committee.

There is some move afoot to establish an association of the leading graduate schools in the South. This has been discussed off and on for a number of years and there is now a possibility that such an association might be formed. It would include Duke, UNC, University of Virginia, Vanderbilt, Texas and probably Emory and Tulane. I asked PG whether there was anything further which the Board needed to do for the promotion of high standards of graduate work. He had no suggestion at the moment but agreed to think this over further and make suggestions later.

I had dinner with AHE and Mrs. Edens and enjoyed wild goose and wild duck which AHE had killed on a previous hunting expedition. PG proposes a fishing expedition in May and hopes the GEB officers may join him.

ROBERT D CALKINS

RDC.clt

FORM 150

JAN 17 1952

RDC	DEC 28	RDC
JHP	JAN 11 '52	JHP
EdE	JAN 11 '52	EdE
FMc		FMc
~~RWJ~~		

NC-162

December 10, 1951
Durham, North Carolina

INTERVIEWS: RWJ

ROBERT H. CONNERY
Department of Political Science
Duke University

~~AT~~ — RWJ said not to list as declination

Professor Robert H. Connery has been interested for some years in developing better techniques for teaching political science courses, particularly the basic survey courses. He feels that by and large very little attention has been given to the problem of what effect certain types of teaching methods and certain kinds of subject matter may have on the student in terms of his background and past experience. For example, RHC pointed out how, during the 1930's, at Columbia the Contemporary Civilization course was devised to try and get over the idea that big business needed government regulation to keep it from injuring itself and the public and that the New Deal was performing a necessary and desirable service. Many of the Columbia students, however, left this course with the conviction that businesses which made profits were good and that therefore they ought to learn more about the methods of big business in order that they might be well equipped to employ these practices at first opportunity.

RHC has experimented for a number of years with different teaching techniques -- field trips, case studies, laboratory sessions, and lectures. He has always felt blocked by his lack of information about the preconceived notions of his students and what effect these have had on the learning process. He would like to conduct a study at Duke which would employ a number of different teaching devices on students who have been previously tested on attitudes and social background and who might be examined during the course of their studies to determine the effects of the various teaching techniques on their performance, attitudes, and critical ability. RHC has talked with Frank Bowles, Alvin Eurich and a number of other people about the tests which might be devised. His immediate need is funds to meet the expense of the tests, of the occasional services of a consultant in an appropriate area of social-psychology, and of some additional clerical help needed for tabulation of testing results.

RHC's immediate interest was to determine whether the GEB could offer some financial assistance. I indicated that our funds were pretty well committed and suggested that he approach the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the Ford Foundation. RHC knows Eurich and will discuss these leads with him further. I agreed to inquire among the Board officers for additional suggestions and to write him in a few weeks.

RWJ:dhh

ROBERT W. JULY

RWJ

NC-162

FEB - 7 1952

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the Vice President

	RDC	JAN 21 '52	RDC 1/21/52
	JHP	JAN 22 '52	JHP
	FMC	JAN 24 '52	FMC
	RWJ	JAN 24 '52	
	Ed E	JAN 28 '52	

January 16, 1952.

Dear Dr. Calkins:

I am enclosing herewith a more recent compilation by a committee at the University of Virginia of salaries in selected universities for 1951-1952, which I thought would be of interest to you in the light of our earlier discussions. Obviously, there is considerable disparity between the ranges of salaries in southern institutions and those of leading institutions in other parts of the country. It is my suspicion, but I cannot document it for 1951-1952, that the average and median salaries, if available, would show even greater discrepancy than those for the limits of the ranges for each rank.

With best regards

Sincerely yours,

Paul Gross

Dr.Robert D. Calkins, Director,
General Education Board,
49 West 49th Street,
New York, New York.

FEB - 7 1952

SALARY RANGES IN A SELECTED LIST OF UNIVERSITIES IN THE SOUTH, NORTH AND WEST, SESSION 1951-52

INSTITUTION	PROFESSORS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS	INSTRUCTORS
STATE UNIVERSITIES				
SOUTH				
University of Alabama	$4,500-$6,850	$4,100-$5,700	$3,350-$4,900	$2,700-$3,780
University of Florida (Gainesville) (1)	5,800- 9,500	4,800- 7,000	3,800- 5,500	3,000- 4,500
University of North Carolina	5,600- 9,000	4,600- 5,500	3,800- 4,500	2,700- 3,600
University of Texas	5,600- 9,600	4,500- 5,500	3,700- 4,400	3,200- 3,600
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	6,000- 8,000	4,800- 6,000	3,800- 4,550	3,000- 3,600
NORTH AND WEST				
Cornell University	6,000-15,500	5,000- 8,000	4,000- 5,750	3,000- 4,500
Indiana University	5,750-11,000	5,030- 8,167	4,000- 5,700	3,300- 4,775
University of Minnesota	5,500-10,250	5,000- 7,500	4,440- 6,000	3,330- 4,750
Ohio State University	6,408- (2)	5,508- 6,408 (3)	4,284- 5,508 (3)	3,672- 4,284
University of Wisconsin	5,250-10,500	4,750- 7,750	3,750- 7,250	2,700- 5,750
X (Western State University)	7,200-14,000	5,700- 6,615	4,500- 5,355	3,900- 4,410
Y (Midwestern state university)	6,000- (4)	5,000- (4)	4,000- (4)	3,000- (4)
Z (Midwestern state university)	6,160-12,930	5,170- 7,700	4,200- 6,600	3,300- 5,170
PRIVATELY ENDOWED UNIVERSITIES				
SOUTH				
Duke University	4,950-10,250	4,250- 6,350	3,200- 5,350	2,900- 4,200
Tulane University (5)	5,200- 7,000	4,400- 5,400	3,800- 4,600	2,800- 3,600
Vanderbilt University	4,200-10,000	3,900- 6,000	3,600- 5,000	2,400- 3,900
NORTH AND WEST				
Columbia University (6)	9,000-15,000	6,000- 7,000	4,000- 5,000	2,500- 3,600
Harvard University	10,000-15,000	6,500- 9,000	5,000- 6,000	4,000- 4,000
Johns Hopkins University	6,000-11,000	4,000- 9,000	3,500- 6,000	3,000- 4,100
Princeton University (7)	7,000- (8)	5,000- 7,000	4,000- 5,000	3,000- 4,000
Stanford University	5,400-12,500	4,500- 7,750	3,850- 5,700	3,000- 5,000
Yale University	8,000-14,000	6,000- 7,500	4,300- 5,500	3,000- 4,300

(Explanatory notes on following page)

Notes for preceding page:

(1) All salaries are on a 12-months basis.

(2) No ceiling for this rank. Highest salary this year is $10,116.

(3) There are "normal ranges" which are exceeded in many instances. There are no salaries below the floor, but for various reasons there are many above the "normal ceiling" in the three lower ranks.

(4) Minima apply in all schools and colleges. No formal maxima, and these are likely to vary from year to year and from college to college. Data for 1951-52 not yet available; for 1950-51 the highest paid were as follows:

	Liberal Arts School	Education	Engineering
Professor (including department heads)	$16,000	$9,000	$13,400
Associate Professor	7,500	6,100	8,000
Assistant Professor	5,700	5,800	7,000
Instructor	4,400	4,450	4,700

(5) Tulane has no formal, published salary schedule. Above are only general ranges.

(6) Salaries given are on twelve-months basis.

(7) Statement of Vice-President and Treasurer: "I might mention that in addition to these salary provisions we have an annuity and group insurance system for the faculty and all other members of the staff; we provide housing in University-owned buildings for more than half of the staff and are increasing the coverage; we have exceedingly liberal sickness and vacation allowances; and we have also recently established an educational loan fund for the benefit of faculty members who have children going to college".

(8) No maximum.

SALARY RANGES IN A SELECTED LIST OF UNIVERSITIES IN THE SOUTH, NORTH AND WEST, SESSION 1931-1932*

INSTITUTION	PROFESSORS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS
STATE UNIVERSITIES			
SOUTH			
University of Alabama	$3,100-$4,500	$2,600-$3,600	$2,200-$3,000
University of Florida (Gainesville)	3,290- 5,170	2,726- 3,008	2,162- 2,632
University of North Carolina	3,240- 4,500	2,700- 3,240	2,025- 2,700
University of Texas	3,750- 6,500	3,000- 3,600	2,400- 2,800
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	4,500- 6,000	3,750- 4,250	2,800- 3,400
NORTH AND WEST			
Cornell University	4,250- 8,000	**	2,750- 4,500
Indiana University	2,500- 6,000	2,500- 4,200	1,500- 3,500
University of Minnesota	3,000- 8,000	3,500- 4,500	2,250- 3,500
Ohio State University	2,856- 9,000	2,900- 5,328	2,400- 4,612
University of Wisconsin	**	**	**
X (Western state university)	4,000-10,000	3,250- 5,500	2,400- 5,500
Y (Midwestern state university)	**	**	**
Z (Midwestern state university)	4,500- 7,000	4,000- 4,500	3,000- 4,000
PRIVATELY ENDOWED UNIVERSITIES			
SOUTH			
Duke University	3,600- 9,500	3,500- 4,750	2,750- 4,000
Tulane University	4,200- 6,000	3,600- 4,200	2,800- 3,750
Vanderbilt University	3,500- 5,000	3,500- 4,000	2,500- 3,500
NORTH AND WEST			
Columbia University	7,500-12,000	5,000- 6,000	3,600- 4,500
Harvard University	8,000-12,000	6,000- 7,000	4,000- 5,500
Johns Hopkins University	4,000-10,000	3,500- 4,500	4,000- 5,500
Princeton University	6,000- 9,000	4,500- 5,500	3,000- 4,250
Yale University	6,500-10,000	5,000- 5,500	3,500- 4,500

*From Wilson Gee, Research Barriers in the South. Century Company, New York, 1932, Chapter IV. A study made for the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council.

**Not included in 1931-1932 sample.

FORM G 84

FEB - 7 1952

January 21, 1952

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for sending me the salary figures which are most helpful in giving us a clearer view of the gap that remains to be closed.

I hope to see Dean Robert this afternoon.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Dr. Paul Gross, Vice President
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RDC.clt

FORM 186

JAN 28 1952

NC-162

RDC	JAN 21 '52	
FMc	JAN 21 '52	
RWJ	JAN 22 '52	
EdE	JAN 25 '52	
KRO	JAN 29 '52	

INTERVIEWS: JHP

January 18, 1952
Evening
Durham, North Carolina

A. HOLLIS EDENS
Duke University

AHE and I had dinner together at the Biltmore Hotel. We talked for about three hours. The conversation was general, and covered a multitude of subjects and personalities and relations tangent to southern education.

AHE had, earlier in the afternoon, discouraged a movement in a Southern Association committee meeting to request $1,000,000 for use by the Association over 5 years for a significant expansion of functions and operations of the Association and its committees. AHE indicated that he would support a request to GEB for funds related to the implementation of new accrediting procedures for Negro colleges.

Only at the last moment, and then quite casually, did he mention the possibility of Duke returning to GEB for another endowment grant. He said that as he and Paul Gross saw me pass the conference room in the hotel he "just fired from the hip" without prior deliberation. AHE did state however that the Duke salary scale had to be improved - and soon.

JHP:ebe

JHP

FORM 195

JAN 28 1952

RDC	JAN 22 '52	RDC
FMc	JAN 23 '52	FMc
RWJ	JAN 23 '52	RWJ
EdE	JAN 25 '52	EdE

INTERVIEWS: JHP

January 18, 1952
Atlanta, Georgia

A. HOLLIS EDENS
PAUL GROSS
Duke University

RC-162

AHE and PG are attending a Southern Association meeting at Piedmont Hotel. They sent up a trial balloon concerning another GEB grant - endowment. Immediately they withdrew the trial for fear that I might discourage the idea. The matter was left as follows: GEB should not be surprised if Duke comes in with another request.

PG seems very tense; doesn't look well; reminded me of his proposed fishing expedition; said RDC, AHE, JHP, and PG needed fresh air and sunshine and relaxation.

JHP:ebe

JHP

FORM G 84

JAN 28 1952

RDC	JAN 25 '52	RDC
JHP	JAN 25 '52	JHP

NC-162

January 24, 1952

Dear Bob:

Though you may have assumed by now that I had forgotten about the project which we discussed some weeks ago, such has not been the case and I have talked about it further with other members of our staff. Unfortunately, I must report that they could offer no constructive suggestions other than those which I mentioned during our conversation. I am sorry that the General Education Board is not in a position to take a more active interest in your scheme but I hope that you may be able to work out something with either the Ford or Carnegie people.

It was good getting to see you after all these years and having a chance to chat with you about your work.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. JULY

Professor Robert H. Connery
Department of Political Science
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

RWJ:jk

MAR 10 1952

2C-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Political Science

February 18, 1952

RWJ FEB 20 '52 RWJ
HMP MAR - 4 '52

Mr. Robert W. July
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Bob:

I do so appreciate your inquiry on my behalf. Naturally I regret that the General Education Board is not in a position to take an active interest in our idea but I will follow your suggestions and inquire elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert H. Connery

RHC/fkt

FORM 106

APR 16 1952

INTERVIEWS: RDC

FMc	MAR 24 '52	FMc
JHP	MAR 18 '52	JHP
EdE		EdE
RWJ		RWJ
LFK	APR 14 '52	LFK

March 6, 1952
Telephone call from

ALEXANDER H. SANDS, JR.
Duke Endowment

RC-167

S called to ask about university practices in giving authority to faculty committees. There is a proposal at Duke to set up a faculty council and faculty committees which would act in an advisory capacity to the President. This in the opinion of Sands represented an unwarranted delegation of authority to the faculty. I assured him it was a customary practice on most campuses and Duke University might as well face it. I agreed to send to him the regulations governing such matters on two or three campuses. I explained that I had been chairman of a committee to codify these regulations at Columbia but left before the job was finished. Later I sent to him the pamphlets containing these regulations, and after an examination of them he returned them.

ROBERT D. CALKINS

RDC:ebe

FORM 100

APR 1 4 1952

NC-162

FMc	MAR 1 1952	FMc
JHP		JHP
RWJ		RWJ
EdE		EdE

INTERVIEWS: RDC

March 6, 1952
Telephone call from

PRESIDENT A. HOLLIS EDENS
Duke University

AHE called from Durham to ask whether there was any prospect of getting Dean Rusk to accept their invitation to speak to the faculty at Duke in March or April. I agreed to talk with DR and pass his decision on to AHE. AHE had been in touch with Paty and he is quite concerned over Paty's situation. He hopes something may open up for him, but knows of nothing now.

ROBERT D. CALKINS

RDC:ebe

NC-162

DATE June 1, 1952

RECEIVED FROM EdE

SENT TO Pres. Edens

RELATING TO policy of the Board concerning gifts for capital purposes

WILL BE FOUND WITH 950. Duke University - Graduate School

FORM 212

APR - 8 1959

Duplicate

RFK-RFK

MC-162

Original filed in 950,
Duke University -
Graduate School

February 28, 1959

Mr. Dean Rusk, President,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

I understand that there is a possibility that a decision will be reached later this Spring concerning the use of possible residual funds of the General Education Board with a view to terminating, at least for the present, any active grants program through the medium of that organization. I have further understood that such residual funds as the Board might have would probably be devoted to possible grants relating to the two fields of the Board's principal interest in the South during the latter years of its activity, namely the improvement of southern negro education and that of southern graduate work.

If my understanding is correct and possible grants are contemplated to private institutions to improve the level of graduate training in the South, I would like to make application on behalf of Duke University for support funds of this type. Earlier this month I was in New York and though I was unable to see you at the time because of your service on a jury, I talked with Dr. Kimball about the matter and he suggested that I might write you with reference to it and advised me that possible action with reference to the Board's funds was contemplated at a meeting in April.

By way of review I might recall that some ten years ago Duke University, along with Emory, Tulane and Vanderbilt, shared in grants from the Board to strengthen their graduate programs in a limited number of fields, principally in the sciences and the social sciences. A grant of $1,000,000 for endowment funds made by the Board was matched by $2,000,000 of funds raised by Duke University. Along with this the Board contributed $500,000 of current funds expendable over a five year period which was matched by the same amount of current funds from Duke University during the five year period. This program had a powerful and lasting impact on the development of our Graduate School. At the end of this period we had absorbed and assimilated into our annual budgets, provision for the support of graduate work in the departments involved, at a level of $200,000 per year higher than that which pertained at the beginning of the program. This level of support in these areas has continued to grow in the years subsequent to 1956, the last year of the grant.

These funds and the growth described have been an important factor in the improvement of the work of the Graduate School. There is, how-

ever, one area of our graduate program which was not possible to develop adequately with the funds provided or from our own resources. This is the area of the humanities, and especially that of foreign languages. The level, of graduate teaching, scholarship and research and the ancillary types of support necessary to promote a good graduate program in this area, is still inadequate here at Duke University for this purpose and is still more inadequate in my opinion at other leading private institutions in the South. Furthermore, while there has been some development of the humanities in leading public institutions, such as North Carolina and Texas, the humanities area as a whole in graduate work is definitely less well developed in the South than it is in the universities in other parts of the country.

When we remember the large fraction of the country's population which is in the southern region and look forward to the growth of state and private institutions at the college and university level, it seems very clear that there will shortly result an inadequate supply of high school and college and university teachers in the humanities area as student population increases in the years ahead. I know you will agree that humanities training, including that in the languages, is an essential component of any liberal arts program at the college level. In view of the situation just described I am sure there will be an acute shortage of well trained teachers in this area in the South in the decades immediately ahead.

In the enclosed memorandum I have outlined some of the bases for the preceding statements and also provided some evidence of the general "state of the humanities" in southern institutions, especially private ones. I am a strong advocate, as I am sure you are, of the dual system of public and private higher education in this country. Unfortunately there is every indication, in my judgment, that this will become seriously unbalanced in the South with the stronger public institutions taking leadership in graduate training for college and other teachers without a parallel growth of reasonable strength of private institutions in the years ahead. In addition to outlining this situation the memorandum outlines the direction of development of graduate work in the humanities which we would like to achieve during the next decade. If this can be done at Duke University and at other leading private institutions in the South, there will be some measure of redress of the unbalance which I have indicated.

If my understanding with reference to the General Education Board funds is correct, and if Duke University would be considered eligible for such possible additional support for its graduate program under these funds, I would like you to consider the plan outlined in the latter part of the memorandum as an application for support in the humanities area. Aside from our own special institutional interest I would like to strongly reiterate my feeling that if General Education Board funds are made available for graduate work in the South, these could be of most

benefit and most significant if applied to the humanities and language area. I will appreciate your consideration of these matters and will be glad to furnish any additional information you may wish or alternatively to confer with you if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Gross,
Vice President.

PMG:sv
cc: Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball
Encl.

APR - 8 1959

Trends in Southern Graduate Education During the Past Quarter of a Century

Summary

I. An analysis of trends in southern graduate education over the past quarter of a century.

II. Implications of these trends relating to graduate education in the humanities, especially in language areas.

III. The urgent need for more substantial development of, and support for, private graduate education if a reasonable balance between public and private higher education is to be maintained in the South.

IV. A request for a grant for support for an improved graduate program in the humanities, especially in language areas, at Duke University during the coming decade.

By

Paul Gross
Duke University
February, 1959.

A survey of the growth of graduate education in the South during the past quarter century shows certain trends. These have significant implications for secondary and higher education, in general, within the region as its high school and college population grows rapidly in the years immediately ahead. One important indicator of this development is the growth of doctorate programs in the region. Though the information available for the first decade and a half is somewhat less reliable and more fragmentary nevertheless significant changes over the past quarter of a century are evident. For purposes of this analysis the fourteen southern states include Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Table I (from data in National Academy of Science - N.R.C. Publications 382 and 460) shows the broad picture relating to the doctorates awarded in the United States and in the fourteen southern states by some overall disciplinary areas for the period 1936 through 1950.

Table I

Doctorates Awarded 1936 - 1950

	Totals	Totals Humanities, Arts and Soc. Sciences	Totals Natural and Phys. Sciences	Languages Literature Philology (For. & General)	English Language & Lit.
In 14 Southern States	2,988	1,682	1,306	138	355
In U.S.A.	48,815	22,503	26,312	2,228	2,283
% of All Ph.Ds awarded in U.S.A.		46.1	53.9	4.6	4.6
% in 14 Southern States	6.1	[illegible]	5.0	6.2	15.5

The percentage of the total U. S. population in the fourteen southern states listed in Table I was slightly less than 25% (the 1956 estimate was 26.2% of a total U. S. population of about 166 million) in the period 1936-1950. The first and most striking conclusion from Table I is that the fourteen southern states were in this period producing only six per cent of the highly trained teacher and professional personnel in the whole country for an area that had about one fourth of the population. Thus southern graduate training as a whole badly needs to be increased if the region is to contribute anywhere near the proportion of highly trained professionals in all lines relative to its share of the population.

With special reference to the language area of the humanities (which constitutes the major segment of the graduate work classified in the humanities) the percentage (6.1%) of foreign language training in the fourteen southern states was equal to that for all disciplines in these states (6.1%). Here again it was much too low in relation to the proportion of the total population. The percentage of Ph. Ds. trained in English (15.5%) was however higher for these states than for the whole country for the percentage of degrees in English (4.6%) awarded in all disciplines in the whole country from 1936-1950.

The high percentage of doctorates awarded in the fourteen southern states (15.5%) reflects the need for trained teachers in colleges and universities in the South in the most important subject of the core undergraduate curriculum. It may be noted that this larger supply is still far below the potential needs of the region in terms of its population.

Trends of the past decade.

Unfortunately for the ten year period 1948-1957 data have not been assembled in as complete form as in the N.R.C. reports for the

period 1936-1950 which were the basis for Table I. Nevertheless complete data are available for the eleven southern institutions listed in Table II. Conservatively estimated these comprise institutions from which at least 75% of the Ph. Ds awarded in the South in the period 1948-1950 were received. Furthermore, many of the degrees unaccounted for through this selected list of eleven institutions were in technically or professionally oriented institutions or disciplinary areas. These were in such institutions as North Carolina State College, Georgia Institute of Technology, Peabody and Texas A. and M. The degrees from the eleven institutions of Table II thus represent between eighty and ninety per cent of the Ph. Ds awarded in the fourteen states in the classical basic subjects of the American graduate school curriculum in the ten year period 1948 to 1957.

Table II

1948-1957

Institution	Totals Degrees Awarded All Disciplines	Totals Biol. Sciences	Totals Phys. Sciences	Totals Soc. Sciences	Totals Humanities	Totals Lang. English	Totals Lang. Linguistics & Philol. For. & Gen.
Public							
1. Florida (Gainesville)	420	117	121	139	43	30	0
2. Louisiana (LSU)	329	89	98	87	55	20	0
3. Oklahoma	293	56	86	137	14	12	0
4. North Carolina (UNC)	732	93	207	259	173	79	58
5. Texas (Austin)	1,179	216	407	443	113	71	28
6. Virginia	374	42	163	118	51	25	10
7. Total Public	3,327	613	1,082	1,183	449	237	96
Private							
8. Duke	579	173	177	130	99	45	4
9. Emory	72	23	32	10	7	7	0
10. Rice	124	18	93	4	9	4	5
11. Tulane	165	62	58	12	33	12	21
12. Vanderbilt	245	68	71	44	62	45	0
13. Total Private	1,185	344	431	200	210	113	30
14. Total Public and Private	4,512	957	1,513	1,383	659	350	126
15. Estimated Total in U.S.	74,000	19,000	22,600	22,000	9,200	2,900	1,500
16. Degrees by disciplines in eleven institutions (line 14) as % of U.S. estimated total (line 15)	6.1	5.0	6.7	6.3	7.2	12.0	8.4
17. % of totals of line 14 in eleven institutions by discipline of 4512		21.2	33.5	30.9	13.4	7.7	2.8
18. % of totals of line 14 in six public southern institutions by discipline of 4512		13.8	24.0	26.2	9.9	5.3	2.1
19. % of totals of line 14 in five private Southern institutions by discipline of 4512	1.6	7.4	13.5	4.7	4.5	2.4	0.7
20. Ratio (line 7 to line 13) of degrees awarded in 6 public to 5 private institutions in South	2.8:1	1.8:1	2.5:1	5.9:1	2.1:1	2.1:1	3.2:1

Table II shows in the first place that the total Ph. Ds. awarded in the U. S. in the ten years 1948-1957 rose to about 74,000 as against 48,000 in the fourteen year period 1936-1950. The per cent of the 74,000 awarded that were from the eleven southern institutions giving about three-fourths of the degrees was 6.1%. A fair estimate for the fourteen states covered by Table I would be that their graduate institutions were giving about 7.5% of the 74,000 Ph. Ds. awarded from 1948 through 1957. Based on the 6.1% of Table I there is thus a gain of about 20 to 25% in the award of degrees in relation to the whole national picture. This is progress; but slight in relation to the population proportion which was 28.2% of the U. S. total for these fourteen states from the census estimates for 1956.

Graduate teaching in languages, English and foreign, judged by the Ph. Ds. awarded in these eleven institutions either just held its own or decreased somewhat in the fourteen southern states, whereas there were 2,283 Ph. Ds awarded in English in the whole country in 1936 through 1950, there were 2,900 in the period 1948 through 1957. In the first of these periods 355 Ph. Ds. in English were awarded in the fourteen southern states. This dropped to 350 (line 14 Table II next to last column) in the eleven institutions listed. A fair total estimate for the fourteen states would be about 438, a gain of about 20% over corresponding figures of 355 in Table I, whereas the Ph. Ds. awarded in English over the whole country rose from 2283 to 2900 for the two periods 1936 through 1950 and 1948 through 1957 - a gain of over 31%.

In foreign languages the situation is even more serious. From Table I in the fourteen states 138 such degrees were awarded from 1936 through 1950. In spite of the sharp rises in all other disciplinary categories between the two periods that of foreign languages dropped in these eleven institutions (which are the principal ones in the fourteen

southern states offering any number of such degrees) from 138 to 126 - a loss of some 9%. Thus foreign language training in southern institutions is not only at a low level in these states, but is declining relatively to the growth of graduate work in other disciplines.

It should be remembered that language training, both English and foreign, comprises a large and vital part of the liberal arts college curriculum of small colleges and universities. If a sufficient number of well trained college and high school teachers of language are to be available, provision for their training must be greatly increased, especially in the southern institutions which are in a region which has nearly thirty per cent of the country's population. Traditionally, in the history of the better universities of the country the private institutions have taken leadership in the humanities and in the area of the languages. As the pattern of university education in the fourteen southern states is developing the private institutions lag far behind in this area of their overall university structure. In a large populous region,such as the South,which has contributed much to the nation's humanities and liberal arts tradition the lack of adequate graduate training and scholarship at the upper university level, especially in private institutions,is indeed serious, in terms of the preservation and future development of this tradition.

Qualitative Aspects of Southern University Education

The data of Tables I and II give the picture of graduate education in the fourteen southern states in terms of numbers and kinds of Ph. D. degrees awarded and the trends in these internally and in relation to the national picture during the past quarter of a century. As such they say nothing about the quality of graduate education in southern universities but only deal with its quantitative aspects. While it is difficult to find reasonably objective bases for the evaluation of the quality of

graduate programs of universities beyond traditional prestige judgments some information of this type is available from comparative studies of the relative standing of graduate school departments in universities.

A recent study of the comparative rating of individual departments of twenty-five leading universities was made in 1957 by Hayward Keniston of the University of Pennsylvania and is comparable with a similar study made by R. M. Hughes in 1925. In the Keniston study departments of English rated in rank order the departments of English in the other twenty four universities and chemistry departments rated other chemistry departments, etc. A score of 15 was given to highest ranking department in each of the lists from the other twenty four departments of that discipline in the other institutions and rank scores assigned down to 1 for the 15th department in such lists. Summation of these twenty four scores in a field gave a rank order for that field through the first fifteen. Departments were also grouped by the broad fields of the Biological Sciences, Humanities, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences. By summation of the relevant departmental scores, a rank order within each of the four broad fields was thus established. Finally, composite scores for institutions as a whole were found and a rank order for the graduate work of the universities as a whole was established.

The results give clear if disappointing evidence of the position of southern universities in the national picture. In the 1957 study no southern university was included in the first twenty for the final ranking of the graduate school as a whole in the twenty-five institutions.

In the Hughes study of 1925 the University of North Carolina ranked 18th in a total list of nineteen. In the 1957 study, in the rankings within the four broad fields only three southern universities were included: U. N. C., Texas and Duke. In the Biological Sciences Duke was ranked 15th and Texas 19th in a list of twenty. In the Humanities U.N.C.

ranked 15th and Texas 20th in the list of twenty. No southern institution was included in a list of seventeen in the Physical Sciences. In the Social Sciences U. N. C. was 19th in a list of nineteen.

In the individual department rankings, no southern graduate departments were included (among the first fifteen to twenty) in Anthropology, Astronomy, Chemistry, English, Fine Arts, Geogrpahy, Geology, History, Oriental Studies, Philosophy, Physics, Psychology, Slavic Studies, and Zoology. Ten departments, four at U.N.C. and three each at Texas and Duke were ranked in the first fifteen or twenty. These were Botany at Duke, 11th of fifteen; Classical Studbs at U. N. C., 11th of fifteen; Economics at Duke, 12th of sixteen; German at Texas, 9th of fifteen; Linguistics at Texas, 10th of twelve; Mathematics at Texas, 15th of fifteen; Music at U. N. C., 11th of fifteen; Political Science at Duke, 15th of fifteen; Romance Languages at U. N. C., 8th of fifteen and Sociology at U. N. C., 8th of fifteen.

The Present Position of Graduate Work in Fourteen Southern States

In summary it appears that graduate education in these states has increased quantitatively during the past decade at a rate perhaps somewhat greater than the growth of graduate work in the country as a whole. Nevertheless, the contribution it can make in terms of highly trained personnel in the arts and sciences at its present capacity is far below that which will be needed to help train the future college and high school populations of a region which has almost 30% of the country's total population and one which is growing rapidly, industrially and economically.

In terms of the quality of graduate education it seems fair to say this has improved somewhat during the past quarter of a century in relation to a national standard of good graduate work. However, in the fourteen southern states there are some thirty-two institutions approxi-

mating a complex university structure, offering Ph D. degrees, the eleven listed in Table II being a selected list awarding the great majority of such degrees. Among these thirty-two institutions, three within this eleven had some ten graduate departments in all, which rated among the first fifteen in the nation within the particular ten disciplines involved. No graduate department in a southern university was rated higher than eighth among these ten, and many were ranked toward the lower end of the fifteen listed. Thus, in terms of quality of graduate work at the best national level southern universities have a long way to go.

Attention should also be drawn to another almost unique aspect of southern publicly supported higher institutions. Most mid-western states, in the early history of the state universities when tax support was limited, concentrated this on one university within the state. This favored the strong development of the great state universities of the West. The fourteen southern states with few exceptions have developed a pattern in which each state has had three institutions aspiring to university stature, a state university, an agricultural and engineering college and a college for women. The limited public support has thus been spread thin and furthermore in all three institutions there is included the cost of the overhead of supporting at least eight to ten core departmouts such as English, Mathematics, History, Languages, the Sciences, etc., essential to any structure giving a university type education. This lack of concentration of resources exists today and is likely to become worse instead of better as the twenty-five institutions of university type in the fourteen states continue to grow and compete for limited state funds.

In this situation the role of private higher education is of great importance as this has traditionally set a pattern in this country for

public education to follow. For the fourteen southern states this should not be in the context of the comment some years ago of a retired foundation executive who criticized the foundations for their lack of imagination and enterprise. His "imaginative" concept for foundation endeavor was the establishment of one great private university say in Atlanta, a "Harvard of the South", to serve the needs of the great sweep of the fourteen southern states from Virginia to Texas with almost a third of the nation's population. It is the hope of many who know the great potential of the South that there will be a far broader and more adequate system of private universities scattered among the twenty-five odd public institutions. At the least there should be envisaged a Princeton of the upper southeastern seaboard, a Pennsylvania of the lower eastern seaboard, a Hopkins of the deep South, a Northwestern of the upper central South and a Stanford of the Southwest.

Finally, in light of this appraisal of both the quantitative and qualitative state of southern university education there is one area of graduate study which is at a low ebb that needs urgent and immediate strengthening and development. This is the area of the humanities and especially that of the languages, both English and foreign. Furthermore, the need for this development is greatest in the private southern institutions in terms of the lack of balance in their graduate programs.

Proposal for the Improvement of the Graduate Language Program at Duke University during the next Decade.

1. Introduction

This proposal is submitted against the background of the foregoing discussion of the trends in southern graduate education and the analysis of the needs of private universities in the South at the graduate level. It is further based on the assumption that the General Education Board will have residual funds available which it may devote to the improvement of the graduate programs of private universities in the South.

2. The Language Situation at Duke University

There has long been at Duke University, a strong undergraduate base for language instruction in Latin and Greek, French, German and Spanish and in the past seven years in Russian in which a major is now offered. Well qualified faculty members of university stature have been giving these language programs. At the graduate level a few Ph. D. degrees have been awarded in Greek and a larger, though not substantial, number in French and Spanish since the inception of the Graduate School in the early 1930s. The master's degree has been offered in German and plans are in progress to develop an adequate staff for Ph. D. offerings in the next few years. Considerable interest is developing in an area of work in comparative literature at the graduate level between English, Romance Languages and German. There is also strong interest in the development of Russian at the undergraduate level with two excellent young faculty members in this area as a base. Further faculty additions in Russian are contemplated in the near future which would permit the development of graduate work at the M. A. level. This interest in Russian and Slavic studies is complemented by a long and successful program of activity in Russian History within the History Department and by extensive research in Economics on the Russian economy.

There is another respect in which the situation at Duke is favorable for an improved graduate language program. This is the presence of several faculty members in the graduate work in Religion whose scholarly interests and teaching focus on some of the ancient languages. In this field three years of course work in Hebrew are offered, a one semester course in Aramaic and a one semester course in Syriac, as well as advanced courses in social and cultural history of the Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman world.

With the increasing international interests of some of the faculty in the areas of History, Political Science and Economics in both European

and Far East affairs, there is more demand for related offerings in the language, literature and cultural background of France, Germany, Russia and the Far Eastern countries. Furthermore the departments of History and Economics have had long standing programs of considerable strength in Spanish and Latin-American affairs and culture, which would be greatly strengthened by a more adequate graduate program in Spanish language and literature.

In addition to its over all basic strength as one of the leading research libraries (the Duke Library was ranked thirteenth in a recent study) with over 1,300,000 volumes and a manuscript collection approximating two million items, the library has noteworthy special collections in the field of the languages. Among these may be mentioned the Mazzoni Library of 23,000 volumes and 67,000 phamphlets covering the whole range of Italian literature and the Lanson Library of 12,000 books and monographs on French literature. The Latin-American collections are unusually good and are based on Peruvian, Brazilian and Ecuadorian special libraries, supplemented by strong collections of the public documents of these and other Latin-American countries. Furthermore, strong collections in the Slavic field have been built/recently and the German collections have been strong for many years. Lastly the two scholarly language journals, American Literature and the Hispanic American Review are supported by and edited under the supervision of the Duke Press.

3. Specific Proposal for the further Development of Graduate Teaching and Research in the Languages at Duke University during the next Decade.

On the base, and against the background of, the present situation in graduate language teaching and research it is hoped to develop graduate work in this field along the following lines during the next ten to twelve years.

(a) Addition of several outstanding French scholars and an enrich-

ment of the graduate course offerings in French

(b) A similar development in the field of Spanish

(c) A comparable growth in Germanic studies

(d) The expansion of Russian and Slavic language offerings at least to the master's level.

(e) Through collaboration between the English, French, Spanish and German areas to develop course offerings and initiate more active research in Comparative Literature studies.

(f) In all the foregoing areas it is proposed that more liberal provision through better graduate fellowship appointments would be made to attract outstanding graduate students in these language areas.

(g) Finally, more adequate support would be provided to strengthen the ancillary tools for first rate graduate language teaching and scholarship through the provision of research, bibliographic and clerical assistance, the funding of a limited number of joint collaborative efforts especially in the comparative literature area, and by greater support for the expense of research and scholarly work either at libraries in this country or abroad.

4. Financial Aspects

(a) The present (1958-1959) level of annual budgets for the areas in #3 above including Latin and Greek, but exclusive of English and of the cost of the ancient languages mentioned in the area of graduate Religion, approximates $275,000. From $175,000 to $200,000 of this annual sum is assignable to the service aspects of undergraduate instruction in the various languages other than English. The remainder of $75,000 to $100,000 per year is assignable to the present graduate effort in languages exclusive of English.

As a financial projection for the development envisaged under #3 it is hoped, during the next ten to twelve years, to add to the present

sum of $75,000 to $100,000 per year for graduate programs in languages other than English an additional sum of the order of $200,000 annually, distributed over the items listed in #3 above and including some provision for salary increment for a limited number of the present staff members who may develop into key scholars at the graduate level during the ten year period in these areas. This annual increment of $200,000 for the graduate language field would be projected as over and above the normal inflationary increases in costs which may be anticipated in the next decade. Such added funding will require an additional sum of $2,000,000 during the next ten to twelve years.

(b) Provision of one half of this $2,000,000 is requested from the General Education Board to be matched by $1,000,000 of funds to be provided by Duke University on approximately the following schedule.

Year	G.E.B. Funds	Duke Funds	Annual Total
1	$50,000	$10,000	$60,000
2	60,000	20,000	80,000
3	90,000	30,000	120,000
4	105,000	35,000	140,000
5	140,000	60,000	200,000
6	125,000	75,000	200,000
7	110,000	90,000	200,000
8	95,000	105,000	200,000
9	80,000	120,000	200,000
10	65,000	135,000	200,000
11	50,000	150,000	200,000
12	30,000	170,000	200,000
Total	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000

The choice of the above approximate schedule is predicated on the following considerations

(a) An initial four year period of increasing budgets to the level of $200,000 during which additional faculty will have to be recruited and absorbed and new graduate students recruited.

(b) A higher, somewhat stabilized level after the first four years when more graduate students, only some of which will be subsidized, will be in the programs.

(c) The availability to Duke University of additional current revenue as a result of projected tuition and fee increases from the present level of $800 per year to about $1,200 per year by about 1965 or 1966.

(d) The total schedule of increased payments by Duke University is spread over twelve years in order to allow time for final absorption of extra $200,000 per year thereafter as the revenues of the university increase from endowment, loyalty fund gifts, tuition increases, etc.

Finally it is hoped that the above schedule of projected funding will be regarded as an approximation as relates to specific years and that minor shifts in amounts between years will be permissible but within the totals of $1,000,000 from G.E.B. funds and $1,000,000 from Duke funds.

DR-DR-
NC-162

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

May 31, 1960

acknowledged in LFK's absence 6/2/60 MP
(Filed in 950-Council of Southern Universities

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, Vice President,
General Education Board,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20, New York.

JUN 17 1960

Dear Lindsley:

Under separate cover I am sending you our request for funds in support of the Southern Fellowships Fund of the Council of Southern Universities for the coming year 1960-1961. Although, as you may have heard, I have resigned from my administrative post as Vice President in charge of Education at Duke University and have returned to my prior status as Professor of Chemistry, the Council at its meeting on April 20, 1960 unanimously re-elected me Treasurer and asked me to continue to help with the affairs of the Council and the Southern Fellowships Fund.

I do not know how much you may have heard of the background leading up to my resignation as Vice President of the University on March 23, 1960, but thought you might be interested in knowing something of the circumstances attending this change in status as given in the enclosed copies of newspaper releases. In brief, the picture is as follows.

A small, but influential, group of the Trustees who are anxious to have the University move ahead in connection with plans projected by a Long Range Planning Committee, of which I was the Chairman, decided that Edens was not the man to continue to lead the University during the development phase for the next ten years until his statutory retirement. In the middle of last Fall the Executive Committee of the Trustees asked him to assume the post of Chancellor to make way for a new President. At first he was going to accept this but finally decided to resign instead, and, in view of this, they made a very handsome financial adjustment which will pay him $18,000 a year, plus benefits, for the next ten years. He resigned February 19th, his resignation to become effective when a new President was appointed. In so doing he said nothing about the adequate settlement referred to above, giving the impression that he had been forced out without adequate compensation. This developed widespread sympathy and sentiment for him, most of which disappeared when the details of the contract settlement he had signed were made known.

Over the years of his incumbency he had built up strong, but almost exclusively local support in alumni and church groups and among as much as two-thirds of our Board of Trustees who were in favor of keeping the institution more local and regional in character, as well as one which had closer ties with the Methodist Church. In the meeting of March 23rd of the full Board of Trustees his resignation was accepted, in view of the contract settlement referred to above, but as a counter move my resignation as Vice President was requested by the majority of the Board supporting Edens, as well as my resignation as Chairman of the Long Range Planning Committee.

This highly irresponsible action on the part of the Trustees caused immediate repercussions in the faculty and elsewhere, including the resolutions set forth in the enclosed clippings. A later formal action by the Trustees of the Duke Endowment condemned the action of the Board as irresponsible in dismissing me and supported strongly the faculty's resolutions and point of view.

I am sending you this material and outlining this situation in order that the Foundation may know the facts about developments here at the University.

At the moment I am back in my old slot as Professor of Chemistry and am, as yet, undecided whether I will stay on or not. If developments of the next months go in the right direction here and I can help with these, I will probably stay on for the next five years until my retirement. Otherwise, I will consider moving. An interim president, Dr. Deryl Hart, Professor of Surgery in our Medical School, has been appointed to take office July 1. He is a sound man and one whom I think can carry us through the next year or so and give time to look for the right leader for the long pull ahead, as well as to bring about badly needed changes in our administrative and organizational structure which are long over-due.

I am sorry to burden you with all of the foregoing, but thought you would be interested in knowing the issues involved.

With personal regards

Sincerely yours,

Paul Gross

Paul Gross.

PMG:sv
Encl.

FMR - FMR

June 13, 1960

JUN 17 1960

Dear Paul:

I perused with great interest your letter of May 31st. We had, of course, seen only the news in the public press. Perhaps we could do a little more accurate guessing than "John Q. Public," -but you were thoughtful to give us the inside story.

May you have the best summer ever and may all of our best wishes boost you along in this direction!

Sincerely yours,

Lindsley F. Kimball

Dr. Paul Gross, Treasurer
Council of Southern Universities
Duke University
Durham
North Carolina

The Tower of Campus. Thought and Action

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 55, Number 63 | Duke University, Durham, N. C. | Friday, March 22, 1968

Dr. Gross Dismissed by Board

Paul Magnus Gross

Dr. Gross, who resigned his position as vice-president and chairman of the Long-Range Planning Committee at the request of the University Trustees Wednesday, will remain here as Pegram professor of chemistry.

Trustees' Decision Involves Three Basic Considerations

By MARIAN L. SAPP
Chronicle Editor

Three reasons were given yesterday for the Board of Trustees' dismissal of Dr. Paul M. Gross as vice-president in the division of education and as chairman of the long range planning committee Wednesday afternoon.

A high ranking and informed member of the faculty cited tension in Allen Building, tension between the Executive Committee of the Board and the Board proper, and disaffection with Dr. Gross for "going behind the President's back" to accomplish changes in University courses of action and minor policy.

Admitting that the former vice-president may have been the scape-goat for the Board's anger with members of the Executive Committee for the manner in which it handled the resignation of Dr. Edens, the professor stressed that he felt this was not the Board's primary reason for its action.

The action of the Board has been termed "hasty" and "unfortunate" by other members of the faculty who feel that its members were not fully informed about the internal situa-

A meeting this afternoon of the entire faculty was expected to be attended by more than four hundred members of the teaching and research staff. The meeting, called by the President at the request of thirty professors, was to discuss the action of the Board and subsequent developments in the University.

Faculty members feel that they should have been consulted before the Board took action. Resolutions concerning changes in the "communication struc-

(Continued on page 5)

Senate Refuses Charter To Proposed Third Party

In a special session last night the Senate failed to grant approval of a charter for the proposed Duke Student Government Party.

MSGA president Warren Wickersham stated that he was in favor of candidates outside the two existing parties, but was opposed to the establishment of a precedent in recognizing a third party "on the spur of the moment" which seemed to lack sufficient support to compete adequately with the other two.

There was discussion on the amount of publicity allowed a party as compared to an unaffiliated candidate. It was pointed out that any candidate for any office is permitted equal space with his opponents in the Chronicle and on the Union bulletin board; however, air time over WDBS is granted to parties rather than individual candidates.

Wickersham also stated that a third party would be expected to pay the full $250 party fee before it would be allowed to campaign.

The meeting was then closed after failure to receive a motion to grant the party a charter.

Independent Dolph Adams was the main exponent of the third party.

Adams advocated a return to a more representative type student government, similar to the MSGA legislature of two years ago.

Wilson, Deckert Win Class Races on East

Betsy Wilson and Sandy Deckert will fill the presidential slots in East's junior and senior classes next year.

Miss Wilson ran unopposed, while Miss Deckert defeated Nancy Heilman for her position.

Other senior class officers chosen in Wednesday's elections are Julia Garrett, vice-presi- and Carol Bell, treasurer. Helen [illegible] to Beth Nikides in the race for WSGA representative. Miss Bell was unopposed for her post.

The remaining officers for the rising junior class are Melicent Seyfert, vice-president; Jonie Stewart, secretary; and JoAnn Dougall, treasurer. Karen Hanke defeated Barbara Burton and Jean Leutwiler for the post of WSGA representative.

The officers of both classes will be installed in April.

Public Notice

There will be an open meeting of the University community tonight at 7 in the Union Ballroom to discuss the "local" situation. The meeting is sponsored by Marian Sapp, Fred Andrews, Jim Brown, and Warren Wickersham. All members of the student body, faculty, and Administration are urged to attend.

With Dorm Appointments

East Launches New FAC Program

East's new members of the Freshman Advisory Council were notified by letter Wednesday of their selection to serve in orienting next year's freshman class.

Chosen were Anne Holtgren, Melicent Seyfert and Judith Touchton for Addoms House, and Jane Church, Virginia Cronin, Letita Ryan, Gail Stephens and Barbara Underwood of Alspaugh.

Aycock's FACs are Esther Booe, Sandra Deckert, Caroyln Kellermann and Virginia Thompson, with Sue Letzler, Margaret Anne Riddle, Margery Spier and Judith Van Ausdall being chosen from Bassett.

Marion Ouerbach, Martha Gress, Irma Keeler and Karen Stansberry will serve Brown's FAC program, while Elizabeth Lacoss, Miriam Levin, Patricia Ann Reed and Bebe Whitaker are Gilbert's choices.

From Giles are Libby Daniel, Mary Lynde Hatcher, Molly Jo Hershey and Anne Strickland. Lois Eby, Kay Garlock and Lynn Weitzel are FACs in Jarvis.

Janice Everett, Jacquelyn Gurley, Irene Lilly and Katherine Ryan were selected from Pegram House, while six women, Catherine Greer, Nancy Heilmann, Judith Loeber, Peggy McLarty, Katheryn Newberg and Linda Surrett will guide Southgate's freshmen.

An April training program is planned for the new FACs.

Student Union To Present Piano Duo In Page Auditorium After Vacation

The Student Union's music and arts committee will present Lillian and Irwin Freundlich in a four-hand piano recital interspersed with commentary Tuesday, April 5, in Page Auditorium at 8:15 p.m.

Irwin Freundlich, who has been a member of the Julliard faculty since 1935, is well-known as a lecturer and author.

His wife Lillian, who has also taught at Julliard and Oberlin, appeared with her husband last season in a series of three recitals with commentary at the Master Institute in New York City.

The program will feature a new work by Robert Starer, a young, modern composer on the Julliard faculty. The composition, *Fantasia Concertante*, was first performed by the Freundliche earlier this year.

Here they will adopt the unique procedure of offering the work twice—once at the beginning, and again at the end of the evening, when it will be preceded by commentary.

Inside the Chronicle

- Latest developments in the West Campus election scene appear on page 4.
- For a run-down on this year's Greek Week program see page 4.
- Radio Council announces top WDBS positions on page 4.
- Coeds select May Queen to reign over Joe College on page 5.
- For tips on how to have a successful Lauderdale vacation see page 6.

Morning Herald

DURHAM, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1960 — 22 PAGES—2 SECTIONS — PRICE DAILY 5c; SUNDAY 15

Irrigation Look

The State Board of Water Resources took a new look at streams and at farmers yesterday. And from that look may come new decisions on irrigation. Story on 2-A.

Action Against Gross Spurs Protest From Duke Faculty

Trustees' Decision Called Precipitate

By RUSSELL CLAY and BILL FRUE
Herald Staff Writers

An estimated 400 members of the Duke University faculty rose to the defense of dismissed Vice President Paul M. Gross Friday by deploring the "precipitate" action of the board of trustees in demanding his resignation.

Carrying their protest a step further, the faculty asked the trustees to give "serious consideration to creation of an appropriate position within the university whereby we may continue to benefit from his counsel and wisdom . . ."

The resolutions—passed by an overwhelming vote — were but two of seven adopted by the faculty at a closed meeting at 4 p.m. Friday in Page Auditorium in the wake of a much-publicized conflict between Gross and President A. Hollis Edens. Both men handed in their resignations to the trustees Wednesday. Edens' accepted with regret and Gross' demanded.

A third resolution expressed to the trustees the faculty's "profound conviction that the appointment and dismissal of major university officers without prior board and effective consultation with the faculty is detrimental to the welfare of the university."

The faculty tabled a resolution for the appointment of a president pro tem to replace Edens at the end of this school year "if a permanent president has not been chosen by that time." The action was requested "for the good of the university and in fairness to President Edens."

The resolution protesting the trustees' action against Dr. Gross contained an elaborate tribute to his contributions to the university community over his 40-year tenure and expressed "dismay" at his dismissal.

"Although himself a distinguished physical chemist," the resolution stated, "he has ever evinced remarkable understanding of the role of the social sciences and humanities in the total structure of the university, and their healthy growth during the last ten years has been, in no small measure, a tribute to his genius.

"His ceasing to serve as an administrator of Duke University is thus fraught with potential results the significance of which should not be underestimated."

Gross' leadership of Duke's Long Range Planning Committee, which has outlined a $76 million expansion program for the university, was cited with approval in the resolution.

"His loss in this particular connection alone is one of the utmost gravity to the future as well as the present of Duke University," the faculty resolved.

Further personal tribute was paid Gross in the resolution calling for the creation of a special post in which his leadership and experience could be utilized.

Gross, the resolution said, "has served the university, the nation and the South with distinction for 40 years during which he has ever displayed vigorous leadership, imagination and a deep understanding and appreciation of the structure and function of a university and its role in the community."

The remaining resolutions contained the following key points:

1. That the trustee chairman Norman A. Cocke of Charlotte appoint a committee composed of trustees of the university to meet with a committee from the faculty in an effort to establish liaison between the two groups.

2. That the University Council appoint a committee of three faculty members to meet with appropriate university officials to seek improvement in public and press relations. The faculty said it felt that these relations have suffered "considerable damage" of late.

3. That the University Council seek to arrange visitations by faculty members with alumni groups as a means of keeping alumni abreast of the situation at the university.

4. That the faculty proclaim that "the aim of creating a university which will rank with the best is in no way in conflict with the especial opportunities and obligations we acknowledge in the area in which we live."

This was a direct reference to questions about whether Duke will be a "national" or a "regional" institution and which the faculty believes are "terms without clear meaning."

"Duke must aspire to a faculty and a student body, to libraries and other facilities that will measure up in quality with the best that can be found anywhere," the resolution said.

"It is obvious that we could perform no better service to this region than to erect in its midst a university second to none in those fields in which its resources permit it to operate."

Here's Text Of Letter From Trustees Of Duke Endowment

Following is the text of a letter from the Duke Endowment trustees referred to in "Endowment Trustees Favor Duke Board Reorganization" on 1-A.

April 26, 1960

To the Special Committee of the Faculty of Duke University who signed a petition dated March 27, 1960:

A copy of the petition dated March 27, 1960 addressed to the Trustees of Duke University was received by Mr. George G. Allen, Chairman of the Trustees of The Duke Endowment, in accordance with the instructions of the signers.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Duke Endowment held today, its Committee on Educational Affairs called the attention of the Trustees to the current situation at Duke University. Specifically the attention of the Trustees was called to the actions taken by the Board of Trustees of Duke University on March 23 and April 21, the faculty resolutions relating to the meeting of March 23 passed by the full faculty on March 25 and the above referred to petition signed by 32 professors who as Deans or Department heads are responsible for the continued operation of the University.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Duke University held March 23 the late Alex. H. Sands Jr. and Messrs. Benjamin F. Few and Thomas L. Perkins, Trustees of The Duke Endowment who are also Trustees of Duke University, voted against the action taken by the Board of Trustees in summarily dismissing Dr. Paul M. Gross; and Mr. Norman C. Cocke who as presiding officer could not vote, and Mr. Kenneth C. Towe, who was absent from the meeting, have stated that had they been able to vote they would have also voted in the negative.

The Trustees of The Duke Endowment agree fully that the action taken at that meeting was precipitous and not in the best interests of Duke University.

In making the observations and suggestions below, the Endowment Trustees are not unmindful of the obligations imposed upon them by the James B. Duke Indenture of Trust, with particular reference to Articles Fifth and Seventh, excerpts from which follow:

Payments to Duke University are subject to the following conditions: ". . . provided that in case such institution shall incur any expense or liability beyond provision already in sight to meet same, or in the judgment of the trustees under this Indenture be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby, the trustees under this Indenture may withhold the whole or any part of such percentage from said institution so long as such character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue. . . ."

The results intended are — ". . . attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world. . . ."

The Trustees of The Duke Endowment earnestly hope that they will never be required to take action under the above-quoted provisions.

The Trustees of The Duke Endowment fully agree with the petition that a reorganization of the Trustees and administration of Duke University is sorely needed. As the petition points out, this need is well recognized both by the Trustees of Duke University and the faculty.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of Duke University has employed a well-known management consulting firm to make a management survey and recommendations. The Trustees of Duke University have appointed a Committee to examine and make recommendations regarding the Charter and By-Laws of the University.

The Trustees of The Duke Endowment sincerely hope that as a result of these surveys changes may be accomplished that will give Duke University the leadership it will need in attaining and maintaining the goals set for it in the Indenture.

The University Trustees are to be complimented on their promptness in appointing a President pro tem, thereby giving immediate stability to the administration of the University affairs and affording adequate time for the selection of an outstanding administrator in the educational field to become permanent President.

For the Trustees of
The Duke Endowment
By P. B. HEARTT, Secretary

Copies to:
The Trustees of
Duke University
Dr. A. Hollis Edens
Dr. J. Deryl Hart

The Voice of Campus — Thought with Action

The Duke Chronicle

Marian L. Sapp, Editor — Founded in 1906 — Al M. Blackburn, Business Manager

"If you saw Atlas, the giant who holds the world on his shoulders, if you saw that he stood, blood running down his chest, his knees buckling, his arms trembling but still trying to hold the world aloft with the last of his strength, and the greater his effort the heavier the world bore down upon his shoulders—what would you tell him to do?"

"I . . . don't know. What . . . could he do? What would you tell him?"

"To shrug."

Exeunt

We are striving, a trifle unsuccessfully perhaps, to maintain a semblance of composure as we contemplate the most recent action of our Board of Trustees.

Earlier in the year—a month ago to be precise—we questioned the ability of the University to acquire a strong, progressive, and intelligent president under the existing circumstances. Who, we asked, in his right mind, would step into a position vacated by a man who admitted by his act of resignation that he was unable to cope with the pressures exerted by those beneath him in the academic hierarchy? Could any man come into office with a proven "hatchetman" beneath him?

We were frank to say that we believed that Dr. Gross would have to go—not because of what he did or of what he strove for, but because the new president must be what the old president was not: he must be President.

At the the same time, we firmly believed that we wanted a president for the University who stands for what Dr. Gross stands for. We were afraid that without the leadership that he has provided the long range planning program and all that it implies would fall flat.

We have emerged from our indecision with the conviction that the best interests of a progressing University of national importance demand the services of Dr. Gross.

We emphasize the fact that Dr. Edens was not forced to resign. He resigned.

We add that the Board forced out of office the only man who has provided real and consistent leadership to the University. This action, we maintain, is indefensible.

What does the Board consider to be "the best interests of the University?"

Did Edens' resignation "require" Dr. Gross to step aside?

What kind of a "balance" does the Board envision for the University? The whole situation seems to us to be fairly weightless. Are we to balance one small mass of fluff against another?

We note with a wry smile that a committee of the Board is drafting a resolution praising Edens for his eleven years of service to the University. We presume that they believe that, by comparison, Dr. Gross's forty years of service do not merit this.

Despite the Board's assurance that the long range programming will be carried out, we have our doubts. Who wouldn't?

Resolutions Considered By Duke University Faculty

The following resolutions were presented to a meeting of the faculty of Duke University Friday. The action taken is indicated at the end of each resolution.

Be it moved that the Faculty of Duke University respectfully request that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees appoint a committee of that body to meet at the earliest possible time with a similar committee of the Faculty as requested by the University Council, to discuss matters pertinent to the best interests of the University, and to provide liaison and means of communication between the Faculty and the Board of Trustees.

It is recommended that the University Council select a committee from among its elected members and the faculty. It is suggested that the committee include Dr. Walter Neilsen, Dr. Barnes Woodhall and Dr. Paul Clyde. (Passed)

★ ★ ★

Resolved, that this Faculty express to the Trustees of Duke University their profound conviction that, the appointment and dismissal of major university officers without prior broad and effective consultation with the Faculty is detrimental to the welfare of the University. (Passed).

★ ★ ★

Whereas, there seems to be some disposition in the press to find differences of opinion about whether Duke University is to be "national" or a "regional" university—terms without clear meaning; and

Whereas, any rating or standing of this university, in common repute or objective evaluation, rests upon the quality of its faculty and its students, its libraries and its laboratories; and

Whereas, the faculty intends, and indeed demands, to have a decisive voice in the making of major decisions on policies affecting its welfare and that of the university, which are inseparable;

Therefore be it resolved that it is the sense of the Faculty of Duke University.

1. That Duke must aspire to a faculty and a student body, to libraries and other facilities that will measure up in quality with the best that can be found anywhere.

2. That to this end we support careful, imaginative, large-scale thinking and planning such as that in which we are now engaged under the Committee on Long-Range Planning.

3. That he believe society will support excellence in higher education, and we call on alumni, trustees, friends of Duke and of learning to supply the resources and facilities needed for improvement of teaching and research, in a continuous and unlimited expansion of quality.

4. That we inform the public that we have never heard any pronouncement from a responsible member of the faculty or administration disputing the aim of attaining the top of the academic scale.

5. That the aim of creating a university which will rank with the best is in no way in conflict with the especial opportunities and obligations we acknowledge to the area in which we live. In fact, we claim priority in improving educational standards and in developing the human and material resources of the South since the banners of Crowell and Kilgo were raised in the 1890's. We intend to continue and accelerate this process. It is obvious that we could perform no better service to this region than to erect in its midst a university second to none in those fields in which its resources permit it to operate. (Passed)

★ ★ ★

The University Faculty urges the Chairman of the Board of Trustees to suggest to and advise the appropriate members of the Board that both for the good of the University and in fairness to President Edens a President pro tem be appointed to take office immediately after the approaching Commencement, if a permanent president has not been chosen by that time. (Tabled)

★ ★ ★

It is the feeling of the faculty that the public relations of this university have suffered considerable damage in recent months, and that much greater attention must be paid to presenting to the press and to the public a clear picture of the aims and accomplishments of Duke University. Therefore, we move that the University Council appoint a committee of three faculty members to meet with the appropriate officials of the University in planning and executing such a program as may be necessary better to acquaint the public (1) with the educational aims of this university since its founding, (2) with the current achievements of its various faculties, and (3) with the philosophy and goals of the Long Range Planning Program in the pursuit of academic excellence. (Passed)

★ ★ ★

Whereas the alumni and friends of Duke University have been inadequately and sometimes incorrectly informed regarding what the faculty are doing and what great promises the Ten-Year Development Program holds for the University and its friends, be it resolved that the University Council make plans for visitations of faculty speakers with alumni groups for the purpose of keeping them informed on the present status of the University, on what is under way, and on what is in prospect. (Passed)

★ ★ ★

The faculty of Duke University deplores and wishes to express its dismay over the precipitate action of the Board of Trustees in dismissing Dr. Paul M. Gross from the position of Vice President of the University in the Division of Education. For more than forty years Paul Gross has served the University with distinction and lent his great stature to its reputation. As Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Trinity College, he guided his department through the transitional years of the development of Duke University. He gathered a competent faculty and provided the unusually effective scientific and administrative leadership necessary to the creation of a strong Division of Sciences worthy of an important University. Together with his colleagues he made an important contribution to the national defense effort during World War II. In the post war years Paul Gross emerged as a leader of the faculty in the pursuit of excellence. His imagination, vision and personality were most decisive in shaping the character of the University, and the faculty warmly endorsed his appointment as Vice President in the Division of Education. As Vice President he has continually displayed these same vital qualities of imaginative leadership and sound judgment. Although himself a distinguished physical chemist, he has ever evinced remarkable understanding of the role of the social sciences and humanities in the total structure of the University, and their healthy growth during the last ten years has been, in no small measure, a tribute to his genius.

As a distinguished scientist Paul Gross has been honored by exceedingly important offices at the national level. He has been a key figure in the development of the National Science Foundation where he serves as Vice Chairman of the Board. He continues to serve as the President of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. In all such activities he has represented Duke University and the nation at large in some of the crucial enterprises of our time. His ceasing to serve as an administrator of Duke University is thus fraught with potential results the significance of which should not be underestimated.

As the chief proponent and consistent collaborator of the Long Range Planning Committee, Paul Gross has put forward the aims and ideals that are essential to keeping Duke University a leading institution of the region as well as increasing its stature in the nation at large. These aims and ideals are of a sort that no community of scholars can fail to approve. His loss in this particular connection alone is one of the utmost gravity to the future as well as the present of Duke University. (Passed).

★ ★ ★

Whereas,

Paul M. Gross has served the University, the Nation and the South with distinction for forty years during which he has ever displayed vigorous leadership, imagination and a deep understanding and appreciation of the structure and function of a University and its role in the community. The Pegram Professorship of Chemistry is an honorable estate but wisdom is far more rare than is knowledge and scholarship. The dismissal of Dr. Gross from the Vice Presidency of the University has suddenly deprived us of the fruits of his years of experience.

Accordingly, be it resolved that this faculty recommend that the trustees give serious consideration to the creation of an appropriate position within the University whereby we may continue to benefit from his counsel and wisdom which will, otherwise, be sorely missed as the University, its faculty and trustees attempt to develop sound and constructive plans for the future. (Passed)

4-24-60 Durham Herald

Administrators Submit Petition

Duke Trustee Board Asked To Reorganize

By RUSSELL CLAY
Herald Staff Writer

A strongly worded petition seeking a reorganization of the Duke University board of trustees and bearing the signatures of most of the university's deans and department heads has been received by the board, the Durham Morning Herald has learned.

The petition, sent to the trustees three weeks ago, received no mention at the board's special meeting here Thursday. The next regular session of the trustees is set for June.

Thirty-two professors, all of whom are serving either as a dean or a department head, signed the March 27 document.

It assailed as "irresponsible" the board's action March 23 in demoting Vice President Paul M. Gross. Gross was relieved of the post of vice president in the division of education and as chairman and member of the university's long-range planning committee.

The resignation of Duke President A. Hollis Edens was accepted with regret at the same meeting of the trustees. The twin resignations have come to be considered as the result of friction between Dr. Edens and Dr. Gross.

An interim successor to Dr. Edens was picked at the Thursday meeting when Dr. Deryl Hart, chairman of the medical school's department of surgery, was elected president pro tem, effective July 1.

The petition to the trustees from the 32 administrative faculty members asserted:

"The faculty of the University looks to its Board of Trustees for statesmanlike leadership and judgment to the end that, together, we may fulfill the trust imposed by James B. Duke so that Duke University shall achieve the high ideals expressed in the Indenture of Trust.

"Mr. Duke asked that the trustees be '. . . men of such outstanding character, ability and vision as will insure its (the University) attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the education world.'

"But the manner in which the Board of Trustees acted on March 23rd, whatever the motives, was ill-considered and destructive. The undersigned consider the summary and abrupt nature of this action irresponsible and not in the spirit of the trust assumed by the members of the board in accepting their high office.

"Both the faculty and the trustees have been mindful of a need for reorganization of the administrative structure of the University. We respectfully submit that the time has also come for a reconstitution and reorganization of the Board of Trustees of Duke University so that, in the face of inevitable change, it may cope more adequately and efficiently with the ever-increasing complexity of the University's affairs."

The trustees action against Dr. Gross was variously described as "abrupt," "peremptory," "summary," "precipitate" and "destructive." The petition asserted that "this action has grievously damaged the university in the eyes of the academic world generally and, indeed, has already been received with astonishment and consternation."

Furthermore, the petitioners said, the action will make the search for a top-caliber president extremely difficult.

The procedure by which Dr. Gross was demoted was criticized by Gross himself in a letter to his faculty colleagues, the Durham Morning Herald has learned.

For texts of documents mentioned in this story turn to 4-A.

Gross' letter, dated April 1 and urging a concerted effort to "surmount the present crisis," recalled:

"The culmination of these events came in my summary dismissal by a majority vote of the Board following a brief appearance before it on March 23rd. Even this brief hearing came only following urgent insistence of my few, but staunch supporters in the Board. At the Board meeting no bill of particulars nor charges were presented. Only the motion requesting my resignation from the Vice Presidency and from further participation in the Long-Range Planning Committee was read to me. In my statement I read from a lengthy letter to the President in January 1955 and left a copy of this with the Chairman. I also read in full an exchange of letters between myself and the Chairman in March, 1958 stating my intention to resign on June 1, 1958 unless conditions in the operation of the University improved by then. I amplified these with a brief verbal summary of my view of the issues involved and a statement of the Chairman's refusal to accept my prior offers to resign, which he confirmed. I concluded with an offer to answer any questions.

"Only one question was asked by one trustee . . ."

The question was whether Dr. Gross had granted an interview March 21 to a Durham Morning Herald reporter. "I replied I had done so," Gross' letter continued, "as I felt I could no longer remain silent in view of the libelous and defamatory attacks against my reputation and character which were so widely circulated in the local presses that they had all the earmarks of an organized campaign of calumny."

Gross, who said he looked forward to returning to his chemistry professorship "with a sense of relaxation," paid "deep and sincere tribute" to his fellow members of the Long-Range Planning Committee, which has outlined a 176 million expansion program for Duke.

Copies of the administrative faculty members' petition to the trustees were released, along with an explanatory note, to the entire faculty April 13.

The note, expressing hope "that the petition will be given prompt and serious consideration by the Board of Trustees," pointed out that the 32 responsible for the petition to the trustees "constitute more than three-fourths of those charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of the various schools and departments."

The note continued:

"Seven additional deans or chairmen indicated that they were in sympathy with the recommendation, but decided not to sign the resolution either because they did not completely concur in some of the phraseology or because of the delicate nature of their present administrative position. Two members of the administrative faculty did not sign because they disagreed with the sentiments expressed. The two or three remaining possible signatories were out of town and could not be reached before the resolution was sent to the Board of Trustees."

The original copy was sent to the board, with additional copies going to President Edens and to George Allen, chairman of the Duke Endowment trustees.

Texts Of Three Documents In Duke Trustee Story On 1-A

The text of the three documents published in the story "Duke Trustee Board Asked To Reorganize" on Page 1A are reproduced herewith.

April 11, 1969

Dear Faculty Colleague,

Attached is the text of a petition presented to Trustees on March 27, for transmittal to the Duke University Board of Trustees. It was signed by thirty-two members of the Duke Faculty, with all with key administrative responsibility in either Deans or Chairmen. Several Deans or Chairmen indicated that they were in agreement with the statement of action, but declined not to sign that petition either) because they did not completely concur in some of the phraseology or because of the delicate nature of their present administrative position. Two members of the administrative faculty did not sign because they disagreed with the sentiments expressed. The two or three remaining petitions signatures were out of town and could not be contacted before the resolution was sent to the Board of Trustees.

The original copy was sent through official channels to the Board of Trustees, but in view of interest on the part of many, a second copy was given to the press. Thus Edens and Gardner was sent to Mr. George Allen, Chairman of the Trustees of the Duke Endowment. Great care was exercised to prevent any copy of the resolution from appearing in the press before it had been received by the Board of Trustees. Members of the Board received copies two weeks ago, and a majority of the signers now feel that the full text of the petition should be made known to the Faculty.

The thirty-two signers constitute more than three-fourths of those charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of the various schools and departments, and represent on the average almost twenty

[illegible] By division, seven are [illegible] By division, seven are [illegible] Science, five from the Humanities, nine from Religion and Engineering, and eleven from graduate professional schools.

It is earnestly hoped by those signatories that the petition will be given prompt and serious consideration by the Board of Trustees to the end that we may achieve immediately from Duke personal satisfaction and emerge with an efficient administrative structure adequate to cope with complex problems of the challenging years ahead."

Respectfully yours,

A Committee of Duke Administrative Faculty Members.

PETITION TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DUKE UNIVERSITY MARCH 27, 1969

The faculty of Duke University has not been privy to the issues or arguments which culminated in the resignation of President Knight and the dismissal of Vice President Green. The response of the faculty to the prior action, as expressed in the resolution passed at the meeting of the University Faculty on March 25th, is now a matter of record. But quite apart from these immediate issues, whatever their nature, and more important to the University than the fate of the dismissal of Dr. Green is the manner of its doing.

The faculty does not deny the legal privilege of the Board to remove a Vice President of the University from office for what may appear to them to be sufficient cause. But such an action must be taken in a manner appropriate to the reasonable administration of a University with regard for the amenities of standard academic practice and with due provision for an orderly succession and subsequent management of the University's affairs. Clearly this was not done in the present instance.

The abrupt and precipitory nature of the dismissal, without adequate provision for the future of the University, has gravely damaged the morale of the faculty. Moreover, this action has grievously damaged the University in the eyes of the academic world generally and, indeed, has already been received nationally with astonishment and consternation. In consequence, we, who are charged with the responsibility for maintaining and attracting to the University a faculty of scholars of vigorous and distinction, find our task immeasurably more difficult.

That this precipitate action must render it virtually impossible to bring to the University, from without, its will, a great president in the tradition of Kilgo and Few, will be immediately apparent. What scholar or administrator of stature would accept this position in the knowledge that his tenure is subject to summary termination at any meeting of the Board of Trustees?

The faculty of the University looks to its Board of Trustees for statesmanship, leadership and judgment in the end that, together, we may fulfill the trust imposed by James B. Duke so that Duke University shall achieve the high ideals expressed in the Indenture of Trust. Mr. Duke asked that the Trustees be "... men of such outstanding character, ability and vision as will insure its (the University) attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the education world." But the manner in which the Board of Trustees acted on March 23rd, whatever their motives, was ill-considered and destructive. The undersigned consider the summary and abrupt nature of this action irresponsible and not in the spirit of the trust assumed by the members of the Board in accepting their high office.

Both the faculty and the Trustees have been mindful of a need for reorganization of the administrative structure of the University. We respectfully submit that the time has also come for a reconsideration and reorganization of the Board of Trustees of Duke University so that, in the face of inevitable change, it may cope more adequately and efficiently with the ever-increasing complexity of the University's affairs.

This petition, submitted in what we believe to be the best interests of Duke University, is presented by the following professors who, as Deans or Departmental Chairmen, are administratively responsible for the continuing operation of the University.

[illegible] submitted.

April 1, 1969

To My Faculty Colleagues:

After some eleven years it is my privilege to return to your ranks, and I look forward with a sense of realization to resumption of more active scientific work than has been possible with the administrative burden of recent years.

About this time last year many of you were good enough to honor me at a dinner on the completion of my fortieth year with Trinity College and Duke University. At the called meeting of the full faculty on March 25, 1969, a resolution was passed relating to my work for the University and other matters. This I value above any awards and honors that may have come to me. I am deeply grateful to all of you for these two expressions of your confidence and goodwill.

Beyond this personal element there is even a deeper gratification in the fact that the faculty for the first time in over a decade discussed in full meeting important policy issues vital to the institution's welfare. It is primarily to its faculty that a university must look for leadership. Without this, its administration, trustees and alumni, impressive or vital as they may be, cannot lead it forward accomplishment and greatness in higher education.

In your meeting of March 25th, three of the six resolutions which were passed rightly stressed the importance of adequate communication at all levels as a prerequisite for understanding. I am no longer a member of the administration and so am free to speak of the issues of some years standing which had led me to tender my resignation to the President of the Board on at least three prior occasions. In each instance he strongly urged me to remain on. The culmination of these events came in my summary dismissal by a majority vote of the Board following a brief appearance before it on March 23rd. Even this brief hearing came only following urgent insistence of my few, but staunch supporters in the Board. At the Board meeting no bill of particulars nor charges were presented. Only the motion requesting my resignation from the Vice Presidency and from further participation in the Long Range Planning Committee was read to me. In my statement I read from a lengthy letter to the President in January 1965 and left a copy of this with the Chairman. I also read in full an exchange of letters between myself and the Chairman in March, 1968 stating my intention to resign on June 1, 1969 unless conditions in the operation of the University improved by then. I amplified these with a brief verbal summary of my view of the issues involved and a statement of the Chairman's refusal to accept my prior offers to resign, which he confirmed. I concluded with an offer to answer any questions.

Only one question was asked by one trustee—had I given an interview to a reporter in my office for some one and three-fourths hours about 2 p.m. Monday afternoon, March 24? I replied I had done so as I felt I could no longer remain silent in view of the libelous and defamatory attacks against my reputation and character which were so widely circulated in the local press that they had all the earmarks of an organized campaign of calumny. This terminated the hearing and the following actions of the Board are a matter of newspaper record.

At the proper time, if necessary, I am prepared to make a fully documented statement of the issues which have led to the present crisis in the University's affairs. However, in view of this crisis, and the probability that such a statement might make its resolution still more difficult than it now is, it is not in the best interest of the University to issue any statement at this time.

There are only two sources of regret in my mind relating to my changed status. The first is the opportunity which my administrative post gave me to become acquainted with the emerging ideas, hopes and dreams of many of you as these evolved in such enterprises as the Commonwealth Studies Center, the Rule of Law Center and the Gerontology activities, to cite some few examples. It has been a pleasure to participate even in a small way in the emergence, formulation, and development of these and many other projects over the past decade. Here is an active frontier of the mind that is one of the things that makes academic life worthwhile.

The second regret which I feel keenly concerns the termination of my connection with the Long Range Planning effort. Here I must pay a deep and sincere tribute to my fellow members on the Planning Committee and the hundred or more members of the sub-committees and individuals who have worked hard and long to project a great vision for the future of the University. I said earlier in this letter that it is primarily to its faculty that an institution must look for its real leadership. The enterprises mentioned and the planning project are outstanding examples of the caliber of our faculty leadership when this is aroused and awakened to action.

Finally, I turn from the past and present to the future. On the many occasions over the past years at which I have interviewed those of you who were joining our faculty, I have tried to impart something of my feeling of the almost unique promise and potential which this University has among institutions of higher education. In spite of our current troubles that potential is still there. Its financial resources are exceptional and its history and traditions as set forth in the First Progress Report provide deep strong roots for sturdy future growth. I urge that all of you give freely of your leadership and wisdom to surmount the present crisis so that the institution may move forward toward the high goal envisioned for it by the Founder.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Gross,

Paul Gross,
William Howell Pegram
Professor of Chemistry.

Morning Herald

DURHAM, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1960

PAGES—2 SECTIONS

PRICE DAILY 5c; SUNDAY 15c

Endowment Trustees Favor Duke Board Reorganization

Out Two Months

Roger Craig, Durham boy pitching for the Los Angeles Dodgers, will be out of action for at least two months as result of an injury suffered Monday night. Details on 2-B.

Demotion Of Gross Termed Precipitate

By RUSSELL CLAY
Herald Staff Writer

The trustees of the Duke Endowment, from which Duke University receives much of its financial support, have endorsed a move by 32 deans and department heads to have the university's board of trustees reorganized.

In commenting on a petition sent to the university trustees March 27, the endowment trustees expressed full agreement with the petitioners that (1) the university board of trustees should be reconstituted and (2) that the trustees' action in demoting Vice President Paul M. Gross was precipitate and ill-advised.

The endowment trustees' views were expressed in a letter sent to the 32 signers April 26, following a meeting of the endowment trustees in New York.

The letter signed by endowment secretary P. B. Hearty, noted receipt of a copy of the petition and then reported the results of the April 26 meeting of the endowment trustees.

Specific attention was given at the meeting, the letter said, to the petition, to the actions of the university trustees on March 23 and April 21 and to a set of resolutions passed by the entire faculty March 25.

At the March 23 meeting of the trustees, the resignation of Duke President A. Hollis Edens was accepted with regret and the resignation of Gross from the vice presidency and from the university's Long-Range Planning Committee was demanded.

At the April 21 meeting, Dr. Deryl Hart was appointed president pro-tem, effective July 1.

The faculty resolutions of March 25 assailed the action taken against Dr. Gross, asked the trustees to consider creating an administrative post for him and urged several steps to improve public relations and liaison between the faculty, trustees and alumni.

"The endowment members of the university trustees voted against the demotion of Dr. Gross," the letter pointed out.

"At the meeting on March 23 the late Alexander H. Sands Jr. and Benjamin F. Few and Thomas L. Perkins voted against the action taken by the Board of Trustees in summarily dismissing Dr. Paul M. Gross, and Norman A. Cooke, who as presiding officer could not vote, and Kenneth R. Lowe, who was absent from the meeting, have stated that had they been able to vote they would have also voted in the negative.

"The Trustees of the Duke Endowment agree fully that the action taken at that meeting was precipitous and not in the best interests of Duke University.

"The letter then noted that the endowment trustees have the authority to withhold funds to the university if they find it to [illegible]

"In making the observations and suggestions below, the Endowment Trustees are not unmindful of the obligations imposed upon them by the James B. Duke Indenture of Trust, with particular reference to Articles Fifth and Seventh, excerpts from which follow:

For text of letter mentioned in this story turn to 9-B

centage [illegible] institution so long as such character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue . . .'

"The results intended are— '. . . attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world. . . .'

"The Trustees of the Duke Endowment earnestly hope that they will never be required to take action under the above-quoted provisions."

The letter continued by saying that the endowment trustees "fully agree with the petition that a reorganization of the Trustees and administration of Duke University is sorely needed."

The endowment trustees noted that a management consulting firm has been hired to make a study of the Duke administrative setup and that the university trustees have appointed a committee to consider amendments to the university charter and bylaws.

"The Trustees of the Duke Endowment sincerely hope that as a result of these surveys changes may be accomplished that will give Duke University the leadership it will need in attaining and maintaining the goals set for it in the Indenture."

The letter concluded with a compliment to the university trustees on their promptness in appointing a president pro-tem, "thereby giving immediate stability to the administration of the University affairs and affording adequate time for the selection of an outstanding administrator in the educational field to become permanent president."

The Duke Indenture, established in [illegible] instructed the Duke Endowment to pay annually to Duke University 32 per cent of the profits on the mammoth trust. It is this percentage that the endowment trustees may withhold in whole or in part, if they see fit.

Endowment income amounts to approximately 35 or 40 per cent of the university's revenue. Of the school's total revenue of $[illegible] million in 1959, the endowment paid $5 million, or [illegible] per cent. The figure for 1958 was [illegible] per cent of $4.7 million out of $11.7 million.

Since the trust was started in 1924 the university has received $95.1 million from the endowment. This represents 61 per cent of the total allocation of $155.9 million.

Payments to Duke University are subject to the following conditions: ". . . provided that in case such institution shall incur any expense or liability beyond provision already in sight to meet same, or in the judgment of the trustees under this Indenture be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve the results intended hereby, the trustees under this Indenture may withhold the

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The letter then noted that the endowment trustees have the authority to act effectively to the university if they find it fe[illegible] centage [illegible] aid institution so long as [illegible] character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue.

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"The Trustees of the Duke Endowment earnestly hope that they will never be required to take action under the above-quoted provisions."

The letter continued by saying that the endowment trustees "fully agree with the petition that a reorganization of the Trustees and administration of Duke University is sorely needed."

The endowment trustees noted that a management consulting firm has been hired to make a study of the Duke administrative setup and that the university trustees have appointed a committee to consider amendments to the university charter and bylaws.

"The Trustees of the Duke Endowment sincerely hope that as a result of these surveys changes may be accomplished that will give Duke University the leadership it will need in attaining and maintaining the goals set for it in the Indenture."

The letter concluded with a compliment to the university trustees on their promptness in appointing a president pro-tem, "thereby giving immediate stability to the administration of the University affairs and affording adequate time for the selection of an outstanding administrator in the educational field to become permanent president."

The Duke Indenture, established in [illegible] instructed the Duke Endowment to pay annually to Duke University 32 per cent of the profits on the mammoth trust. It is this percentage that the endowment trustees may withhold in whole or in part, if they see fit.

Endowment income amounts to approximately 35 or 40 per cent of the university's revenue. Of the school's total revenue of $[illegible] million in 1959, the endowment paid $5 million, or [illegible] per cent. The figure for 1959 [illegible] million

NC 162

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

December 9, 1924

COLLEGE FILE

DUKE GIVES AWAY $40,000,000 OF HIS WEALTH

Beneficiaries Of Duke Gift Are Outlined

Beneficiaries of the Duke gift, which will include certain percentages of the annual income of 2,400,000 from the $40,000,000 trust to be awarded annually are as follows:

Straight gift in addition to division of fund, of $6,000,000 to Duke University. If Trinity College sees fit to change its name to Duke University the sum will be turned over to the Durham institution.

Thirty-two per cent, or $768,000, to Duke University for all purposes of the University.

Thirty-two per cent, or $768,000, for securing an miantaining hospitals primarily in North and South Carolina.

Ten per cent, or $240,000, for white and colored orphans in North and South Carolina.

Six per cent, or $144,000 for building Methodist churches in sparsely settled rural districts of North Carolina. An additional four per cent, or $96,000 for maintenance of these rural churches.

Two persent, or $48,000 for pensioning of superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers who have served a Methodist conference in North Carolina.

Five per cent, or $120,000 to Davidson college for all purposes of the institution.

Five per cent, or $120,000 to Furman University, Baptist institution, at Greenville, S. C., for all purposes.

Four per cent, or $96,000, to Johnson C. Smith (Biddle) University, institution of learning for colored people, at Charlotte.

For the purpose of increasing the principal of the trust estate 20 per cent of the income will be withheld and added to the principal until such additions have aggregated $40,000,000.

Dvsn

With Unique Elation Power King Donates Fortune To Charity

EPOCHAL HOUR AS DUKE GIVES MILLIONS AWAY

Power Company Developments Are Not to Be Halted, He Says.

PLAN OF ACCRETION

Endowment Fund Will Grow as Fortunes of His Enterprises Swell.

By JULIAN S. MILLER.

With about as much pomp and splash and absence of ceremony as if he were saying "Have one of my cigars," James B. Duke Monday night disposed of the controlling interest in his power companies, the pet product of his dynamic, if not unparalleled career—handed it over as a free gift, conditioned only that the money is needed for the causes he specified.

Although it was a time toward which he had been wistfully longing for more than a year, the denouement of a program he had spent months of laborious work in fashioning, when the clock struck the coming of the appointed moment, the multi-millionaire calmly went through the procedure, showing no break from commonplaceness unless it was the energy of a fresh and unique elation.

It was 9 o'clock of a turbulent night outside, when the elements seemed to be in travail, but inside the luxurious rooms of the palatial Duke home, and away down in the center of action in this man's life, it was the hour of sun-rise, the setting in motion of a vast roll of wealth that will continue to sweep down the unborn years—almost like the beginning all over again of a new career with him who was thus releasing so vast a part of his fortune into immortality.

Uncommonly jovial and good-natured, he sat in his palatial rooms of his Myers Park home at 9 o'clock Monday night and authorized the announcement to eager millions that he had given away the majority of his stock in the power companies that have for a generation become the most integral individual factor in the sweep of the Carolinas toward industrial renaissance.

Mr. Duke has put $60,000,000 of his own money into the power companies.

With the signing of the instrument last evening, $40,000,000 of it was consigned to other hands. It is no longer his. He has given it away without strings, so far as he is concerned, except that it be administered with the wisdom he has outlined himself.

And he is not done yet.

He has other wealth to invest in his power developments and as he continues to pour in, the Duke Endowment Fund will continue to take out, and when the inevitable shall at length stay his constructive hand, the ingenious plan for dissemination of his wealth will not allow to be halted the continued development and realization of the dreams of his later years.

The Duke Endowment Fund is not only self-perpetuating for its immediate beneficiaries, but it has incorporated within it invisible agencies that will make as deathless as the race in the Carolinas and as quick to respond as the need arises, further industrial and economic benefits for the State which given him birth and which he has come to believe in with a new faith and to admire with a fresh devotion as time has tempered his step.

Fully aware of the stupendousness of the event of the evening and having come up to it as an epochal moment of a long life that has had its multiplied thrills, Mr. Duke seemed to extract from the occasion rare and extravagant delight.

He was particularly joyous all during Monday as the final settings were being made for making public announcement of his charity. Up at the offices of the Southern Power Company early in the morning, he carefully thought through his plans to see to it that the official proclamation of his great contribution was not left to stray its way into the public prints.

The first official mention of the intentions of Mr. Duke to create the unique endowment came Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. A telephone message from his offices in the Mercantile building summoned The News into his confidence. Only Mr. Duke and Norman Cooke were in the office at the time.

"You remember," Mr. Duke began instantly," I was telling you a year ago of my plan to perpetuate the Southern Power Company by creating an endowment fund holding the bulk of my interests in the water-power developments. Well we have finished the job. I have been working on it for more than a year and our attorneys have just about finished the final draft of the document. I want you to come out to my house at 2 o'clock when we will read it over."

At 2 o'clock the little company assembled in the magnificient Duke home with those of the board of trustees previously named who were on the ground and with the New York attorneys, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Allen. E. T. Cansler, of the local legal department of the power company, came in a litttle late and sat through, with the others, the impressive formality of hearing the instrument read which deeded away the majority of the stocks of Mr. Duke's water-power interests.

Mr. Perkins read the document, beginning at 2:10 and running rapidly and without interruption until 2:50, the paper requiring 40 minutes of constant and rapid-fire reading. When that formality had been concluded, Mr. Duke turned to the newspaper men with the simple announcement, "Well, that's it, gentlemen."

It had previously been understood, during the morning conference, that whereas the donor was confiding his great benefaction to two representatives of the local newspaper fraternity, it was not to be published until Wednesday, the exact time not being specified.

Mr. Duke explained that many of the beneficiaries of the fund had not been apprised of his intentions, that they had been, or would be, in some other instances, asked to come to Charlotte Wednesday and then in the presence of the representatives of the institutions receiving the fund and of those trustees resident of Charlotte, or who had come from New York, the additional formality would be indulged of delivering officially the records.

Mr. Duke became so harassed early Monday evening, it was learned by over-zealous newspapers, some of them in New York, for an immediate release. The New York Times calling him personally over long-distance telephone, that at 7 o'clock, a representative of the donor made it known that Mr. Duke was considering the advisability of allowing immediate publication of the matter, even though, he added, it was quite against the plans he had made of having the pleasure of personally

OVE

notifying all the beneficiaries of his gifts. At 9 o'clock, it was later announced Mr. Duke had decided, the lid would be lifted and publication allowed.

When representatives of local newspapers got to the Duke home, Mr. Duke and a battery of his lawyers were in an upstairs room and the click of the typewriters could be heard from the wide-spreading lawn as Mr. Perkins and others were being hurried to the task of preparing for the publication a synopsis of the nearly 8,000 word document comprising the entire legal paper.

The formality at the 9 o'clock hour was brief and perfunctory. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Allen, Mr. Sands, Norman Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Duke came into the living room of the palatial residence where the newspaper representatives were received and handed over the official transcript of the memorable writing.

A copy was handed over to each local newspaper and another was sent in for the Associated Press and then Mr. Duke's advisers called up The New York Times over long-distance and for an hour and a half, they read to that newspaper, word for word, the official copy. Other metropolitan newspapers began to seek additional information, with the announcement that they were preparing to print complete accounts of the magnificent donation.

OCCASIONS NO EXCITEMENT.

Unless there was a peculiar fluttering of the nerves of the newspaper representatives and the members of the board of trustees who listened during Monday afternoon to the reading of the lengthy document, there was no evidence of excitement during the formality of the multi-millionaire creating a memorial for himself through an outright gift of three-fourths of his personal holdings in the power companies he has largely owned.

Throughout the entire 40 minutes of the reading of the complete instrument Monday afternoon, Mr. Duke sat in his spacious arm chair, with his favorite box of cigars near him and without the slightest suggestion that he was the dynamo of, perhaps, the most dramatic moment in the destinies of a multitude in the two Carolinas. He puffed his cigar relentlessly, as he always does, his countenance was as unruffled and unreadable as ever, but he listened intently at every word. Mrs. Duke sat on a davenport near by, the only woman auditor of an intensely exhilarating and spectacular event.

TALKS OF HIS PLANS.

During the morning conference, which was far less formal, Mr. Duke discussed at length his purposes and his dreams to The News to which he had confided nearly a year ago, during a series of interviews with him on his plans for the development of the power company, his intention to make identically the same disposition of his wealth, as he finally determined upon, perhaps with only one or two minor exceptions, as to the amounts of the respective percentages.

"I came down into the Carolinas" he said, "to help build the State back up which I loved and of which I am a native, and it looked to me as if the development of waterpower, which would furnish cheap electric current for its industries, its cities and its citizens, would be the biggest service I could perform. It has been a genuine thrill to me to have been instrumental in this development. We started omdestly, but we have built up now a system that is the admiration of the electrical thought of the world and, in many respects, a pioneer for National and international developments.

"I have had the pleasure of seeing the money I invested in this cause minister to the economic and the industrial uplift of the Carolinas. I want to have the pleasure now of knowing that the same company and the same money will minister, for the remainder of my life and for indefinite years thereafter, to the social, the educational and the religious betterment of the people of these two States.

"I have never made any money for myself out of the $60,000,000 which I have put into te power company interests. I have never drawn a cent as salary. I have never even charged traveling expenses to the company when I came down here and returned to New York. What the company has made has gone right back into it, multiplying the capital with which to do other bigger things, and that is the way it is going to be run in the future when I have given it over to this Endwoment Fund.

"The power development will not stop. It is going on. We have not reached the end yet. The trustees of this fund will determine when the program of development of water courses shall be finished. Of course, these plans are not matured yet. They can not be until the needs are studied and the water courses themselves are studied with a view to finding if they will yield additional sites for power development.

WHY GIFT WAS RESTRICTED.

As if anticipating that there would be speculation on the part of the public as to why he selected the particular beneficiaries he had singled out, Mr. Duke continued, during the personal interview of the morning, to define his reasons for limiting his benefactions to those named.

"There are other worthy causes that I could have remembered," he said, "but I was afraid to scatter the benefits out too generally for fear tht each of a great many might not receive a sufficient income annually to be of any great advantage to them. I have singled out a few that I am sure will be gratified and appreciative and that can make splendid use of this money, and arranged to give them such an amount as will avail in accomplishing their larger purposes.

"In my donations to colleges," Mr. Duke said, "I have given to the Methodists, the Baptists and the Presbyterians, and they are representatives of the great church organizations that have contributed largely to making our citizenship so substantial and giving it proper shape and character.

"Of course," he said further," I have been a little partial to Trinity, and the Methodist preachers, their widows and rural churches of this denomination. That's my own faith and I wanted to do a little more for them than anybody else. I have had an abiding faith in the part the little, struggling rural church has played in the development of our people. I hope the country church will forever be a big influence in North Carolina. They are the making of our people. I have provided for them, to give them assistance in building such churches and also in maintaining them. And I have taken care of the old Methodist preachers. I don't know anybody that needs help any worse."

SENTIMENTS PERPETUATED.

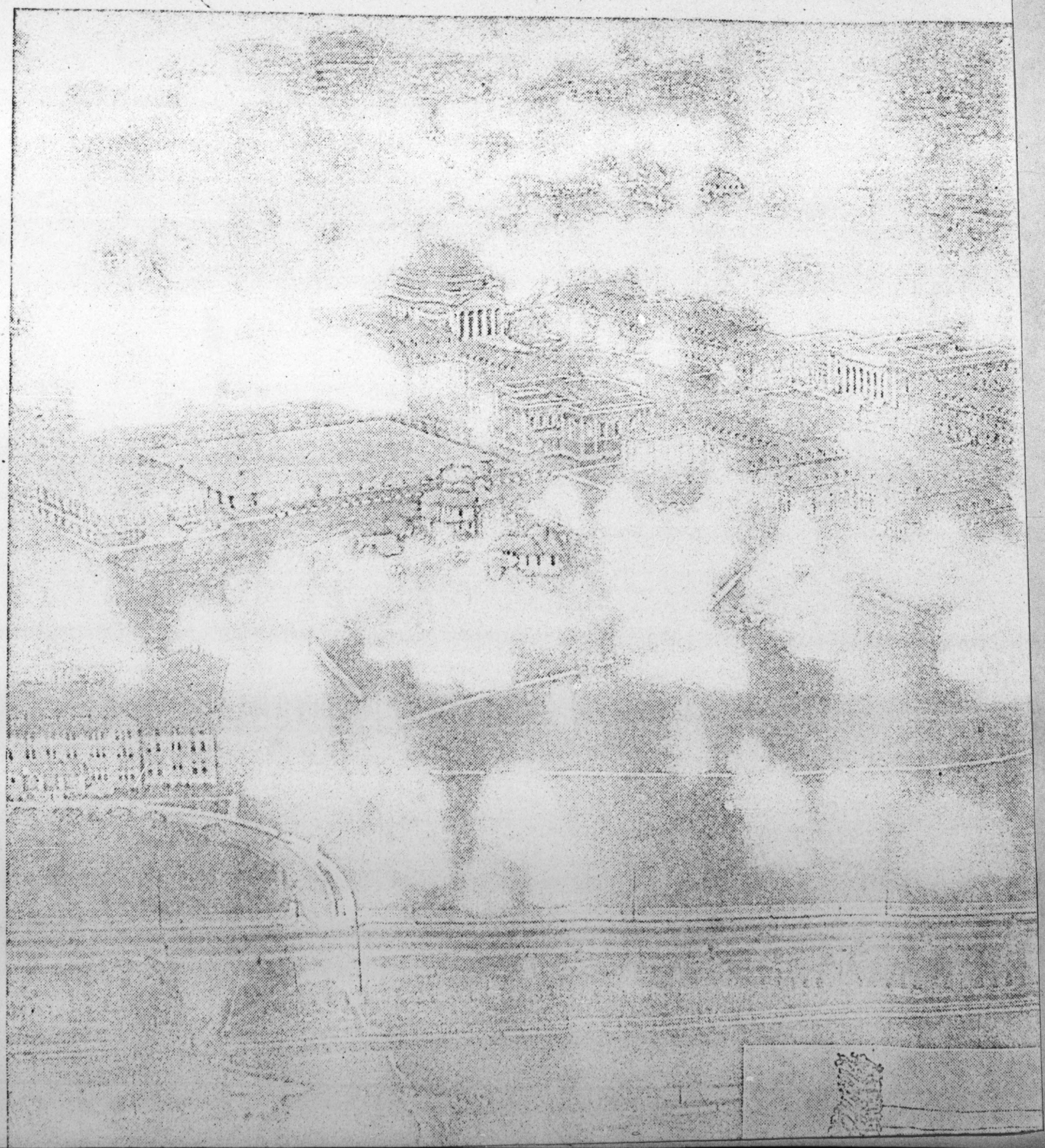
Some of these sentiments were found reduced to an integral part of the document creating the Endowment Fund, that part which contains the personal statement of Mr. Duke and which, the instrument provides, shall be read once a year in the presence of the board of trustees to the end that they may perpetually know and more keenly keep in remembrance the thoughts and purposes of the donor.

In making mention of his additional donation to Trinity College, it is specified in the instrument that in its development into a great, many-sided University, with all the component parts of such a college as those that are ranked among the best and most completely equipped in the land, first of all, a school shall be maintained for "preachers, teachers, doctors and lawyers because they are most in the public eye and are doing the larger service for the uplift of mankind."

"Next to religion," Mr. Duke put in writing in his deathless document, education is the most important factor in human development.

Section Three---28 Pages
Saturday, October 22, 1949
Durham Mor

Duke Reviews Past And Looks T



Morning Herald

Duke Section

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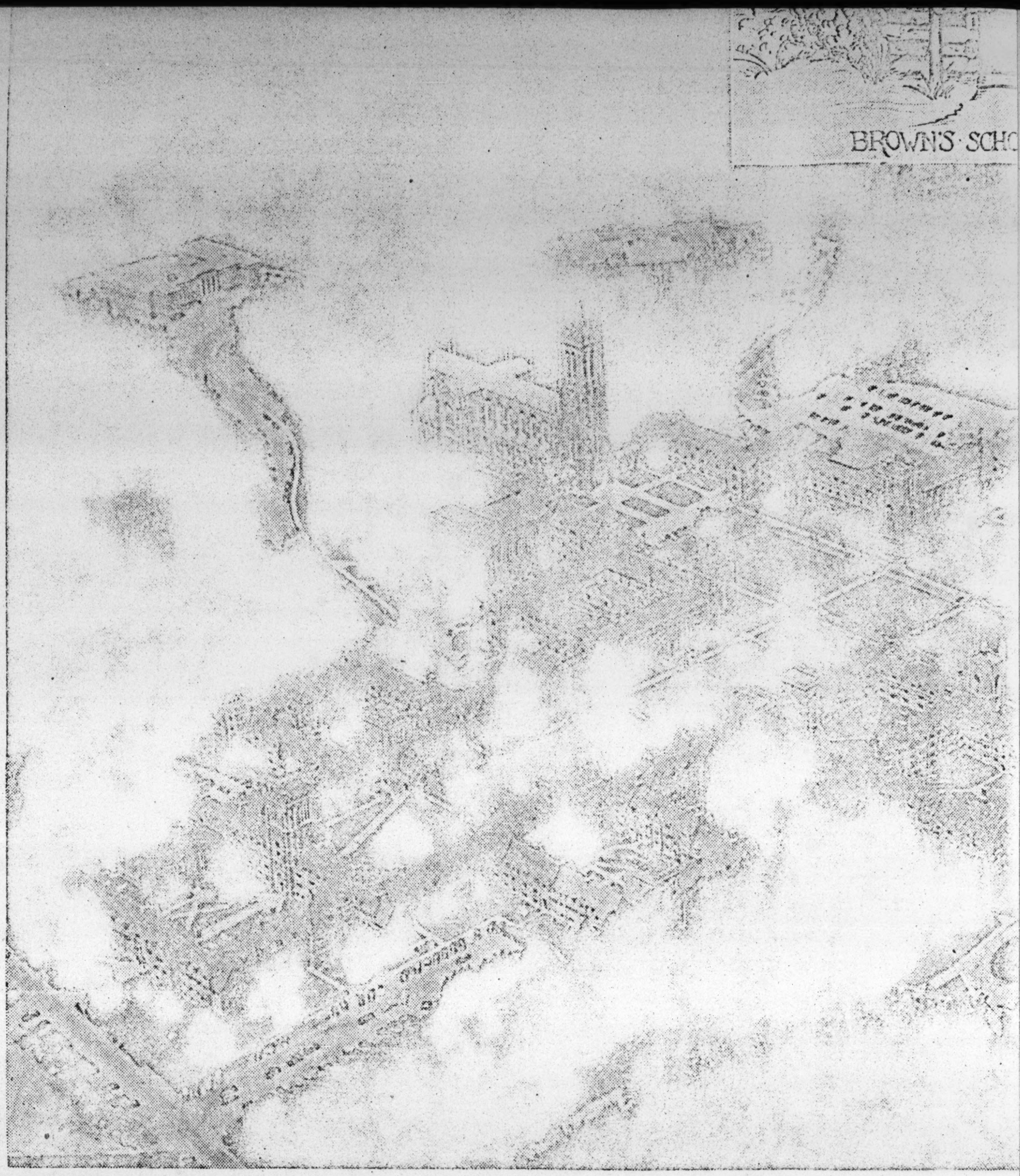
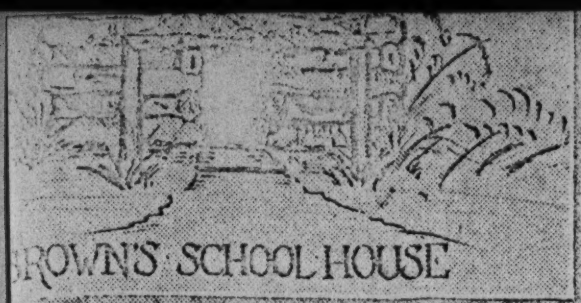


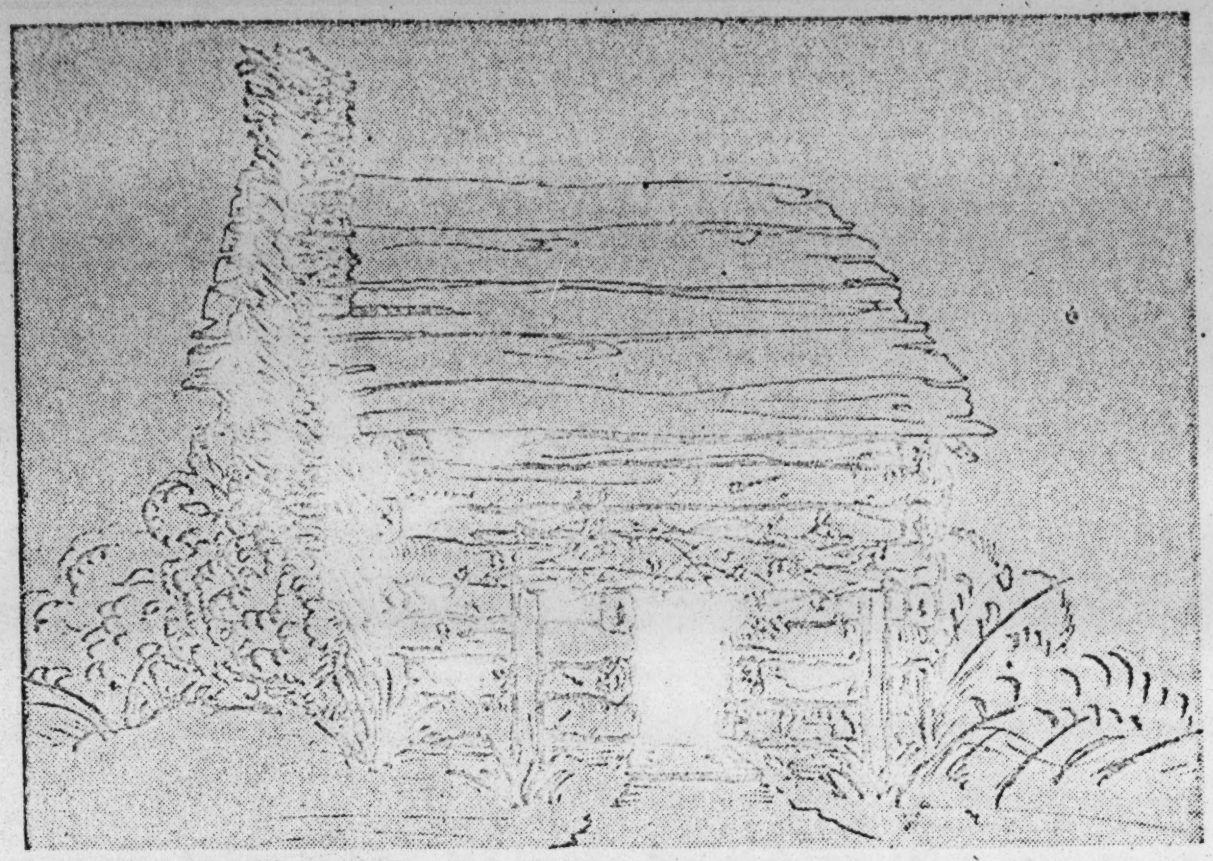
"When, therefore, great things are evolved from earlier periods of comparatively modest proportion
present of the rock from which it is hewn."



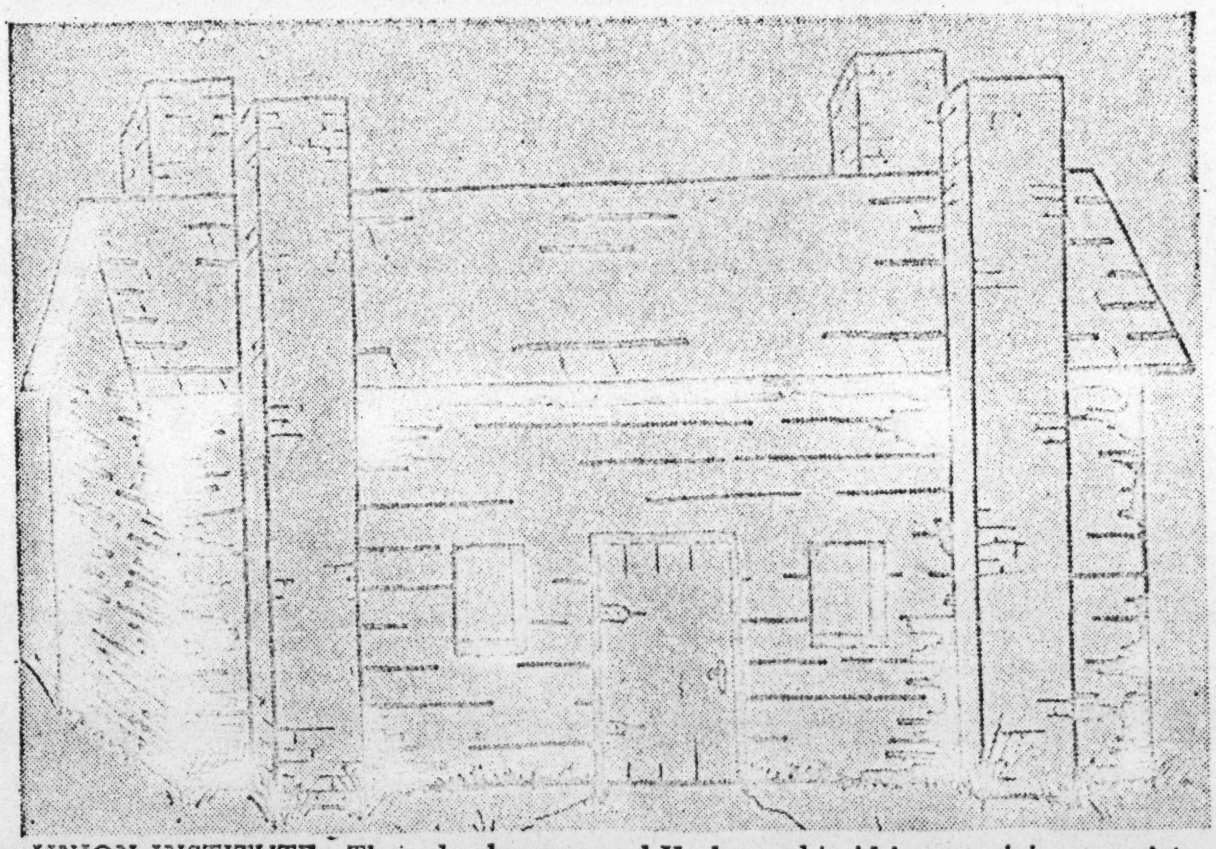
st proportions, people begin to look backward for origins; like Isaiah of old, one is justified in reminding the

—*John Franklin Crowell, President, Trinity College, 1887-1894*

From A Randolph County Cabin Duke University Has

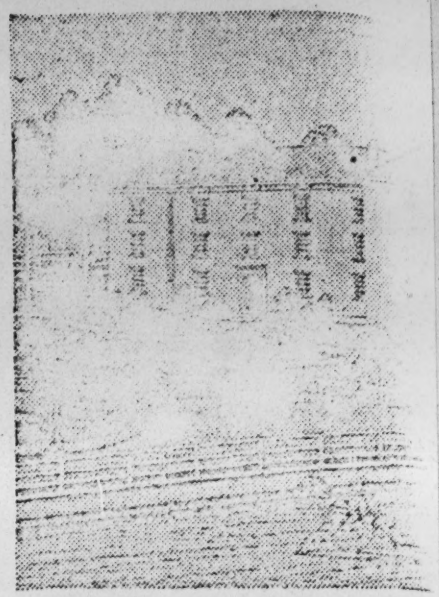


BROWN'S SCHOOLHOUSE. This tiny log cabin, 16 by 20 feet in dimension, housed an "old field school" in the early 1830's in the Northwest corner of Randolph County. In it began a course of instruction which has continued in unbroken succession into Duke University. Built when schools were of the "subscription" variety taught by itinerant schoolmasters, the little cabin was in poor condition when Brantley York, a local Methodist minister, became full-time principal in 1837, after Allen Frazier, who had taught since 1830, resigned. Students' lessons were interrupted by rain coming through the rotten logs of the roof, and a new building a mile distant was built by the people of the neighborhood.



UNION INSTITUTE. The school grew, and York sought aid in organizing a society to build an academy to be called Union Institute, which was established in 1838. The academy became well-known, people moved to the neighborhood, a village rose. When York retired, his young assistant, Braxton Craven, succeeded him.

There were no dormitories as yet, and students roomed in homes in the vicinity. "Board and washing" cost about five dollars per month, "contingencies" a dollar more. In 1843 Craven advertised the academy rates: "Terms: tuition, board, washing, candles, etc., altogether, $80 per session." A session lasted five months.



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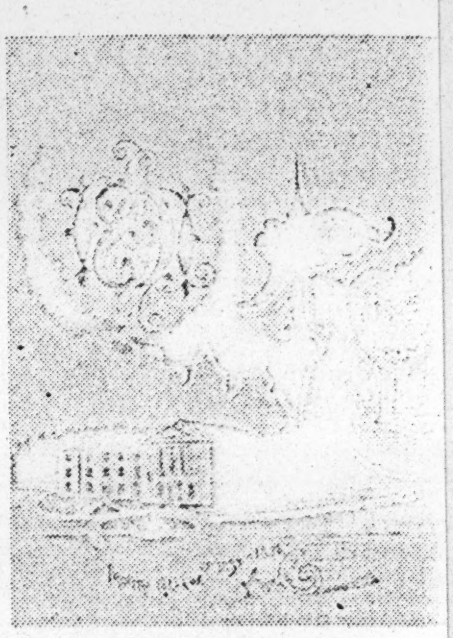

LAST COMMENCEMENT IN
"The tide of the century is w
wrote President Crowell in h
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Craven Dormitory is named in honor of Braxton Craven, president of Union Institute, Normal College and Trinity College, 1842-1884.

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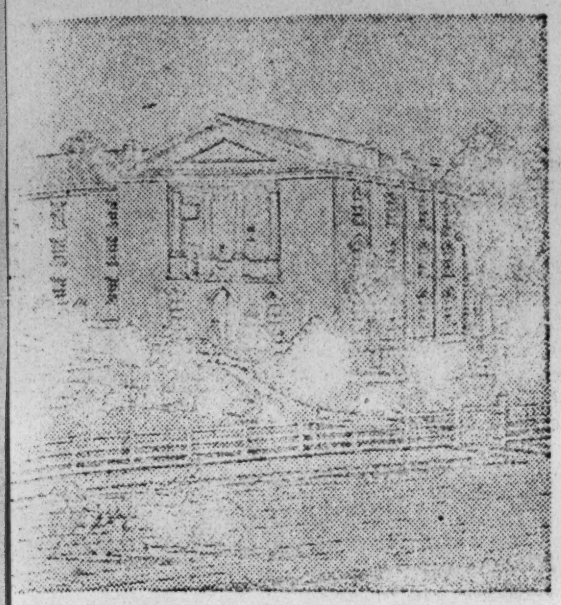

EGE DURING THE WAR BETWEEN
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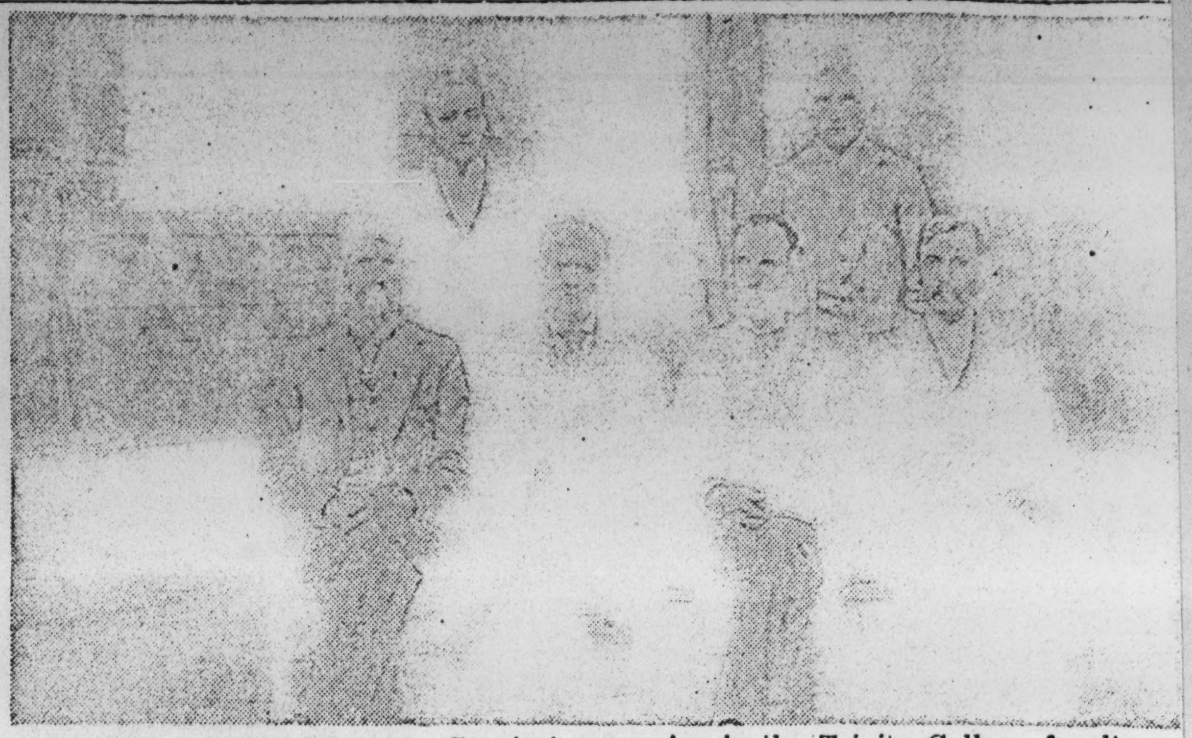
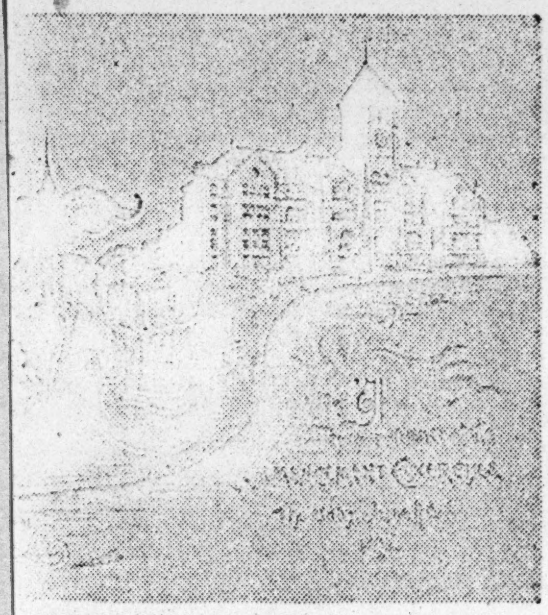


FACULTY GROUP IN 1891. Greatest expansion in the Trinity College faculty up to that date came in 1891. A staff, wholly Methodist, whose abilities were respected throughout the State, had been secured by this time. In the above picture, standing at the right, is Robert Lee Flowers, who joined the faculty in that year. Destined to become one of the most beloved administrators and teachers in the history of Trinity College and Duke University, young Flowers came to Trinity to serve as "instructor in mathematics and electrical engineering."

Others in the group are: seated: S. B. Weeks, J. M. Bandy, J. E. Armstrong and F. E. Welch. Standing: D. A. Houston and Flowers. Salaries at this time ranged from $500 to $1,200 per year.



CEMENT IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.
century is with us; let us not wait,"
Crowell in his fight to move Trinity
strong resistance and mainly through
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Winston were among the cities con-
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main building on the new campus in
Durham.

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llege, 1842-

Jarvis Building was named in honor of Ex-Governor of North Carolina Thomas J. Jarvis, a member of the Trinity College board of trustees.

Oct. 22nd 1949
the KICK-OFF

of a new administration under the capable leadership of . . .

Dr. Hollis Edens

We wish to extend our heartiest congratulations to Duke University . . . and best wishes to Dr. Hollis Edens for a successful administration.

B. C. WOODALL CO.

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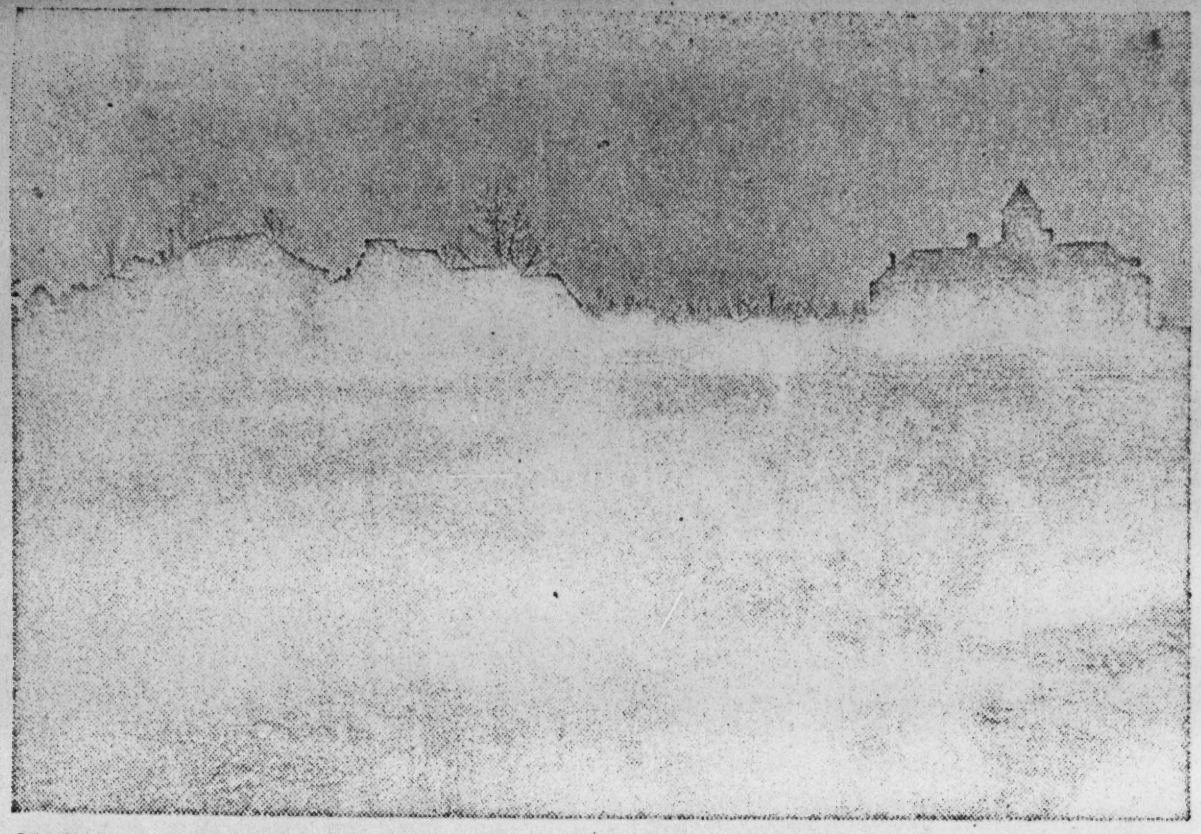
316 Holland Street Behind Center Theatre



TRINITY COLLEGE IN 1892. After three long transitional years of preparations which were beset with many difficulties, Trinity College opened in Durham on September 1, 1892. The town enthusiastically welcomed the college and the one hundred students who entered that year.

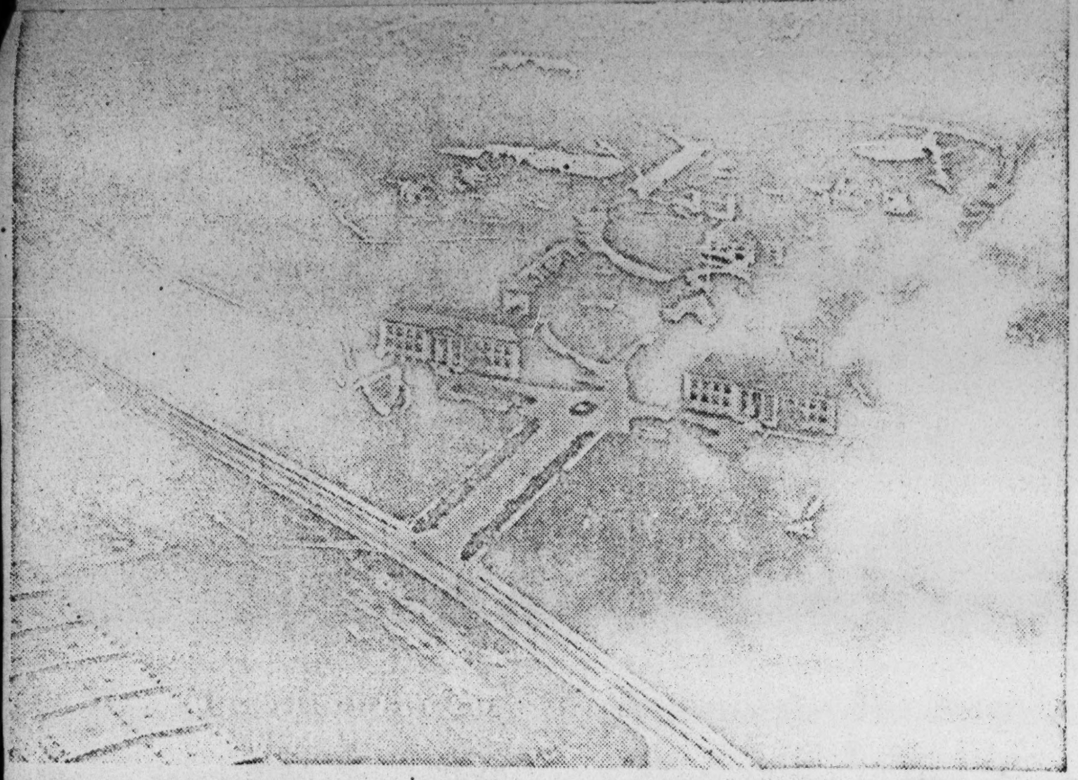
The college campus then consisted of three buildings: The Main College Building later known as the Washington Duke Building (extreme right), was completed February, 1892; The College Inn (center) was completed January, 1892 and served as the dormitory. A wing of this building still stands and is known as Epworth; The Technological Building, later known as the Crowell Building was donated by President John Crowell and housed the sciences. It was converted in 1935 to house the sororities for the Woman's College. In addition to the college buildings, six new residences for faculty members were erected.

Trinity had been scheduled to open in Durham in 1891 but was delayed by the collapse of the tower of the Main Building as it neared completion. This was a major catastrophe for the struggling college and was hailed by critics of the move to Durham as an act of God to prevent Trinity from leaving Randolph County. A financial panic that year also complicated the move.

Meanwhile Washington Duke, B. N. Duke, and others gave additional support to complete the buildings and to enable the institution to weather the storm and establish itself firmly in Durham.

JUST AFTER THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, an obscure Trinity College professor, John Spencer Bassett, wrote an article for the "South Atlantic Quarterly." In his seemingly harmless and scholarly treatise on the Negro problem in the South, he expressed the opinion that Booker T. Washington, Negro educator, was the second greatest man born in the South during the preceding century.

Some elements in the South, nerve ends still exposed as a result of the War Between the States and Reconstruction, protested. The controversy became a subject for popular debate and took on the aspect of a full-scale political brawl. Cracker barrel philosophers argued bitterly, stands were taken and John Q. Public squared off. So did President John Carlisle Kilgo, then president of Trinity College. He sternly defended the right of faculty members to speak their minds and turned a deaf ear to requests for Professor Bassett's resignation.



TRINITY COLLEGE IN 1920 had come a long way from the three buildings it occupied at Durham in 1892. Aycock and Jarvis Dormitories were occupied in 1911 and 1912, respectively. These buildings, pictured in center behind East and West Duke Buildings, were named after North Carolina governors, Charles B. Aycock and Thomas J. Jarvis, and are in use today as women's dormitories.

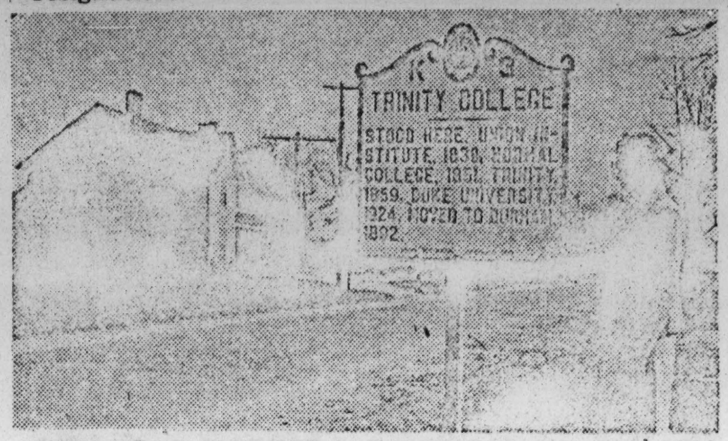
To the far left is Southgate Building which was completed in Sept., 1921. It served first as a dormitory for women until 1930-31, when it was occupied by engineering students. It is now in use as a dormitory for women. Southgate was erected as the result of a campaign conducted by the citizens of Durham, March 23-26, 1920, at the end of which $211,000 had been given to the College for its construction. It was named in honor of the late James H. Southgate, a leading Durham citizen, trustee of the college, 1896-1917, and chairman of the Board of Trustees, 1897-1917.

Asbury Building, concealed in the above photo by trees, was erected in 1898, the gift of Benjamin N. Duke. It was used as Trinity Park School, a preparatory school for Trinity College, after which it was used by the College of Engineering. The Department of Aesthetics, Art and Music occupied it in 1948. The building was named for Bishop Francis Asbury.

Bivings Building, also concealed by trees in the illustration, was constructed in 1905 by Benjamin N. Duke. It was named in honor of Joseph F. Bivins, first headmaster of Trinity Park School. It served as a dormitory for preparatory school students until Trinity Park School was discontinued in 1922. Used as a college dormitory until the end of 1927, it was later used by the College of Engineering and is now occupied by the Psychology Department.

Other buildings at the time, in addition to faculty residences, were the Ark and the Faculty Club Building. The Ark was constructed in 1898 with funds given by Benjamin N. Duke and used as a gymnasium until

right of faculty members to speak their minds and turned a deaf ear to requests for Professor Bassett's resignation.



THIS ROAD MARKER in Randloph County near High Point marks the site of Duke University's humble origins over a century ago. In the background is one of the dormitories used by Trinity College.

Welcome

Welcome Dr. Edens to an institution that we are justly proud of it means so much to Durham . . . North Carolina and the entire nation: May your administration be long and successful.

J. C. BISSETTE & CO.

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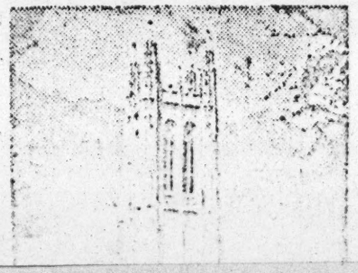
217 E. Chapel Hill Street Phone N-131

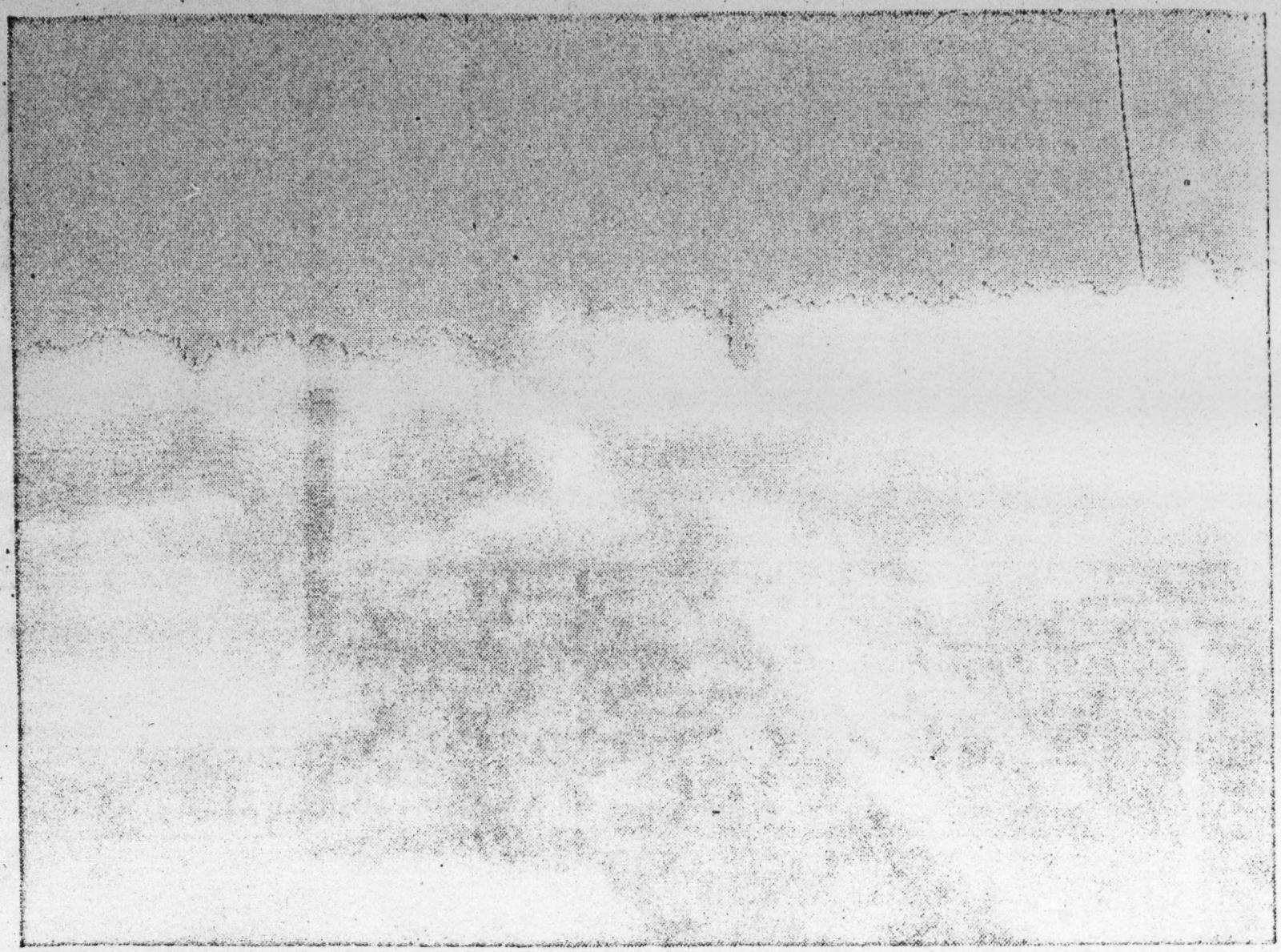


Congratulations

are in order

to you

Structures Rise In Forest West Of Durham



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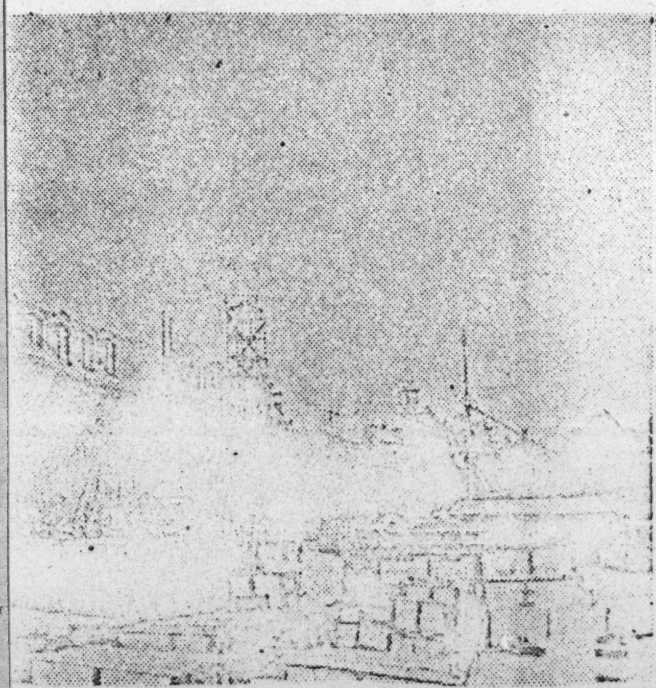
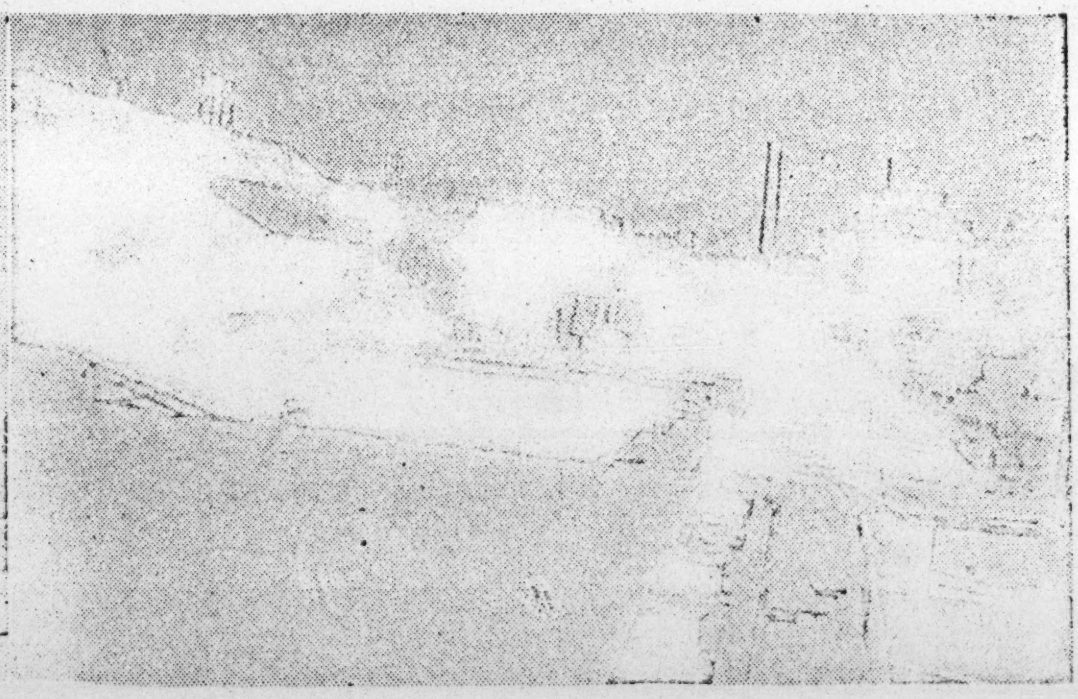
terials.

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS. After a clearing in the Duke Forest had been cut away, a small army of workmen broke ground for the new buildings. Here excavation is begun on the Physics Building.

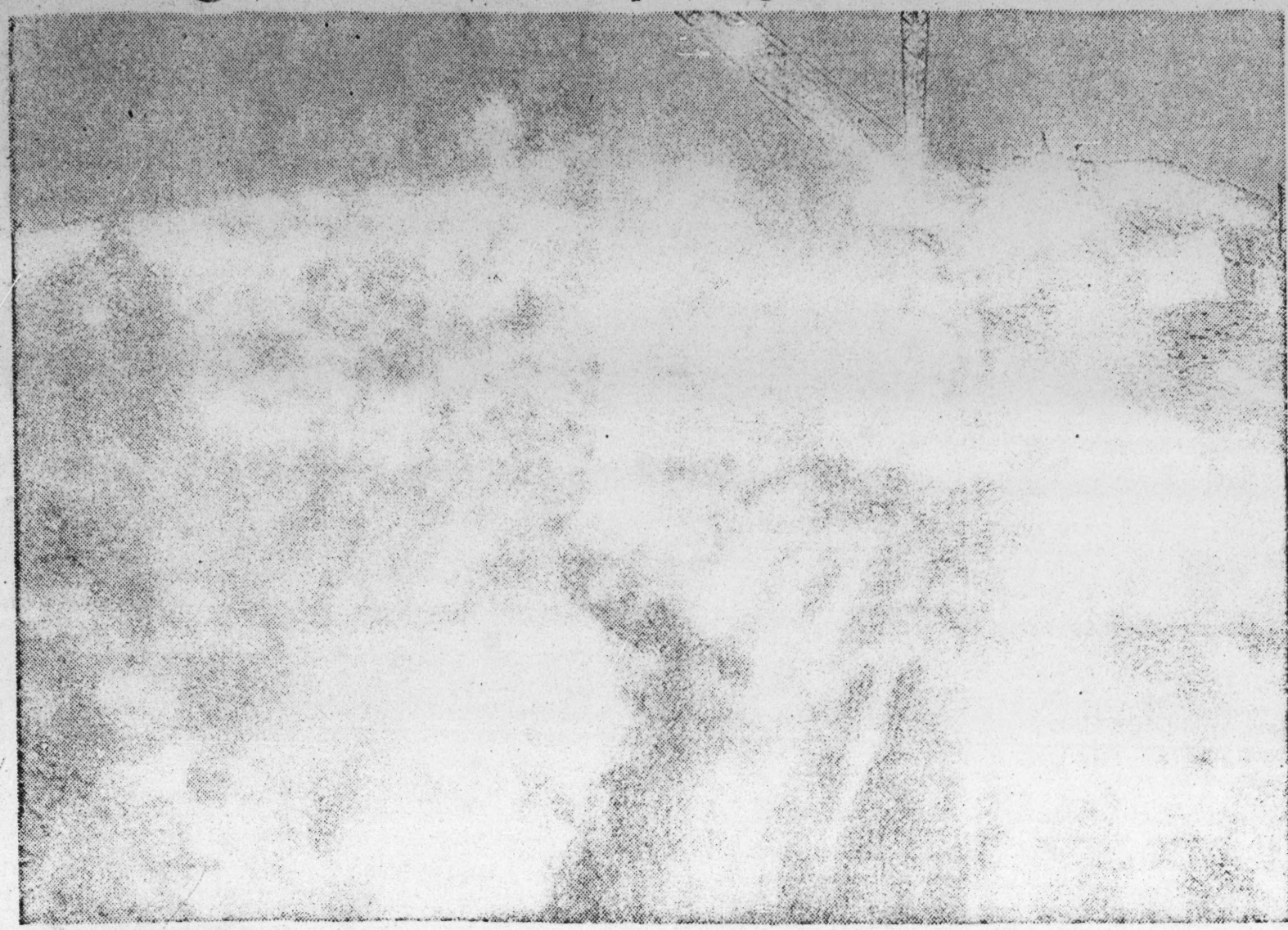




ning southward from the Auditorium a line of
Campus. Piles of building materials and ma-
the University community during the con-
onstruction years.

JOB CONTINUED YEAR 'ROUND. Several Winters came and went before the mammoth project was completed. Here is a snowy scene during operations on the East Campus. The old Trinity College Library Building can be seen in the right background.

Building A University: Splendid Gothic Struc



FROM NATIVE STONE. Searching for stone with which to build the new university the builders found volcanic granite in nearby Hillsboro which proved superior to that from more distant areas. Its strength and color were more suitable than the New England granite previously sought. The Hillsboro stone has 14 shades of color, but it is predominantly gray. Duke purchased the entire deposit and gave it to the University, providing a permanent source of building materials.

CONS
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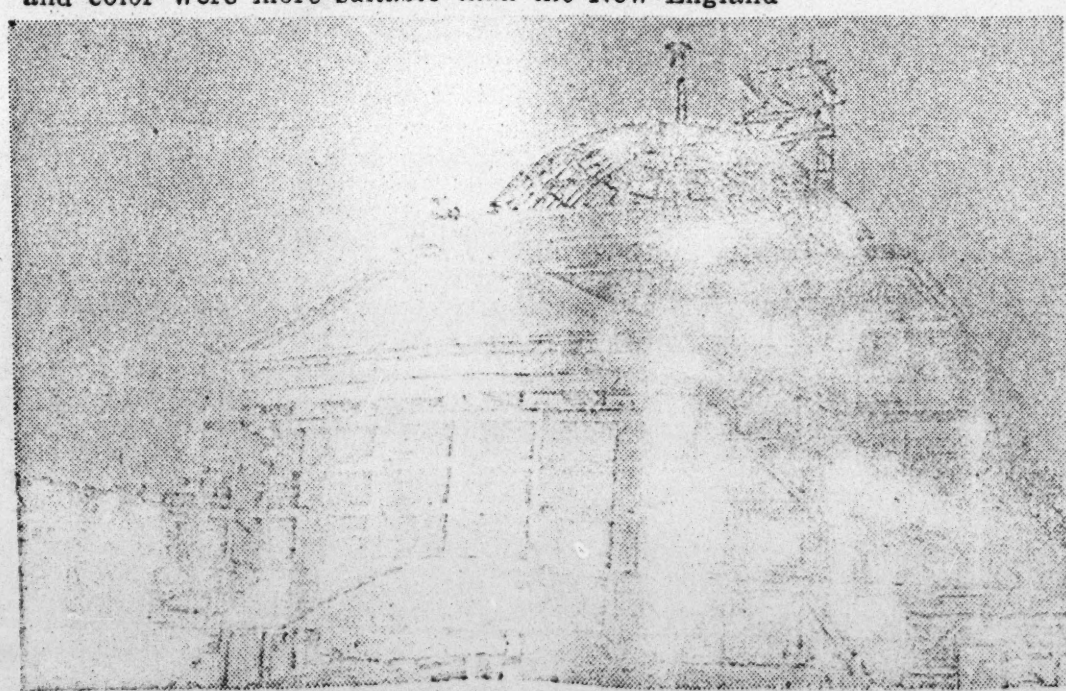
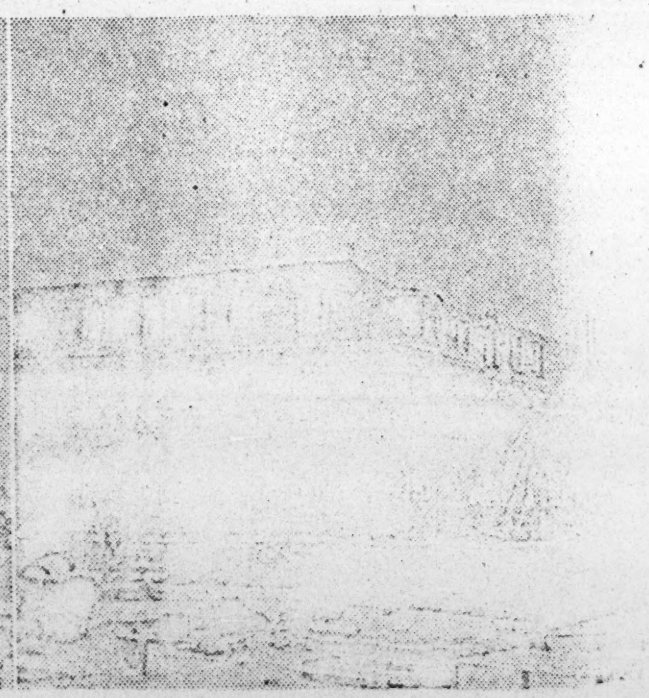


DOME TAKES SHAPE. On the East Campus, the framework of the Auditorium rose rapidly. The planners chose Georgian architecture for this cam-



LONG LINE BEGINS. Stretching southward dormitories arose on the East Campus. Pile

We Have Known Four Duke Presidents

John C. Kilgo

William Preston Few

Robert Lee Flowers

DURING our 46 years of service in the real estate and insurance business, we have known four Duke presidents.

Dr. John C. Kilgo was president of Duke (then Trinity) when we were organized in 1903. He had been named to that post on August 1, 1894, and served as such until June, 1910, upon his election as a Bishop of the Methodist Church.

Dr. William Preston Few succeeded Bishop Kilgo. Along with many Durham citizens we witnessed part of the inspiring Few installation ceremonies on that sunny November 9th, 1910. The expressions of confidence placed in Dr. Few by President Lowell of Harvard and others were to be confirmed by history. He served with distinction until his death on October 16, 1940.

Dr. Robert Lee Flowers was elected president on January 29, 1941. Few if any of the men in the history of this Durham institution were and are so genuinely liked as beloved "Bobby" Flowers, now Chancellor.

Dr. Arthur Hollis Edens was elected president on November 19th of last year. The enthusiasm of the people of Durham, as evidenced by their interest in Dr. Edens' installation today, is a true indication of their faith and hopes in him.

Arthur Hollis Edens

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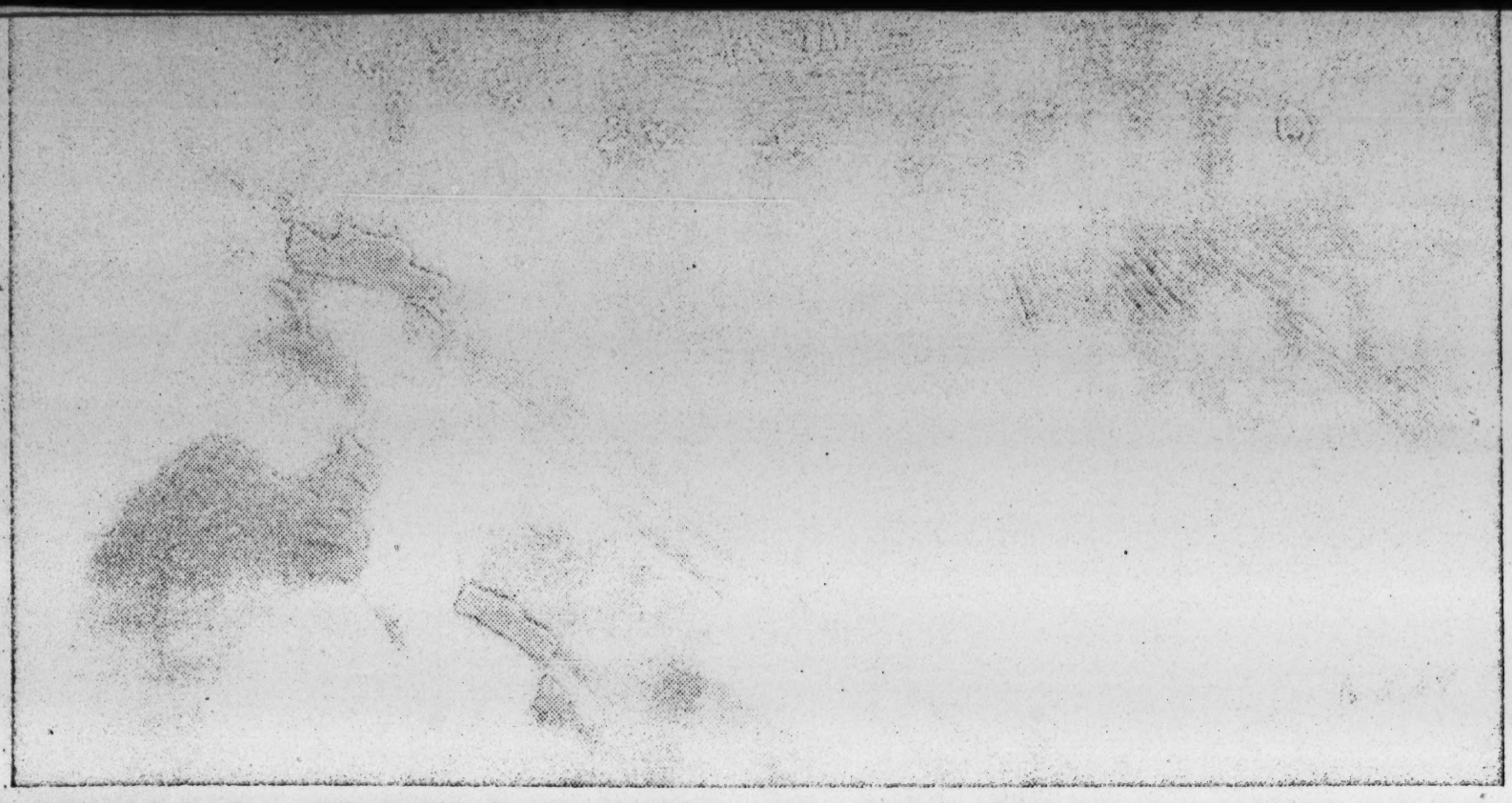
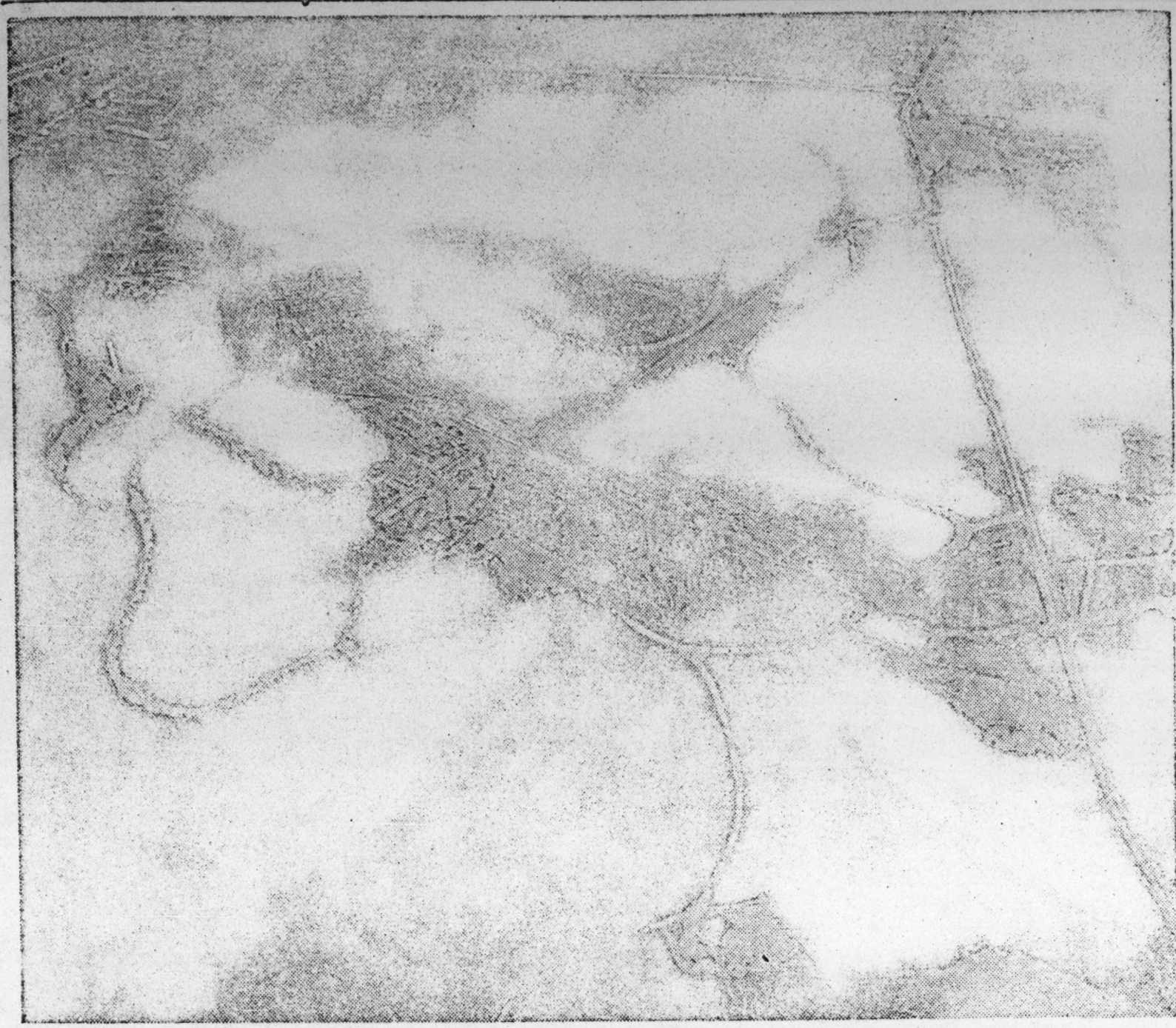
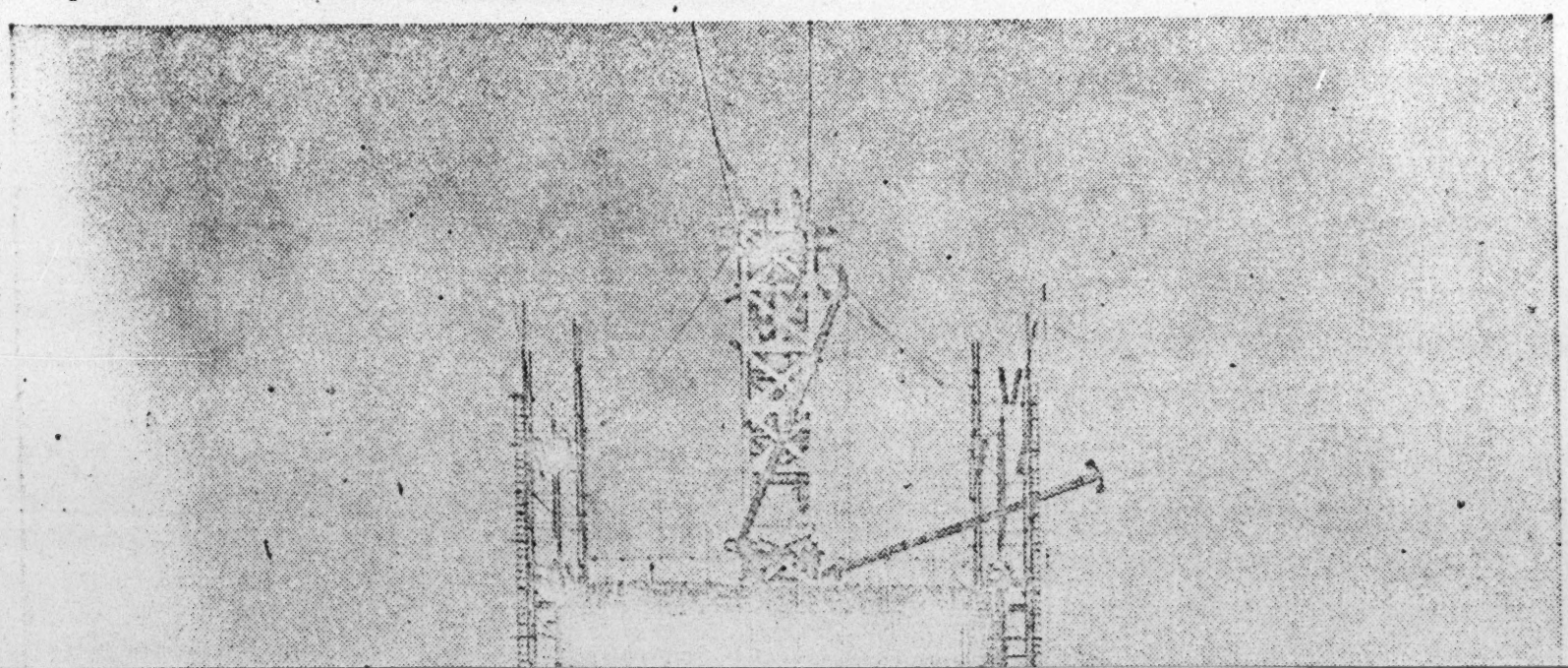


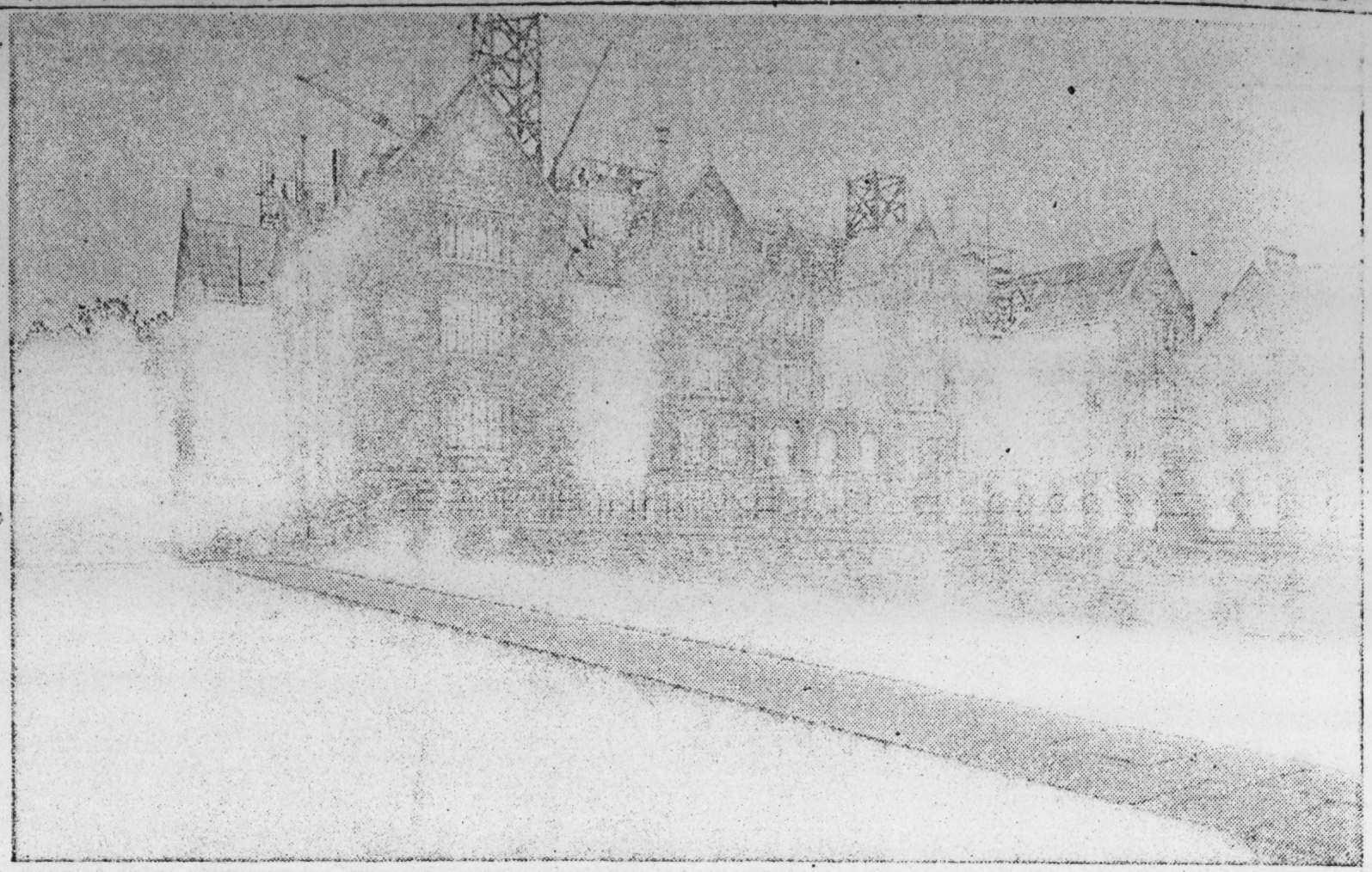
CEREMONY MARKS BEGINNING. Thousands gathered on the West Campus on June 5, 1928, to watch Miss Doris Duke lay the cornerstone of the new Union Building. "Seeing room" was at a premium, and many clambered upon boxcars on the railway which ran through the campus.

MEMORABLE OCCASION. Miss Doris Duke, center, holds a trowel with which to lay the cornerstone of the new Union Building, one of the many units on the campus created by her father's philanthropy. James B. Duke had died about two and one-half years before. Left to right: A. C. Lee, University engineer; President W. P. Few; Miss Doris Duke; and G. G. Allen of New York, now chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Duke Endowment and University trustee.



MASTER PLAN EVIDENT. Details of the vast planning job can be seen from this aerial view of the West Campus taken in the midst of construction. Most nearly completed structures were the medical unit and the dormitory groups. In the foreground, wooded areas had been cleared away for the gymnasium and the stadium.

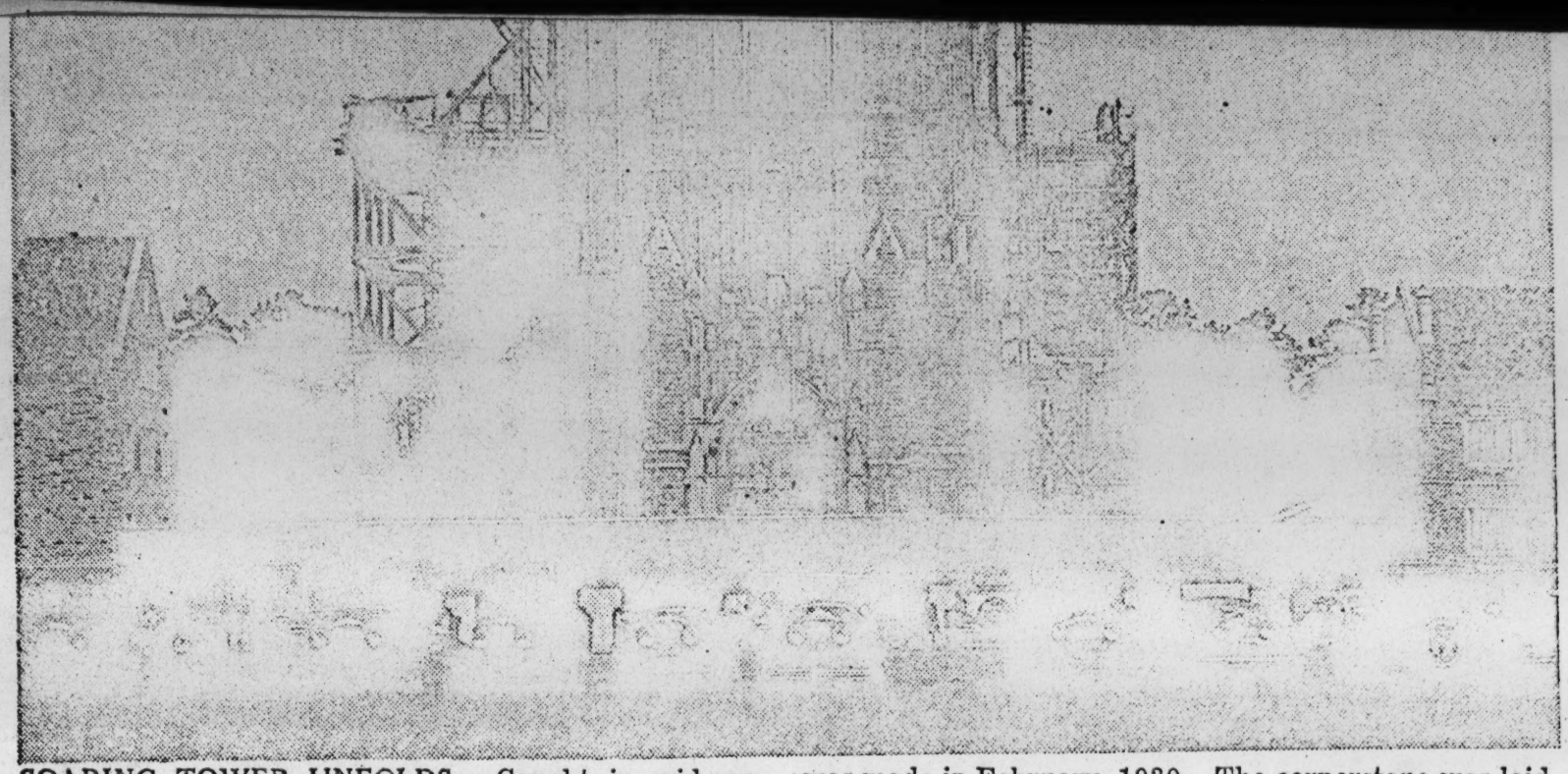




CHEMISTRY BUILDING NEARS COMPLETION. Roofing is affixed to the Chemistry Building at the end of the North quadrangle. This building was to house equipment with which Duke scientists would in later years produce research of great significance to the South and the Nation.

NAKED PLAIN. This section, now the grassy mall in front of the Duke Chapel, presented a desolate view to the observer during early construction work. This scene faces the Library and the Divinity School. The Medical School may be seen above the boxcars in the right background. On this spot thousands sat last Summer to hear the beautiful Vocarillon Recital from the Chapel Tower.

SECURITY BUILDING &



SOARING TOWER UNFOLDS. Caught in mid-construction, the Chapel Tower is honeycombed with framework and supports. First excavation for the Chapel was made in February, 1930. The cornerstone was laid the following October, and the structure was completed in 1932.

LAST UNIT OF THE PLAN. Few Quadrangle was the last section of the dormitory quadrangle to be completed. At this time, the landscaping had been completed, and the vast undertaking of building a campus had been completed.

l Place In World Affairs

the General UNESCO Conference in e acted in an advisory capacity on in the conference relative to scien- l interests in the United States. His alifications for this work as a teacher, lar, an inventor and an administrator orced during the years of his war- s director of World War research at ch he had received the Presidential it in July, 1948, his participation in nd operations of the Oak Ridge In- ear Studies, and, from June, 1949, his ent of that Institute.

lvin B. Hoover was in demand entire period for his exceptionally Immediately following the war, September, 1945, he was asked to of the Economic Intelligence Branch ic Division in the U. S. Group of the Occupied Germany. Subsequently he the Medal of Freedom for his services riod. Two years later, while he was raduate School at Duke, he was again n President Truman appointed him to to study the impact on this country aid program. Following this, one ibility led to another. In April, 1948, as named as one of the three dis- nomists to serve as consultants in the f the Economic Cooperation Admin- administering the Marshall Plan, an which brought him into cooperation ffman. A few months later, in July, appointed to the Paris staff of W. iman, ambassador-at-large of the peration Administration. On his staff, served as chief of Program Review Progress. The following Spring, in r. Hoover was one of three American the Economic Conference of the vement in London, a conference form- the advantages of greater European ty and to study the difficulties and rcoming them.

Don D. Humphrey was involved in ernment in Berlin from 1945 to 1948, s deputy director of the Economics also as deputy to the Economics Ad- ured prominently in the establishment l economic structure of western Ger- European countries. General Lucius te of his work, "He participated in ial conferences and has played a ma- haping Germany's economic recovery," him for performance of "yeoman

dy of German conditions following ofessor Hans Lowenbach made out- tributions. Few men were so well education and experience for the spe- hich he undertook of studying and erman medical progress during the ears after 1939. Dr. Lowenbach spent s in 1946 in Germany as special emis- U. S. Government on this assignment. ous interviews, extensive reading and personal study of German hospitals, ical schools and publications he re- e found "not a glimpse of a new con- important new technique" produced itler regime. He found a degenerate medical ethics both in teaching and d the Nazi physicians themselves he "glorified first-aid men."

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Office of Program Review, a Marshall Plan agency, working under W. Averill Harriman. Drs. Hoover and Ratchford had the task of organizing the aspects of the recovery program.

A defeated enemy presents a wide variety of problems, demanding the attention not only of specialists in the fields of politics, economics and military science, but also of men trained in the techniques of historical research and the critical editing of state documents. The great bulk of German archives that survived the vicissitudes of war and the nihilistic instincts of the defeated Nazi leaders constituted a veritable mine of precious data, useful alike to the Department of State and to the historian whose responsibility it must be to unravel the grim drama of World War II. It was in this connection that Professor E. Malcolm Carroll contributed his critical ability and his extensive knowledge of recent European history. From 1946 to 1949 he served as deputy editor in charge of European Operations in the German War Documents Projects, an activity of staggering proportions sponsored jointly by the British Foreign Office and the United States Department of State.

The plight of the European Jews was another pressing problem to which a Duke scholar made his contribution. Professor William F. Stinespring, who had spent many years in Europe and the Near East and knew intimately the areas, people and problems, was in 1946 named technical advisor for the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine. In performance of his work here, Dr. Stinespring made a thorough investigation of the conditions of the Jews in Europe, enabling the Commission to proceed with expert technical guidance.

Contributions of Duke to the meeting of problems of Asia, whether in the Near East or the extreme Orient have similarly reflected the capacities of the university's scholars. Their service extended widely, bringing valuable technical knowledge to many lands and at the same time enriching Duke University with an accumulated store of rare experience.

In these post-war years Professor Robert R. Wilson again found his vast knowledge of international law in demand by the Department of State, this time in India and the Philippines. In 1948 he contributed vitally to the negotiation of the treaty between the United States and the Philippines. During the year following he acted as special consultant to the American Embassy in India, working notably on the trade treaty between that country and the United States.

Following his years of wartime service in Leyte, Okinawa, Korea and Japan, during which he acquired an intimate knowledge of diseases common to those parts, Dr. Grant Taylor of the Duke Medical School was called upon to give the benefit of his experience to the Army Commission on neurotropic virus disease in Japan. While he was engaged in this work one of the worst outbreaks of encephalitis recorded in human history occurred in Japan. Dr. Taylor's reports on the disaster called forth expressions of the highest praise from the Army Epidemilogical Board.

The Medical School also contributed the services of Dr. Lenox Baker and its dean, Dr. Davison to aid in the solution of medical problems arising in the Far East Theatre. Dr. Baker in 1948 and Dr. Davison in 1949 flew to Japan to assist the Theatre Surgeon-General and his hospital staffs in the treatment of patients. In the course of these activities as an Army civilian consultant, Dr. Baker also visited 18 Army hospitals in Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii and other Pacific areas, and, incidentally, was able on his return to submit a very favorable report on his findings. Dr. Davison spent some time in Tokyo and conducted clinics in pediatrics both there and at Shanghai.

It should be noticed that Duke has in recent years maintained close relations with the New World as well as with the Old. Most of this work has been conducted in the various fields of individual scholarship—Professor John Tate Lanning's researches in Latin-America history and Professor R. Taylor Cole's study of Canadian administrative

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The Officers, Directors and Employees of our organization take pleasure in offering congratulations to

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and
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Work Of Duke Personnel Has Vital P

BY DR. ARTHUR B. FERGUSON AND
DR. HARRY STEVENS,
Assistant Professors Of History

Duke University, it so happened, reached its status as a university just about the time the United States was moving rapidly, although possibly a little reluctantly, into her present position of world power. So it was that the extension of Duke's activities into the arena of world affairs runs closely parallel to the entry of the Nation itself into its maturity as a world leader.

Duke University today is making a vital contribution to the handling of many world-wide problems. Around the globe, in every continent and on the seas, vital issues today are being met by Duke. Grown from its modest role of training citizens in the North Carolina Piedmont into a major university, it has assumed responsibilities of constantly increasing dimensions. Through its scientists and scholars Duke is engaged in the performance of services to a community that has expanded from the lower Piedmont to the nation, and beyond the nation to all humanity.

This tremendous expansion has grown from the foundation of devotion to learning and truth. Many years ago the principles of free inquiry and hard-thinking were applied; they were tested rigorously; they were found to be healthy; and today they may be known by their results.

Many decades of scholarly and scientific work in the cloistered halls of Trinity College and Duke University preceded the current efflorescence. Scholars and scientists in every field of human learning and of the arts and sciences painstakingly disciplined themselves and their students, studied world-wide problems, examined issues, gathered information and built up the tools and acquired techniques for continuing study.

During most of this time, the United States kept itself aloof from many of the major problems of the world, and there was neither much opportunity nor much demand placed on the Duke scholars to make a practical application of their learning and abilities.

Scholars were sometimes abused for their interest in absurdly remote subjects and areas, such as archaeology, the shell-fish of Japan, the geography of Nigeria; generally they were left alone or held in mild contempt for being concerned with subjects too "remote" from the real interests of the country.

But during the 1930's the United States began to develop greater interests in the rest of the world, involvements grew and it became imperative to understand what we were doing, and what the rest of the world was doing.

The scholars of Duke were invited to come out of their towers and cells, and to begin making practical application of their talents. Prof. Paul H. Clyde, for instance, having traveled and studied in the Far East, and written widely and authoritatively on Chinese and Japanese affairs was asked by the South Manchuria Railway in 1933 to undertake a study of that troubled area, and on this invitation he went to the Far East in 1933-34 for extensive research. In 1934, the Japanese Government followed this up with a request for him to examine political, economic and social problems in the Japanese mandated islands of the Pacific. Dr. Clyde obtained the unique distinction of being the only American to enter the militarized Japanese mandates—an opportunity that enabled him to make priceless contributions in the years that followed. Dean Wilburt C. Davison, of the Duke School of Medicine, at about the same time traveled to Russia where in the Summer of 1934 he attended an International Medical Congress held under the sponsorship of the Russian Government. Other men pursued their private studies of foreign subjects and problems, preparing themselves to make outstanding contributions during and after the war.

With the approach of the war, and the outbreak of the war itself, Duke scholars and scientists were increasingly appealed to for assistance they were able to provide as a result of their long years of patient study.

Much of this service was made to the nation through service in the armed forces; much of it too was service more directly to the United States, through such agencies as the Board of Economic Welfare, Office of Strategic Services, the Office of

jectives, the Duke faculty and staffs were making substantial contributions to world affairs.

Professor Calvin B. Hoover served with the National Defense Commission, 1940-41, participated in 1941 in the important Pan-American Cotton Congress at Memphis, Tenn., and undertook OSS work from 1941 to 1944. As a top flight economist, he spent considerable time during 1942 and 1943 on economic research in London and Stockholm, on a secret mission; and in 1944 he was a member of the Committee on International Economic Policy. Dean Wilburt Davison made significant contributions to the work of the Red Cross in 1944. The United States government requested Professor Taylor Cole to undertake difficult and delicate tasks both at home and abroad, which he performed with outstanding distinction from 1942 to 1945. During the latter years of the war, Professor Robert R. Wilson was special adviser to the State Department on the negotiation of commercial treaties, a responsibility for which he had exceptional preparation through years of study and work in treaty analysis. Professor Wilson's service was rendered from 1944 to 1946, although his academic preparation for it had begun many years previously.

From the close of the war in 1945 it was evident to all that the United States would not be able to turn its back on the rest of the world. Not only was there a greatly expanded interest in world affairs, but the rest of the world was thrusting itself upon this country and could not be ignored; innumerable new problems had to be met. In this crisis, the country was indeed fortunate in finding the great resources of scholarship which had been nourished and husbanded through the years by the universities, and Duke men and women stood out prominently among those best able to handle the difficult and complicated problems of the age.

Problems growing out of the defeat of Germany and the difficulties of life in Europe have perhaps taken a prime place in American thinking on world affairs.

Many Duke men who had been engaged either in civil or military war service turned their attentions at once or, after only brief intervals, to world affairs when a sort of peace had returned. William C. Archie, who was a member of General Eisenhower's personal staff in Berlin immediately following the war, soon took a leading part in organizing the International Translators' and Interpreters' School for the Allied Secretariat of the Allied Control Authority in the former German capital. At the same time, Professor Paul H. Clyde was engaged in the American education program conducted at Shrivenham, England, and at Biarritz, France. His special knowledge of the Far East was also drawn on for international service shortly afterward by a request from the Library of Congress to serve as chairman of a special committee of American scholars dealing with Korea. In this capacity Professor Clyde headed the program for setting up a micro-copying program for Korea and the establishment of centralized micro-files of historical research material on certain Far Eastern areas in the Library of Congress.

Professor R. Taylor Cole continued his work for the U. S. Government on German labor, a critical factor in the settlement of the post-war problems, served with the Office of Military Government for Germany, and in 1948 was visiting expert with the OMGS Manpower Division. In June, 1949, he was flown to Germany to act as consultant to the U. S. Military Government, with special reference to troublesome labor relations in the three western zones. Dean Wilburt C. Davison immediately after the war was appointed medical advisor for the re-education program in European countries, work which he began in August, 1945. During the Summer he studied and reported on German medical schools and the questions attendant upon their reopening. Subsequent requests for his assistance also carried him to the Far East.

On of the most prominent contributors to world affairs has been Vice-President Paul M. Gross. After

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The Level of Industry
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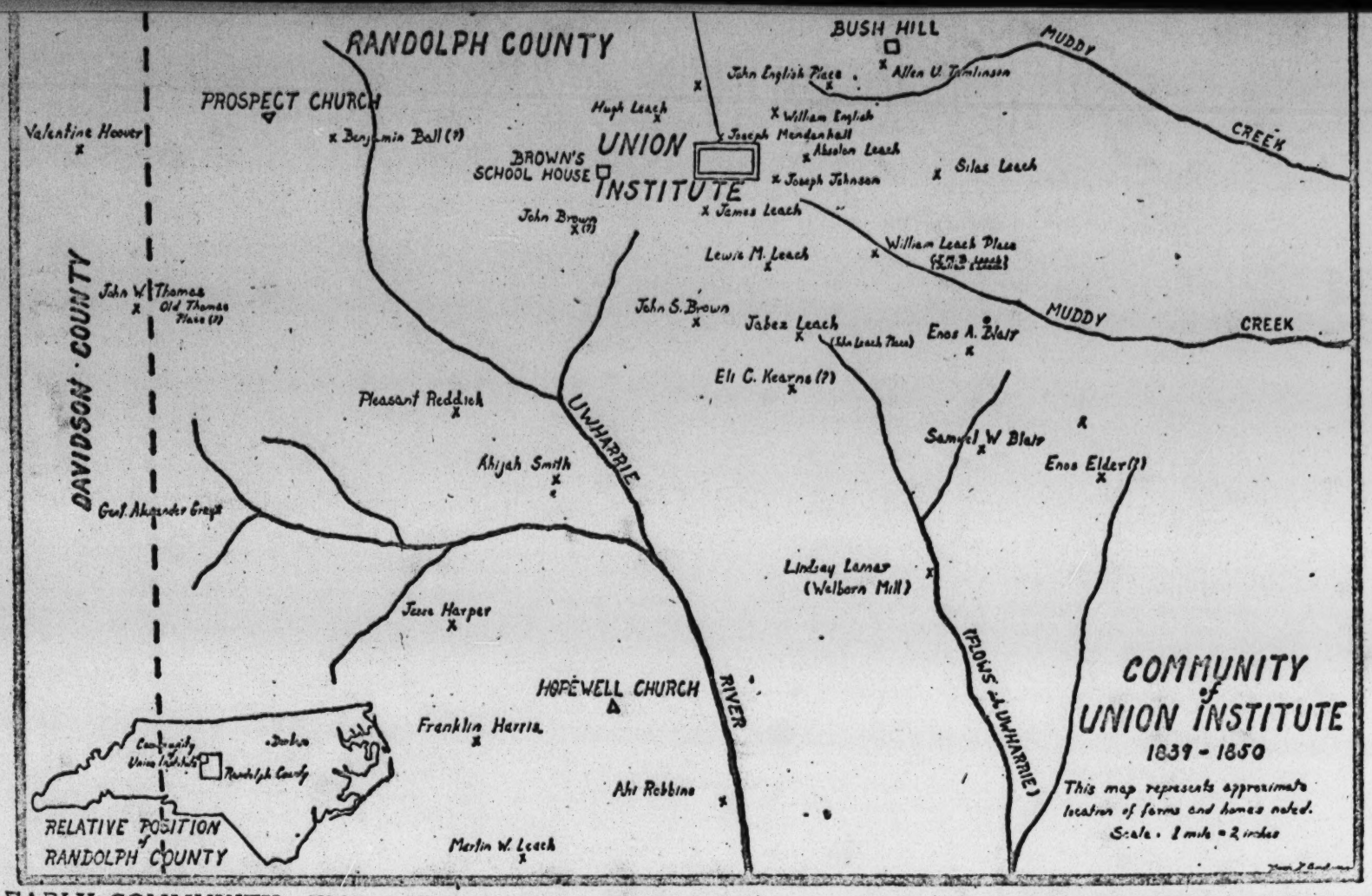

EARLY COMMUNITY. This section of central North Carolina was the home of the institutional ancestors of Duke University. Most of the early settlers were Quakers, but there was a strong Methodist population. Religion was strongly emphasized in the community, and Craven advertised that "the Bible is daily attended to" at Union Institute. There were some 300 conversions in religious services at the school in the period 1843-50.

Welcome,

Dr. Hollis Edens

to

DUKE UNIVERSITY

and DURHAM

To you we wish to extend our sincere congratulations and best wishes for a successful administration.

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The Sarah P. Duke Gardens occupy a natural ravine originally intended for a lake.

Pegram House was named for William H. Pegram, Professor of chemistry, 1873-1919.

Southgate Building, on the East Campus was named for James H. Southgate, leading Durham citizen, 1896-1917, who was chairman of the board of trustees, 1897-1917.

Brown House, Woman's College dormitory, was named in honor of Joseph G. Brown of the Class of 1875, a former chairman of the board of trustees of Trinity College.

"Dormitory Number Four" became Bassett House in 1930, so named in honor of John Spencer Bassett of the Class of 1888, a Trinity College faculty member, 1894-1906.

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On of the most prominent contributors to world affairs has been Vice-President Paul M. Gross. After receiving an appointment in October, 1947, as dean of the Graduate School at Duke, and in January, 1949, as vice-president in charge of the Education Division, he was called on in September, 1949, to serve as special adviser to the United States delega-

many industrial conferences [illegible] jor part in reshaping Germany's economic recovery," and praised him for performance of "yeoman service."

In the study of German conditions following the war, Professor Hans Lowenbach made outstanding contributions. Few men were so well equipped by education and experience for the special tasks which he undertook of studying and evaluating German medical progress during the "black-out" years after 1939. Dr. Lowenbach spent seven months in 1946 in Germany as special emissary of the U. S. Government on this assignment. After numerous interviews, extensive reading and widespread personal study of German hospitals, clinics, medical schools and publications he reported that he found "not a glimpse of a new concept or an important new technique" produced under the Hitler regime. He found a degenerate disregard of medical ethics both in teaching and practice, and the Nazi physicians themselves he evaluated as "glorified first-aid men."

The Level of Industry work of the Office of Military Government in Berlin was the scene of Professor Benjamin U. Ratchford's first post-war participation in international affairs. From August, 1945, to February, 1946, Dr. Ratchford was economic adviser for Level of Industry in the OMG, where he took a leading part in shaping the U. S. position on reparations and in presenting it in the negotiations within the committees of the Allied Control Authority. He subsequently received the Medal of Freedom for his performance of meritorious service overseas during World War II, and in June, 1948, joined Dr. Calvin B. Hoover in Europe to assist in the European Recovery Program. In Paris, Dr. Ratchford served as deputy chief of the

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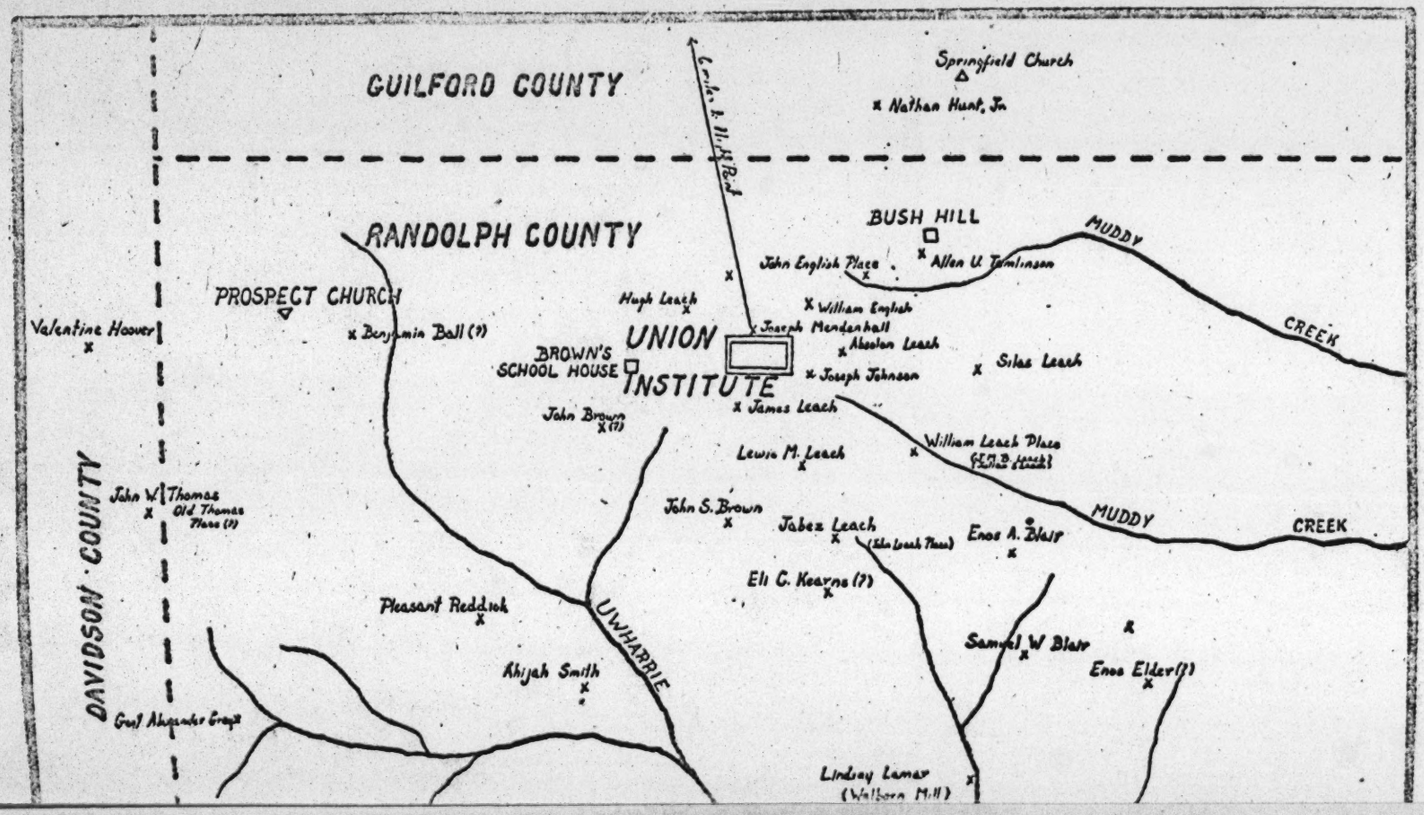
See Work



pital. At the same time, Professor Paul H. Clyde s engaged in the American education program ducted at Shrivenham, England, and at Biarritz, nce. His special knowledge of the Far East was drawn on for international service shortly rward by a request from the Library of Con- s to serve as chairman of a special committee American scholars dealing with Korea. In this acity Professor Clyde headed the program for ing up a micro-copying program for Korea and establishment of centralized micro-files of his- cal research material on certain Far Eastern s in the Library of Congress.

rofessor R. Taylor Cole continued his work for U. S. Government on German labor, a critical or in the settlement of the post-war problems, ved with the Office of Military Government for many, and in 1948 was visiting expert with the GS Manpower Division. In June, 1949, he was vn to Germany to act as consultant to the S. Military Government, with special reference roublesome labor relations in the three western es. Dean Wilburt C. Davison immediately after war was appointed medical advisor for the ducation program in European countries, work ch he began in August, 1945. During the Sum- he studied and reported on German medical ols and the questions attendant upon their re- ning. Subsequent requests for his assistance carried him to the Far East.

n of the most prominent contributors to world irs has been Vice-President Paul M. Gross. After iving an appointment in October, 1947, as dean he Graduate School at Duke, and in January, , as vice-president in charge of the Education ision, he was called on in September, 1949, to ve as special adviser to the United States delega- many industrial conferences and has played a major part in reshaping Germany's economic recovery," and praised him for performance of "yeoman service."

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Following his years of wartime service in Leyte, Okinawa, Korea and Japan, during which he acquired an intimate knowledge of diseases common to those parts, Dr. Grant Taylor of the Duke Medical School was called upon to give the benefit of his experience to the Army Commission on neurotropic virus disease in Japan. While he was engaged in this work one of the worst outbreaks of encephalitis recorded in human history occurred in Japan. Dr. Taylor's reports on the disaster called forth expressions of the highest praise from the Army Epidemilogical Board.

The Medical School also contributed the services of Dr. Lenox Baker and its dean, Dr. Davison to aid in the solution of medical problems arising in the Far East Theatre. Dr. Baker in 1948 and Dr. Davison in 1949 flew to Japan to assist the Theatre Surgeon-General and his hospital staffs in the treatment of patients. In the course of these activities as an Army civilian consultant, Dr. Baker also visited 18 Army hospitals in Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii and other Pacific areas, and, incidentally, was able on his return to submit a very favorable report on his findings. Dr. Davison spent some time in Tokyo and conducted clinics in pediatrics both there and at Shanghai.

It should be noticed that Duke has in recent years maintained close relations with the New World as well as with the Old. Most of this work has been conducted in the various fields of individual scholarship—Professor John Tate Lanning's researches in Latin-America history and Professor R. Taylor Cole's study of Canadian administrative problems are notable examples among many that could be cited. The Department of State has,

See Work In World Affairs Page 7

J. H. WHEELER,
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CLYDE DONN
G. W. COX
L. E. McCAUL
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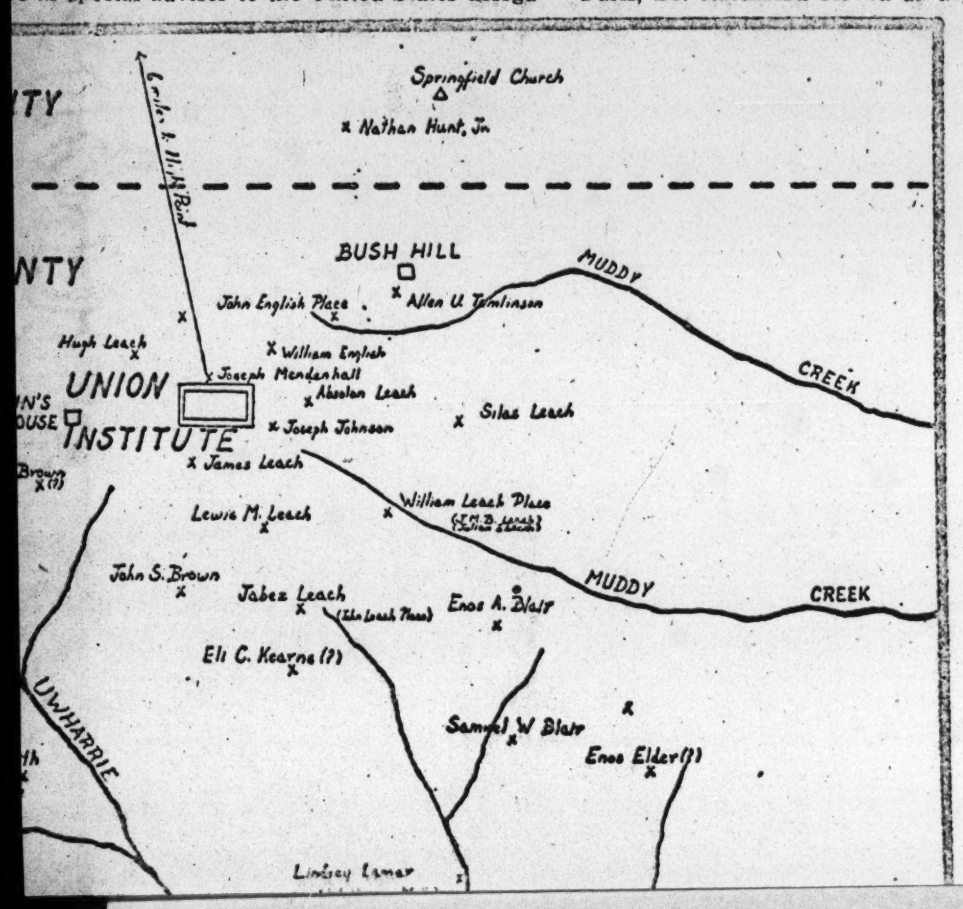

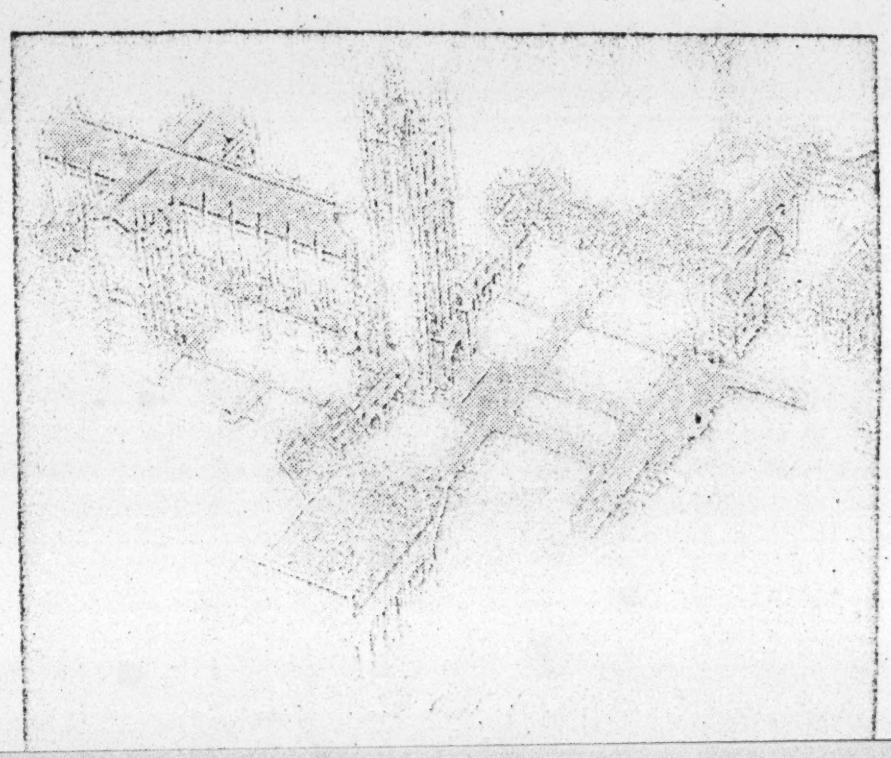

THE
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REMINISCENT OF TODAY'S inaugural ceremonies was the installation of Dr. William Preston Few as president of Trinity College in 1910. Attended by well-known educators and leaders throughout the country, the inauguration was described as one of the most illustrious gatherings to be held in the South. Pictured above are Trinity College officials and the representatives of more than sixty universities who were present at the ceremony.

Shown in the above photograph are: 1. B. N. Duke, Trustee; 2. W. C. Wilcox, U. of Iowa; 3. Marshal; 4. F. P. Hobgood, Oxford Sem.; 5. D. L. Clark, Greensboro F. Col.; 6. G. W. Lay, St. Mary's; 7. St. James Cummings, Citadel; 8. L. L. Hobbs, Guilford; 9. H. N. Snyder, Wofford; 10. J. F. Buchheit, Catawba; 11. J. S. Miller, Emory and Henry; 12. C. F. Meserve, Colby; 13. F. W. Hamilton, Tufts; 14. I. W. Hughes, Trinity (Conn.); 15. J. F. Downey, Minnesota; 16. A. C. Carson, U. of S. C.; 17. Miss M. M. Tapp, Davenport C.; 18. R. L. Flowers, U. S. Naval Academy; 19. H. F. Rondthaler, Salem A. and C.; 20. J. O. Willon, Lander C.; 21. E. R. Leyburn, Wash. and Lee; 22. E. B. Craighead, Tulane; 23. C. H. Herty, U. of N. C.; 24. J. H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt; 25. J. C. Ballagh, Johns Hopkins; 26. C. L. Raper, U. of N. C.; 27. F. P. Venable, U. of N. C.; 28. T. F. Simmons, Brenan C.; 29. President W. P. Few; 30. K. G. Matheson, Ga. Tech.; 31. Gov. W. W. Kitchen; 32. D. B. Johnson, Winthrop C.; 33. J. C. Kilgo, Retiring Pres. Bishop M. E. Ch. So.; 34. M. M. Parks, Ga. N. and I. C.; 35. E. E. Brown, Bureau of Edu.; 36. J. I. Foust, N. C. N. and I. C.; 37. J. H. Southgate, Trustee; 38. A. L. Lowell, Harvard; 39. E. L. Moffitt, Elon C.; 40. E. D. Pusey, St. John's (Anna.); 41. W. F. Thirkield, Ohio Wesleyan; 42. F. S. Jones, Yale; 43. H. P. Judson, Chicago; 44. Stonewall Anderson, Board of Edu. M.E. Ch. So.; 45. J. A. Matheson, N.

War

Continued from Page 7

In addition to heavy teaching services rendered by the English Department and active service in the armed forces by a large number of its staff, one staff member served as Chief of Secret Intelligence in the Near-Middle East Division of the OSS. Another gave special services to draft boards and ration boards. One member served in the University Training Command in Florence, Italy.

The German Department rendered services by aiding military officials in translation and interpretation of letters and documents. Detailed maps, pictures and photographs were supplied to the Army and Navy Intelligence Service and one member of this department was on active duty in the Naval Intelligence Department.

The Roman Languages Department had two of its members serve in the State Department as cultural attaches in foreign service, and one of its members as language officer in Oran and Algiers. Another staff member saw service with destroyer escorts in several operational areas. In one encounter the group rescued the son of another Duke professor after his ship had been sunk by enemy submarine action. One of the present members of this staff, as was the Deputy Chief Accountant, the latter having offices in Washington.

The Woman's College

Special services were rendered by the Woman's College in the formation of the College Organization for General Service (COGS) in which all women students were members. This unit became a model for similar organizations in other colleges and universities. It participated in war bonds drives, war fund drives, Red Cross service, British and French War Relief, salvage collections and numerous other invaluable morale, charitable and community activities. Dean Alice Baldwin was a member of the Advisory Educational Council of the WAVES. The student body of the Woman's College let no opportunity pass when there was the chance to contribute to the various projects on the campus and in the nation. They took special courses and training in order to make themselves better fitted to serve their country in its emergency, and it is safe to say that several University projects would have lagged far behind the actual schedule they achieved had it not been for the women who worked at their jobs on the projects with such intensity and interest.

Schools Of Nursing, Law And Forestry

The School of Nursing established a Cadet Nursing Corps which became an essential source for many of the nurses required [illegible] and hospitals

Force in the Pacific. The latter position related to the planning of the Engineering Phases of Military Operation in the Pacific Theater. The design and construction of the cargo airplanes C-76 and C-47 and modification of B-17s, B-24s and B-29s utilized the services of another staff member in capacities of consultant and Chief Administrative Engineer. Another staff member was consultant to the Pulp and Paper Division of OPA and was Regional Director of the Periodical Publishers National Committee which worked directly with the War Production Board to stimulate production of critical forest products.

The resources of a research library are an essential holding in global conflicts as was evidenced by the heavy use during the war period by the faculty at Duke and at other institutions of the journals and books found in the Duke libraries. The Duke libraries served as a unique source of periodicals and other original material not generally available from other facilities. A road map of Japan in an obscure pamphlet; a description of a Pacific island; an issue of a little known scientific journal; these items contributed to the war effort in a manner difficult of direct appraisal.

In an attempt to survey the activities of the University in war-time it is obviously impractical to cover every phase of such activity. Some departments in the University have not been [illegible] in spite of excellent cooperation by various departmental and university officers, to locate a proper reference or by simple omissions which are invariably made when such a diversity of material and effort is considered. It is hoped that the survey is a reasonable sample of the University's activities during the war and, at least, will serve the purpose of establishing a clearer picture in the mind of the reader of the contributions Duke University and similar institutions were able to make when the vital need arose.

The Department of Physical Education and Athletics, under the directorship of E. M. Cameron, furnished facilities, equipment and physical training for the V-12 Naval Trainees. Every man in the program was trained by the department every day during the program, which was at Duke University from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1946.

The original number of trainees assigned to Duke University was 1,753. The total enrollment was maintained at approximately this number throughout the three years the program operated. Assisting Mr. Cameron in the physical training of these Navy trainees were the following full-time members of the Duke University Athletic and Physical Education Staff: T. M. Aycock, Herschel Caldwell, R. L. Chambers, J. W. Coombs, R. C. Cox, K. C. Gerard, E. P. Hagler, W. S. Persons, Harvey Potter and D. K. Stanley.

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C. N. and I. C.; 46. R. H. Wright, East Carolina Training School; 47. W. E. Mikell, U. of Pa.; 48. A. F. West, Princeton; 49. J. L. Armstrong, R. M. N. C.; 50. G. B. Pegram, Columbia; 51. J. C. Caldwell, Atlantic Chris. C.; 52. R. L. Durham, Centenary C.; 53. C. Van Leuven; 54. L. O. Bikle, Pennsylvania C.; 55. G. A. Gates, Dartmouth; 56. I. F. Lewis, Randolph-Macon; 57. L. L. Hendren, U. of Ga.; 58. J. M. Manning, N. Y. U.; 59. Mrs. I. Allen, Louisburg C.; 60. W. C. Riddick, Lehigh; 61. G. G. Laubscher, Western Reserve; 62. B. Sledd, Wake Forest; 63. B. R. Payne, U. of Va.; 64. A. H. Meritt, Wesleyan; 65. Marshal; 66. D. H. Hill, N. C. A. and M. C.; 67. H. W. Chase, Clark Uni.; 68. J. H. Highsmith, Wake Forest; 69. H. E. Satterfield, Purdue; 70. E. P. Morton, Wake Forest; 71. Marshal; 72. R. T. Vann, Meredith; 73. J. E. Dickey, Emory C.; 74. Z. B. Walser, U. of Mich.; 75. Marshal; 76. Mrs. A. G. Hensley, Mt. Holyoke.

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In addition to the V-12 trainee this department furnished facilities and equipment for the personnel of the Army officers finance school. There were approximately 400 officers in attendance at this school from July 10, 1942, to June 30, 1944. This personnel was changed each ninety days, which made a total of approximately 2,300 officers who attended this finance school and to whom facilities and equipment were furnished.

The following members of the athletic and physical education staff of Duke University were granted leaves for active service in the armed forces: Dayton Dean Harry Fogleman, Dan Hill, H. M. Lewis, Glenn E. Mann, R. J. Montfort and W. W. Wade.

In June, 1946, the commandant of the 6th Marine District in behalf of the Navy awarded commendation to the Duke athletic department for their physical education training program during the war.

TO

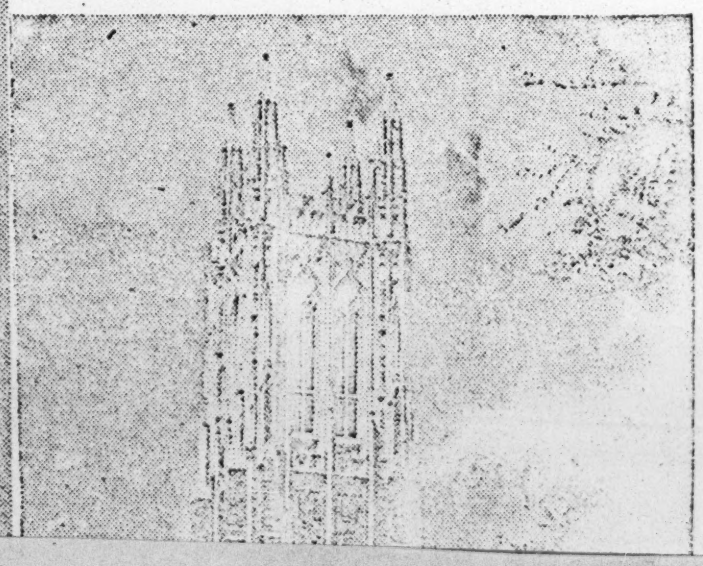
DR. HOLLIS

EDENS

We wish to extend our hearty congratulations and best wishes, as third president of Duke University.

Ferrell's Beauty Salon

"Professional Care for Lovely Hair"
122 W. Main St. (2nd floor Eckerd's Drug Store)



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Social Sciences And History

The contributions in the form of research and special activities from the social sciences and history groups of the university were made chiefly in the loan of personnel for special missions and assignments. The Economics and Political Science Departments were particularly involved in this connection. Dr. C. B. Hoover, head of the Department of Economics, served as economic adviser during the setting up of OPA, with the Offices of Strategic Services in Washington, New York and Stockholm, and as Chief of Economic Intelligence, U. S. F. E. T., Control Council for Germany. In cooperation with two other members of this department the first report on the "Level of Industry for Germany" was published. Work in this field was continued by two staff members and subsequently further reports were issued. One of these staff members served as Economic Advisor to Generals Clay and Draper for several years. Dr. Hoover and one of the staff members received the Medal of Freedom for their services in connection with Occupied Germany. Several members of the staff of the Economics Department had a large share in setting up and carrying out the work in the Advanced Division of the Army Finance School, one staff member serving as the director of this division. The Regional Price Executive in the Atlanta office of OPA was a member of the Economics Department organizations in other colleges and universities. It participated in war bonds drives, war fund drives, Red Cross service, British and French War Relief, salvage collections and numerous other invaluable morale, charitable and community activities. Dean Alice Baldwin was a member of the Advisory Educational Council of the WAVES. The student body of the Woman's College let no opportunity pass when there was the chance to contribute to the various projects on the campus and in the nation. They took special courses and training in order to make themselves better fitted to serve their country in its emergency, and it is safe to say that several University projects would have lagged far behind the actual schedule they achieved had it not been for the women who worked at their jobs on the projects with such intensity and interest.

Schools Of Nursing, Law And Forestry

The School of Nursing established a Cadet Nursing Corps which became an essential source for many of the nurses required by the armed forces and hospitals in this country and abroad. A total of 350 cadets were admitted into this training course, and 259 nurses aides were also trained during the war period. The Duke Medical Unit (65th General Hospital) stationed in England had 16 nurses from the Duke Hospital staff.

The Duke Law School had more than half of its staff on leave serving in various military and civilian government posts, and in 1943-1946 the Duke and Wake Forest Law Schools operated jointly on the Duke campus, thus making the Wake Forest Law School quarters available to the non-commissioned officers branch of the Army Finance School. The particular activities of the staff of the Law School can only be sampled because of space limitations. Some typical assignments were: Chief, Contract Termination Branch of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance; Special Assistant to the U. S. Ambassador, London, England; Special Assistant to the American Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela; Chief Legal Consultant. Office of Emergency Managament; Regional Attorney and Principal Mediation Officer for the War Labor Board; Associate General Counsel for OPA.

The activities of the staff of the School of Forestry included several men in the armed forces and a variety of consultant and special service assignments. The program of intelligence on trafficability of soils for motor vehicles were initiated and developed by one member of this staff who later became Officer in Charge of Engineer Schools for the U. S. Marine Corps and a Field Engineer with the Fleet Marine consultant to the Pulp and Paper Division of OPA and was Regional Director of the Periodical Publishers National Committee which worked directly with the War Production Board to stimulate production of critical forest products.

The resources of a research library are an essential holding in global conflicts as was evidenced by the heavy use during the war period by the faculty at Duke and at other institutions of the journals and books found in the Duke libraries. The Duke libraries served as a unique source of periodicals and other original material not generally available from other facilities. A road map of Japan in an obscure pamphlet; a description of a Pacific island; an issue of a little known scientific journal; these items contributed to the war effort in a manner difficult of direct appraisal.

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The V-12 Physical Training Program required each trainee to attend physical education classes five times weekly. In order to carry this teaching load satisfactorily, the Navy assigned sixteen chief specialists in physical education to assist the Duke University staff. The activities that made up the V-12 physical training program were as follows: apparatus, basketball, boxing, field hockey, handball, hand-to-hand combat (Judo), lacrosse, swimming and life saving, track and field athletics, volleyball and

the

Jones & Frasier Co.

Staff

takes great pleasure

Knowledge In Many Fields Increased By Publications

By BART JONES

Publications more than any other yardstick measure the achievement of an institution.

The publications of Duke University and its faculty members mirrors a diversity of accomplishment in every field of endeavor.

Duke's world in books, with satellites of periodicals, monographs and articles has achieved prominence in the academic realm as a result of over two decades of concentrated effort by the faculty.

To date, Duke faculty members have produced or contributed to over 8,500 publications, ranging from best-sellers to scholarly texts. During the past 25 years their writings have told of their research and catalogued their original contributions to human knowledge.

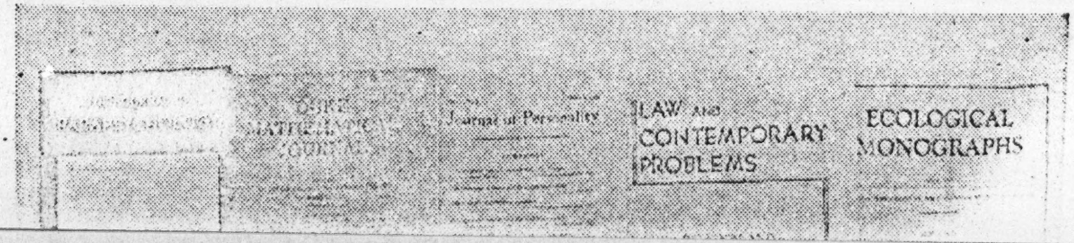
Despite diversity of topic and title, Duke writers have striven for a common goal—to implement the University's never-ending task of teaching and learning.

One of the interesting characteristics of scholarly publications is the mass of material required for their preparation. Years of research, resulting in a bibliography of over a thousand references for one book are not uncommon.

Representing the world's storehouse of knowledge, the treatises, texts, novels, biographies and reviews written by Duke faculty members are encyclopedic. Research, knowledge within knowledge, the teachings of the great philosophers, scientists and statesmen of history may be found in the combined works of the Duke scholars.

With a list of literally thousands of publications to choose from, it is impossible to name every work and its author in an article limited by space. These mentioned herein represent a cross-section of Duke's writings and are suggestive of some, but by no means all, of the institution's work in this field.

GIRL WITH VOLUMES. Miss Marjorie Selvage, publicity director of the Duke University Press, poses with a few of the latest press releases. The Press publishes over 15 books per year, has received awards for typographical excellence.



viewable by the Courts?" published in the "American Bar Association Journal" in 1939, was awarded the Ross Prize of literary excellence by the American Bar Association.

Among the outstanding books written by department members are "North Carolina Evidence" by Dr. D. F. Stansbury, "Subsidiaries and Affiliated Corporations" by Dr. E. R. Latty and "Clinical Preparation for Law Practice" by Prof. John S. Bradway.

Dr. Max Radin, visiting assistant professor of law at Duke, has alone written 15 books and over 200 articles. Some of his most well known books are "Epicurus, My Master," "The Day of Reckoning" and "The Law and You."

In addition, the Duke School of Law edits and publishes two periodicals, "Law and Contemporary Problems" and "The Journal of Legal Education." Circulated nationally, these publications are subscribed to by some of the largest legal schools in the U. S.

Duke Press

A year younger than the University, the Duke University Press is an institution in itself. Ranked as one of the top three in the nation, it receives manuscripts from all quarters of the U. S. for publication.

Though limited in number, works published by the Press have been named to "best book" lists and have received honors for typographical excellence. Printing on an average of 12 books annually, it handles, in addition, eight periodicals with a total annual circulation of about 10,000.

Journals published by the Duke Press are: "American Literature," "Duke Mathematical Journal," "Ecology," "Ecological Monographs," "The Hispanic American Historical Review," "Journal of Parapsychology," "Journal of Personality" and "The South Atlantic Quarterly."

These periodicals, magazines of

texts, novels, biographies and reviews written by Duke faculty members are encyclopedic. Research, knowledge within knowledge, the teachings of the great philosophers, scientists and statesmen of history may be found in the combined works of the Duke scholars.

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Botany

Faculty members of the Duke Botany Department are among the most productive of the University's writers. Outstanding Publications include "Plant and Soil Water Relationships," by Dr. Paul J. Kramer, "Diseases and Decays of Tobacco," by Dr. F. A. Wolf and "Ferns of North Carolina," by Dr. H. L. Bloomquist.

Other writer-botanists at Duke are: Professor Ruth M. Addoms, Professor Lewis E. Anderson and Professor H. J. Oosting. In addition, there have been articles and contributions from Duke botanists too numerous to mention.

Chemistry

Contributions from this department, mainly in the form of texts and manuals, include "Elements of Physical Chemistry," coauthored by Dr. Paul M. Gross, "Elementary Chemistry," by Dr. Douglas G. Hill and Dr. John H. Saylor and "Introductory Qualitative Analysis," by Dr. W. C. Vosburgh.

A vast number of papers and articles on Chemistry have also been written by department members and have appeared in professional publications throughout the U. S.

Economics

Moving along with the swift tempo of an accelerated economic age, the writings of Duke economists have been of national and international importance.

Some of the best known of the department's publications are "The Economic Life of Soviet Russia" and "Dictators and Democracies," both by Dr. C. B. Hoover, professor of economics at Duke.

In addition, Dr. Hoover, along with Dr. B. U. Ratchford, also of the Economics Department, recently published a report for the National Planning Association's Committee of the South. Entitled "The Impact of Federal Policies on the Economy of the South," America" by Dr. Joseph C. Robert.

Equally prominent are "British Preeminence in Brazil" by Dr. Alan K. Manchester, "Three Napoleonic Battles" by Dr. Harold T. Parker and "The Development of Modern Medicine" by Dr. R. H. Shryock.

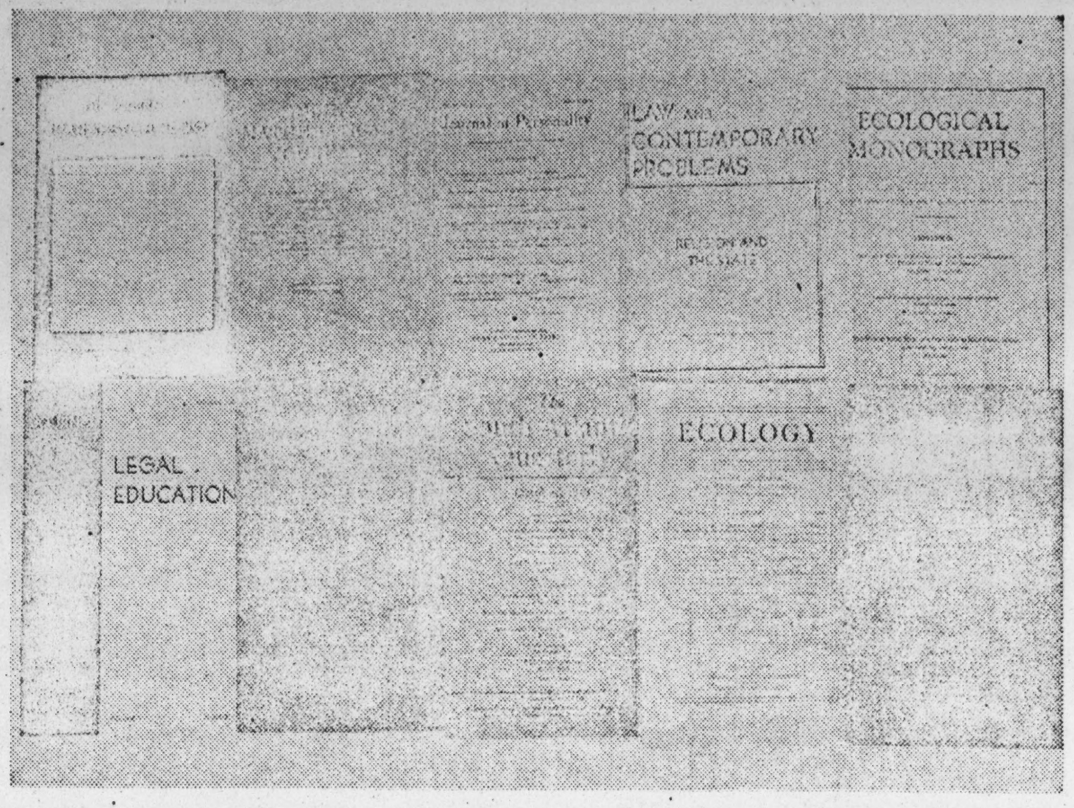
Aesthetic: Art, and Music

The rapidly expanding department of Aesthetics, Art and Music's most well-known publication is a "History of Esthetics," by Dr. Katherine Gilbert. Numerous articles have also appeared in both popular and professional periodicals.

Psychology

In 1937 Dr. J. B. Rhine wrote his best-seller, "New Frontiers of the Mind," which made "extra-sensory - perception" almost a household phrase. Chosen as a

GIRL WITH VOLUMES. Miss Marjorie Selvage, publicity director of the Duke University Press, poses with a few of the latest press releases. The Press publishes over 15 books per year, has received awards for typographical excellence.



FOOD FOR THOUGHT. Pictured above are 10 periodicals published at Duke University. Duke's scholarly publications have an annual circulation of over 10,000 and are subscribed to by teachers and scientists all over the world.

Hart, professor of sociology at Duke, has 37 articles and three books to his credit. His "Personality and the Family," now in its second printing, has ranked high in sales and has been adopted for use as a text by social science departments in colleges and universities throughout the country.

A long list of other important writings by the department includes "Dictionary of Sociology," "Introduction to Ellwoods Methods in Sociology" and "Fascism After Ten Years," all by Dr. Howard E. Jensen.

Zoology

Consisting mainly of technical manuals and texts, the list of publications by members of the Zoology Department includes "General Zoology," "Environment and Life" and "The Migration of Animals from Sea to Land."

1940 by the Duke University Press.

School Of Forestry

Important publications of the Duke School of Forestry include "Seeding and Planting in the Practice of Forestry," "Foundations of Silviculture" and "Plant Competition in Forest Stands," all by Dr. C. F. Korstian, dean of the Forestry School.

Equally as outstanding are books by Dr. E. S. Harrar, Dr. A. E. Wackerman and other staff members, as well as articles by Dr. Roy B. Thompson, which have appeared in a number of professional publications.

School Of Medicine

Duke's School of Medicine, supporting a faculty of internationally prominent doctors and scientists, has alone contributed over 3,000 articles to the medical-

Though limited in number, works published by the Press have been named to "best book" lists and have received honors for typographical excellence. Printing on an average of 12 books annually, it handles, in addition, eight periodicals with a total annual circulation of about 10,000.

Journals published by the Duke Press are: "American Literature," "Duke Mathematical Journal," "Ecology," "Ecological Monographs," "The Hispanic American Historical Review," "Journal of Parapsychology," "Journal of Personality" and "The South Atlantic Quarterly."

These periodicals, magazines of opinion, discussion and research, have grown in scope with the University. Now being circulated internationally, they are subscribed to by the libraries of the most prominent American educational institutions, as well as by scientists and teachers all over the world.

In general, if the subject matter used by all of Duke's authors could be graphically portrayed, it would probably resemble a Dali landscape from the standpoint of vastness combined with intricate detail.

Knowledge, coral like in growth, is ever increasing and must be recorded if it is to be given permanence. In this work, Duke University, through its publications and authors, is more than fulfilling that part of its mission.

CONFI

...IN THE FUTU

Concerning itself not so
the history of the past
learn its great lessons. Du

Moving along with the swift tempo of an accelerated economic age, the writings of Duke economists have been of national and international importance.

Some of the best known of the department's publications are "The Economic Life of Soviet Russia" and "Dictators and Democracies," both by Dr. C. B. Hoover, professor of economics at Duke.

In addition, Dr. Hoover, along with Dr. B. U. Ratchford, also of the Economics Department, recently published a report for the National Planning Association's Committee of the South. Entitled "The Impact of Federal Policies on the Economy of the South," the report attracted Nation-wide attention.

Education

Through their writings as well as in the classroom, faculty members of the Education Department carry out the basic purpose of Duke University.

Mostly texts and workbooks, their publications include "The Development of Children's Number Ideas in the Primary Grades," "The Effect of Unfamiliar Settings on Problem - solving," "Learning as Reorganization" and "Daily Life Arithmetics," all by Dr. William A. Brownell.

"Factors Affecting Distribution of Trained Teachers Among Rural White Elementary Schools of North Carolina" by Dr. John W. Carr, Jr., "Safeguarding the School Board's Purchase of Architect's Working Drawings" by Dr. Arthur M. Proctor, "Statistics in Educational Practice" by Dr. Douglas E. Scates and "Relations of School Principals to the Central Administrative Office in Large Cities" by Dr. W. A. Stumpf are a few others.

English

The English Department faculty has proven that it was on home ground by establishing the highest per-capita publication output in all of the University's departments.

Dr. Newman I. White's "Shelley," called by some critics the most complete biography of the English poet ever written, received wide acclaim in the literary world. First published in two volumes in 1940, it is now in a revised printing.

"American Life in Literature" by Dr. Jay B. Hubbell, also of the Duke English Department, is in use throughout the U. S. as a text. Some other academic works of the department are "Fundamentals of College Composition," "How to Write Correctly," and "Everyday Grammar," by Dr. A. O. Jordan.

Additional titles are "The Grammar of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene," by Dr. Herbert Sugden, "The Letters of John Dryden," by Dr. C. E. Ward, "The Architecture of Duke University," by William Blackburn, and "Tennyson Sixty Years After," by Dr. Paull F. Baum.

History

Outstanding History Department publications include "The New England and the American Revolution" by Dr. Alice M. Baldwin, "Origins of the Whig Party" by Dr. E. Malcolm Carroll, "United States Policy toward China" by Dr. Paul H. Clyde, and "The Story of Tobacco in Napoleonic Battles" by Dr. Harold T. Parker and "The Development of Modern Medicine" by Dr. R. H. Shryock.

Aesthetic: Art, and Music

The rapidly expanding department of Aesthetics, Art and Music's most well-known publication is a "History of Esthetics," by Dr. Katherine Gilbert. Numerous articles have also appeared in both popular and professional periodicals.

Psychology

In 1937 Dr. J. B. Rhine wrote his best-seller, "New Frontiers of the Mind," which made "extra-sensory - perception" almost a household phrase. Chosen as a "Book of the Month" that year, it was eagerly read by the American public. Many critics of the ESP theory of that period have since accepted its validity.

As director of the Duke Parapsychology Laboratory and co-editor of the "Journal of Parapsychology," a Duke publication, Dr. Rhine has a number of other works to his credit. Outstanding among these are "Extra Sensory Perception After Sixty" Years and "The Reach of the Mind." A condensation of the latter appeared recently in "The Reader's Digest."

Other works by department members include "God's Failure or Man's Folly?" by Dr. Helge Lundholm, "The Riddle of Life; A Survey of Theory" by Dr. William McDougall, and "Developing Your Child's Personality" by Dr. Gelolo McHugh.

Sociology And Anthropology

Typical of the University's teaching authors, Dr. Hornell [illegible] in sales and has been adopted for use as a text by social science departments in colleges and universities throughout the country.

A long list of other important writings by the department includes "Dictionary of Sociology," "Introduction to Ellwoods Methods in Sociology" and "Fascism After Ten Years," all by Dr. Howard E. Jensen.

Zoology

Consisting mainly of technical manuals and texts, the list of publications by members of the Zoology Department includes "General Zoology," "Environment and Life" and "The Migration of Animals from Sea to Land."

In addition to many articles and treatises, there are the following books by Dr. Arthur S. Pearse: "Animal Ecology" and "Hells Bells."

Department Of Religion And Divinity School

The combined effort of the faculty of both the Department of Religion and the Duke Divinity School have resulted in over 500 articles, published in well known religious and scholarly periodicals and magazines.

Books, numbering over 50, have also enjoyed wide publication. Outstanding titles are "Faith and Nurture" by Dr. H. Shelton Smith, "Main Issues Confronting Christendom" by Dr. Harold A. Bosley, and "From Jesus to Paul" translated by Dr. William F. Stinespring. All of the preceding were named "Religious Books of the Month."

"Gullah—Negro Life in the Carolina Sea Islands," by Prof. Mason Crum was published in [illegible] Practice of Forestry," "Foundations of Silviculture" and "Plant Competition in Forest Stands," all by Dr. C. F. Korstian, dean of the Forestry School.

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School Of Medicine

Duke's School of Medicine, supporting a faculty of internationally prominent doctors and scientists, has alone contributed over 3,000 articles to the medical-literary world.

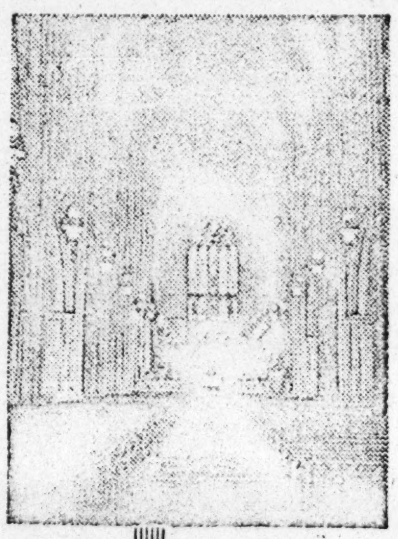
Case histories and articles written by Duke doctors have appeared regularly in "The American Medical Journal" and other professional publications for nearly 20 years.

A few of the books written by Medical School staff members are "Post-Traumatic Neuroses in War and Peace" by Dr. A. Adler, "Coordinates of Psychology: Analytic Methods Applied to Forms of Psychological Theory" by Dr. J. A. Christenson Jr., "Some Aspects of Medical Economics" by Dr. F. V. Alvater, and "London Years of Benjamin Waterhouse" by Dr. Josiah C. Trent. Dr. Trent also contributed to "Thumbnail Sketches of Eminent Physicians."

School Of Law

Articles written by members of the Duke Law School have appeared in every important legal publication in the country.

Professor Malcolm McDermott's "To What Extent Should Decisions of Administrative Bodies be Re-



It is with great pleasure and pride that we extend a sincere welcome to

Dr. Hollis Edens

and congratulations to Duke University for such a splendid choice as its third president.

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Duke Institutes, Conferences, Symposiums Invaluable For

By NORMAN NELSON

A sure-fire cure for members of almost any business or profession who find themselves in a rut of old ideas is a visit to one of the many institutes, conferences and symposiums held each year at Duke University.

Institutes galore bring together experts in various fields for mutual exchange of ideas and make University resources indirectly available to thousands of people who never set foot on campus.

Mathematics

An example of such far-reaching effects may be found in the annual Duke Mathematics Institute.

Founded and directed by Prof. W. W. Rankin of the Duke mathematics department, the Institute gives high school and college teachers an opportunity to study problems of common interest and to learn new uses of mathematics.

Prominent guest speakers from business and industry throughout the nation dicuss applications of mathematics in science and manufacturing, and teachers attending the Institute concoct new ways of resurrecting the dead and dusty "x" from textbook pages and making it live in terms significant to their students.

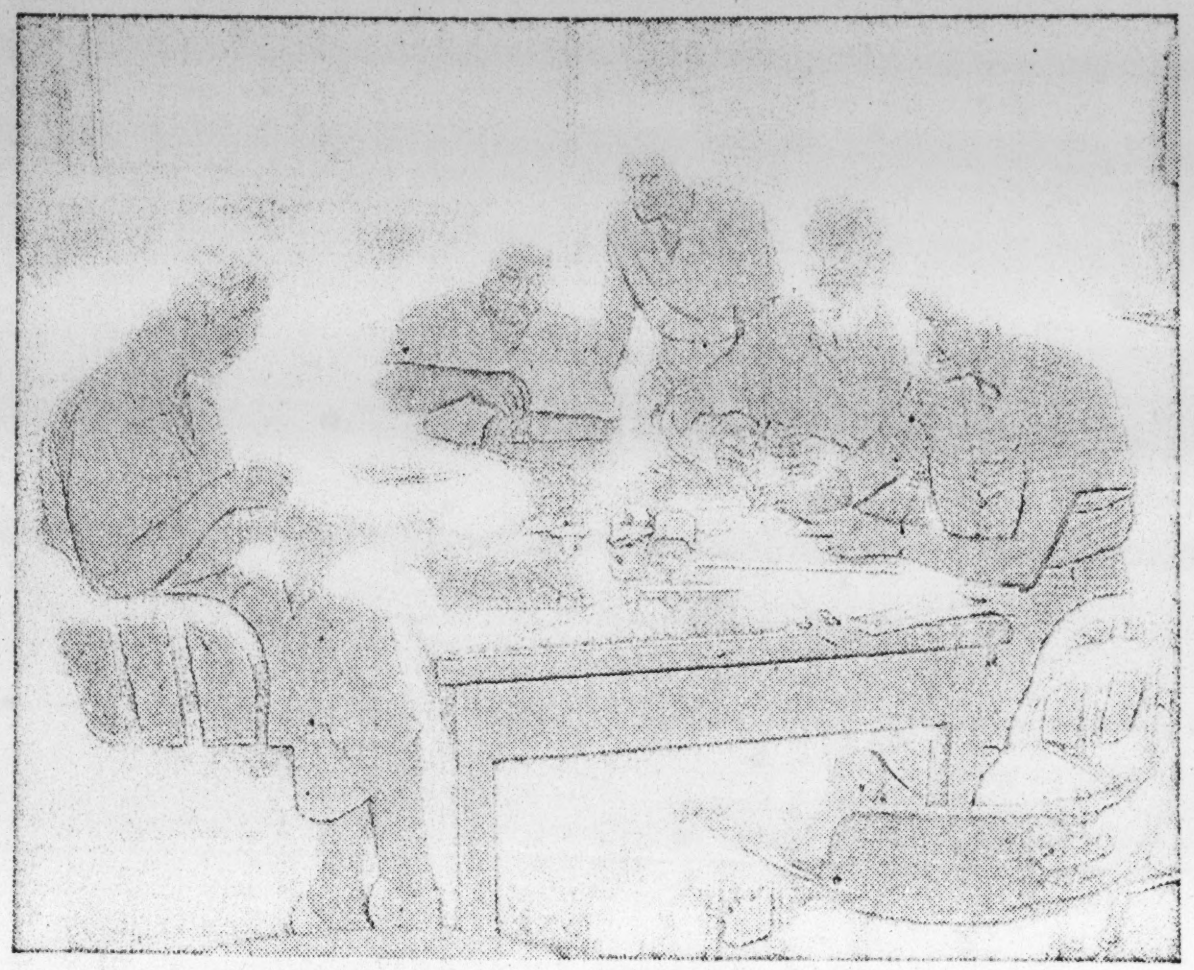
During its nine-year existence, the Mathematics Institute has had an enrollment of more than 800 teachers from 38 states. It has been estimated that over a quarter million students have benefited directly or indirectly from the Institute.

Science

Another meeting beneficial to high school students was the first Science Teachers Institute held last November.

The project was sponsored by the Department of Science Teachers of the North Carolina Education Association in cooperation with the Duke Departments of botany and zoology and was devoted chiefly to practical study of biology teaching problems and to a discussion of recent advances in biological fields.

English teachers are also aware of the benefits of institutes. Each year the North Carolina English



DUKE'S FAMED MATHEMATICS INSTITUTE brings teachers back to the classroom and worktable to learn new ways of making visual aids to help make mathematics "palatable."

Works Operators' Association, held at the Duke College of Engineering this year.

Part of a broad self-improvement program of men and women who protect the public water supply, the school was attended by water works operators and officials and representatives of industrial concerns throughout North Carolina. The program included lectures and demonstrations by top-ranking public health officials, industrial research experts and Duke faculty members.

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Broader problems of journalism were discussed at the 24th annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association, held jointly at Duke and the University of North Carolina in January. This year, Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen, a Duke alumnus, spoke at the dinner meeting held at Duke, and Governor Kerr Scott presented press awards for outstanding newspaper writing.

Personnel

Practical solutions to personnel problems were discussed at the Southeastern Personnel Conference held in September and attended by over 100 personnel representatives. The conference was the eighth in a series originated by Duke alumnus J. O. Thomas of Marshall Field Co., the late Dr. Henry R. Dwire, vice-president of Duke, and Dr. Frank T. deVyver, professor of economics and secretary of the conference committee.

Law

Duke law experts are also institute-minded. Key problems in the field of labor law were discussed by 14 outstanding specialists at North Carolina's first Institute on Labor Law last July. Held for the benefit of some 2,400 members of the North Carolina bar, the institute provided workshop discussions of techniques and current problems of grievance settlement, arbitration, conciliation and employment conditions included in labor contracts.

"Tax Planning for Estates" was the theme of another law institute last year. Designed to provide clinical discussion for lawyers who already have a working knowledge of the basic principles of estate, gift and income tax, the institute was conducted by the North Carolina Bar Association in cooperation with the law schools of Duke, Wake Forest and the University of North Carolina.

Accounting

Another institute concerned with taxes was the eighth annual Symposium on Accounting and Taxation, sponsored by the State Association of Certified Public Accountants and held at Duke and Chapel Hill last December.

Education

Often, institutes grow out of specific needs as did a workshop series now underway for the study of public school instructional problems. The series was organized by the Duke education department in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction when a recent legislative act authorized the appointment of supervisors to public school administrative units throughout the State. The Duke workshops will help new supervisors understand and carry out their professional duties to greater advantage.

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Forestry

Delegates to the Summer meeting of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association held in Durham last year were guests of the Duke School of Forestry on an all-day trip through the 7,800 acre Duke Forest. Dean C. F. Korstian of the Forestry School conducted the tour, which gave more than 100 independent wood growers and representatives of the pulp industry an opportunity to inspect research projects underway in the Forest.

Spanish

One of the most colorful gatherings each year is the Institute of Spanish Studies held as part of the Summer session. The only school of its type in the South, the Institute provides intensive training in Spanish language, literature and culture. Fiestas, carried out in costume according to Old World tradition, climax the social activities of each school. Founded in 1942 through the efforts of the late Dr. Olav K. Lundeberg, the Institute is now directed by Dr. Juan R. Castellano, associate professor of Romance languages.

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU DR. EDENS

It is our sincere hope that your stay in "The Friendly City of Industry and Education" will be a long and pleasant one.

As one of the "City of Exciting Stores" we join all Durham in extending to you, your family, friends and associates a cordial welcome to our community.

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—Two Stores—

Washington Duke Hotel Bldg.

WELCOME ALUMNI

WELCOME VISITORS

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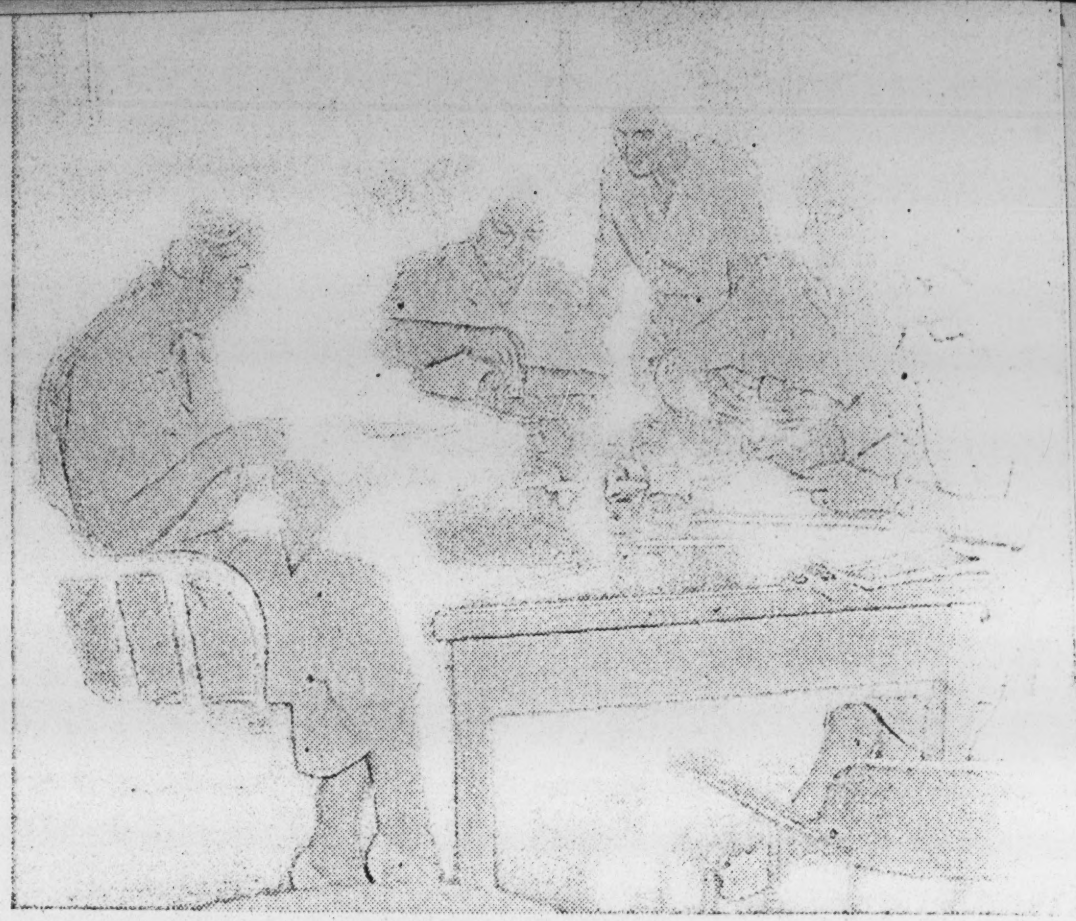
English teachers are also aware of the benefits of institutes. Each year the North Carolina English Teachers Association, 500 strong, holds a Summer meeting at Duke and Chapel Hill, designed to improve English teaching in high schools and colleges and to promote cooperation between high school and college instructors.

Besides influencing many students through their teachers, institutes also promote the exchange of ideas between highly trained specialists in many fields.

Public Health

An example of this was the twelfth annual Medical Symposium, held this month under the joint sponsorship of Duke Hospital and the Duke School of Medicine. Nationally known medical authorities discussed new techniques in treating cancer, high blood pressure, polio, and other key diseases in a program designed to offer the practicing physician information of practical value. Nearly 500 physicians [illegible] the Southeast attended the [illegible]ium.

Closely related to the Medical [illegible]ium was the third annual [illegible] Education Institute held last Summer. More than 60 graduate nurses from Eastern states attended the five-day meeting which was sponsored by the Division of Nursing Education at



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Religion

Conferences and institutes play an important part in Duke Divinity School activities.

The church's responsibility in the economic order, the state and the local community was discussed by representatives of Methodist Church Conferences in the Eastern United States at a seminar held last year at the Divinity School.

Last June more than 1,500 ministers from the Southeast met at Duke for an annual Christian Convocation. The four-day refresher course included lectures by speakers of national reputation in religion and world affairs.

A special training school for Southern rural supply pastors was held during July. The first of its kind in this area, the school was sponsored jointly by the Duke Divinity School and the Southeast Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, providing special instruction for men who minister in rural areas where regular pastors are not available.

The relationship of ministers and physicians in healing the sick was stressed at a workshop for Veterans Administration Hospital chaplains held last month at the Divinity School.

Conducted by Dr. [illegible]

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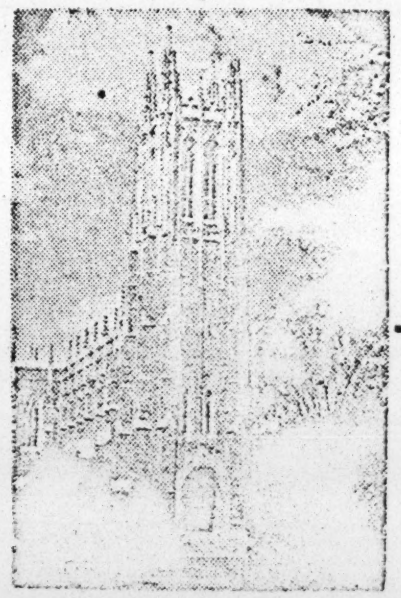

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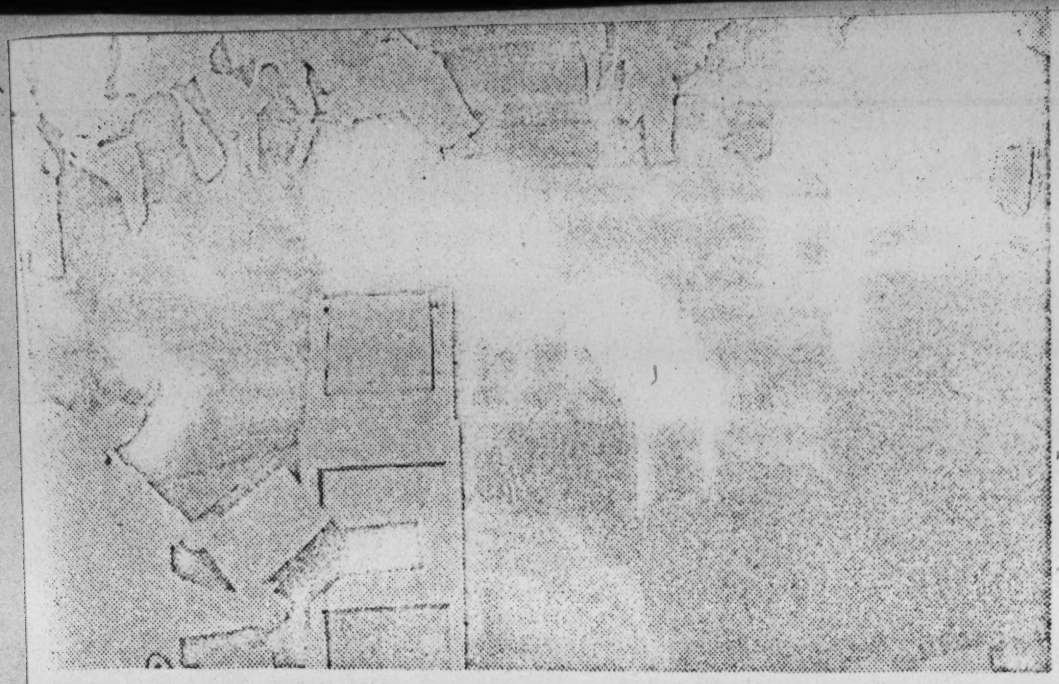
As president o[illegible] one of us, we [illegible] Welcome and [illegible] to Dr. Hollis E[illegible] as leader of ou[illegible]

WELCOME

The NEW [illegible]



'S, STAFF AND VISITING DOCTORS gather for special lectures and
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Davison's influence and vision in building them separate easily. All have grown together.

As an eminent pediatrician, Dr. Davison's reputation in his specialty has spanned national borders; as a medical administrator, he has built well, and the institution stands secure today as a leading national medical center.

Medical service is psychological and social, even spiritual, as well as direct and tangible. Hence, many aspects of a physician's work refuse to stand up and be counted. In almost 20 years, a lot of intangibles have accrued from Duke's medical work and they can't be itemized.

But these things we do know:

Treatment—Using The Weapons At Hand

Duke doctors are a little wary of the word "cure." They know only too well that real cures don't just materialize; that there have been only a few throughout centuries of medical research.

But, like most laymen, they know that, whatever you call it, treatment leading to recovery is always the goal. As the 20th Anniversary of the hospital and medical school approaches, the treatment history can be reviewed.

Loudest cry among doubters in 1930 when the unit opened sounded like this: "Where will you get enough patients? You need a large metropolitan area to provide enough sickness for such a large plant."

That proved to be false. Relying on the excellent highway network throughout the State and the concentration of some half-million persons in the immediate 50-mile area, the founders went ahead with their plans.

pliances for the crippled are made. Without this department, many cripples would not be able to walk, and several research projects would not be possible.

The really unique service at Duke is diagnosis. Patients come from all over the world to see Duke specialists. Every year thousands come to the private and public clinics purely for diagnosis and practicing physicians from all over the South come to Duke for help with their own diagnostic problems.

The greatest service Duke renders may be in the public clinics. Here come the patients who often seek medical aid only at the last minute of desperation—and then sometimes too late. This diagnostic service was not duplicated in this area until 1941. During the average working day some 400 patients are seen.

In the early years Duke Hospital paid for most of the cost of treating public patients. In fact, during the first three years of operation, over 90 per cent of all patients paid nothing. In 1933 the Duke Endowment, the counties and various welfare agencies began to share the load. But, even today 50 per cent of all Duke's patients pay less than cost for their treatment.

Important through the years has been the student health service which now cares for the health of the 4,000 men and 1,000 women students at Duke. Complete medical and surgical care for Duke students is included in the general fee.

That is a part of the treatment record. But, medical science never slows down. New treatment procedures and hospital techniques have constantly replaced the old, and Duke has kept pace in a variety of directions:

Last year, through the cooperation of the Division of Tuberculosis of the N. C. State Board of Health, a "photo-fluorscopic" unit was installed. With this machine, high-quality chest X-rays can be produced. The result: previously unknown cases of tuberculosis, abnormalities of the heart, changes in the spine, fractures, pneumonia, tumors and sometimes cancer are discovered. Within the first year of operation, about 17,000 persons have been X-rayed by this machine alone.

A new "rooming-in" plan was initiated in the care of newborn infants. The obstetric nurseries were closed, babies are now placed in bassinets next to mothers' beds immediately after delivery. Nursery epidemics are avoided, and the mother-child relationship is improved.

New nursing procedures have been employed. To relieve badly-needed trained nurses from less-demanding work, practical nurses who can care for normal patient needs have been filling a

Hospital wards.

Expansion of Duke's service came with a $75,000 from the Foundation. A Child

Treatment, Teaching, Research: Duke's

By EARL PORTER

Few of Duke University's services to the Nation are so well-known or so vital as those offered by the Duke Medical School and Hospital.

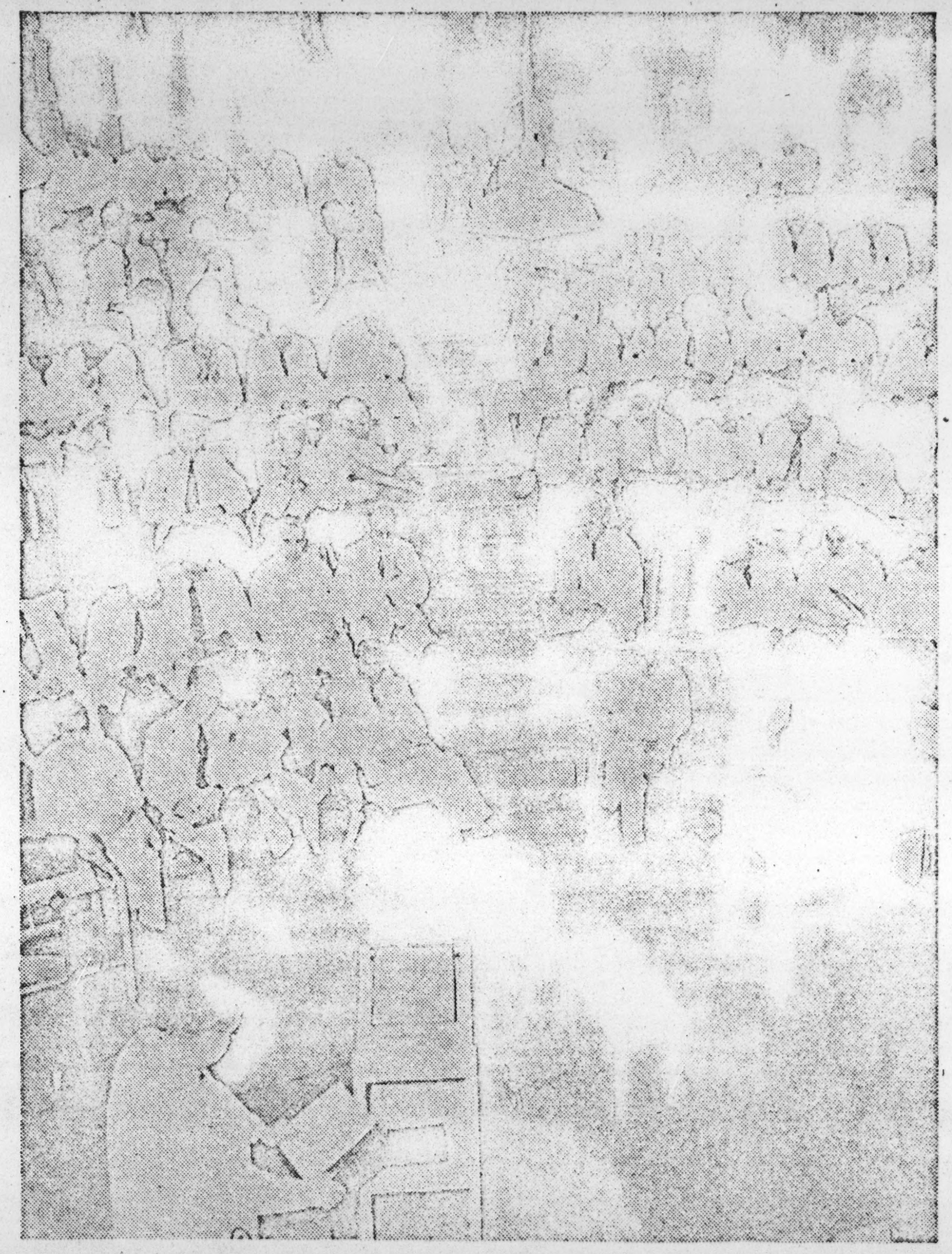
To those who crowd the hospital corridors and waiting rooms, the white-coated Duke doctors represent life-giving aid and comfort and relief.

Duke medical men are well-acquainted with the complex roster of the ordinary physical ills which plague men; they know colds and rheumatism and appendicitis and broken bones only too well. But, through the years they have accepted a greater challenge, one which has made their service unique.

The "difficult" cases, those without medical precedent, the patients who have been given up—these too come to Duke. The Gothic arches of Duke Hospital have become gateways to a court of last resort for the miserable and the frightened.

No one man has made Duke Hospital and the medical school; medical science doesn't work that way. But much that is good in the practice of medicine at Duke today is due to Dr. Wilburt C. Davison, dean of the medical school since its inception.

Since neither school nor hospital stands alone, neither do Dr. Davison's influence and vision in building them separate easily. All have grown together.



STUDENTS, STAFF AND VISITING DOCTORS gather for special lectures and clinics. Medical teaching takes many forms, never ends for a good doctor.

Here's part of the record: By Sept. 30, just three weeks ago, more than 360,000 patients from every state and many foreign countries had been treated one or more times at Duke—a total of 2,075,780 admissions. Duke surgeons had performed more than 127,126 operations, and 13,783 babies had been delivered.

This means that someone has been treated at Duke approximately every five minutes, night and day, every day for the last 20 years.

In addition, new and larger facilities were needed very soon after the hospital opened. A five-story, 113-bed addition was built, and extra space and better equipment for a dozen different divisions of the hospital were secured.

In 1937 a social service division was established to fit in with the new expansion efforts. Supported by Miss Doris Duke, the new division filled a great need of the hospital as well as of the public and of health and welfare agencies of North Carolina. Every month hundreds of patients are referred to Duke social workers for help in arranging medical and social care through private, public and religious resources.

Other innovations created to meet the increasing demands of the medical plant included a medical art and illustration department. Now nationally-known for the excellence of its work, the department makes permanent records of clinical and research material through drawings and photographs without which much important research would be impossible.

Another advance was establishment of a brace and instrument shop where sorely needed appliances for the crippled are made. Without this department, many cripples would not be able to walk, and several research projects would not be possible.

The really unique service at Duke is diagnosis. Patients come from all over the world to see Duke specialists. Every year thousands come to the private and public clinics purely for diagnosis and practicing physicians from all over the South come to Duke for help with their own diagnostic problems.

The greatest service Duke renders may be in the public clinics. Here come the patients who often seek medical aid only at the last minute of desperation—and then sometimes too late. This diagnostic service was not duplicated in this area until 1941. During the average working day some 400 patients are seen.

In the early years Duke Hospital paid for most of the cost of treating public patients. In fact, during the first three years of operation, over 90 per cent of all patients paid nothing. In 1933 the Duke Endowment, the counties and various welfare agencies began to share the load. But, even today 50 per cent of all

uke's Activities In Its Ministry Of Healing

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DR. W. C. DAVISON, dean of the Medical School, meets first-year medical students in his office. Young men from throughout the Nation apply for medical training at Duke annually.

great need. A special course for Negro practical nurses was begun last year with the cooperation of the State and County Boards of Education, and graduates are now working on Duke Hospital wards.

Expansion of Duke's psychiatric service came with a grant of $75,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. A Child Guidance Clinic, established two years ago, and expanded this year, cares for the behavior problems of several hundred children annually.

Expanding research activities prompted the construction of a three-story medical research building after the war. Since then, a three-story wing has been added and more additions are planned.

Another new structure now houses the central supply agencies of the hospital as well as sterilizing rooms and the laundry. Other new additions and facilities are planned.

A 500-bed Veterans Hospital and a 40-bed State Hospital for spastic children, will soon be constructed near the University. Their staffs will be assisted by Duke doctors.

In 1940 in response to an increasing need, Duke established a Blood Bank. It has proved of great value since many Duke patient come long distances to the hospital. Through the bank, blood and plasma are immediately available in virtually unlimited quantities for any emergency; thus, lives are saved which would otherwise be lost.

II. Teaching—Weapons In The Forge

"You're a medical student until you die." That's free advice most medical students learn early and never have a chance to forget. The profession demands that of them. Good doctors are good because they're good students.

In probably no other work is the emphasis on education as relentless or as ubiquitous. Personal, informal "conversational teaching" is as old as the profession:

A patient is operated on . . . scores of younger eyes and hands follow the movements of the surgeon; a clinician makes his rounds . . . a retinue of a half-dozen students follow him closely, all eyes and ears; a research man writes up his findings . . . doctors all over the world examine his work. The search for more knowledge is endless; no good doctor ever feels that he knows enough.

The primary job of a medical school is to train doctors. In 20 years Duke has awarded 1,047 M. D. degrees. Each Fall, more than 1,500 young men apply for admission to the first-year class of 76. In addition, more than 1,000 young doctors have taken advanced training at Duke as members of the house staff.

Though a youngster as medical schools go, Duke has already been accepted as a source of

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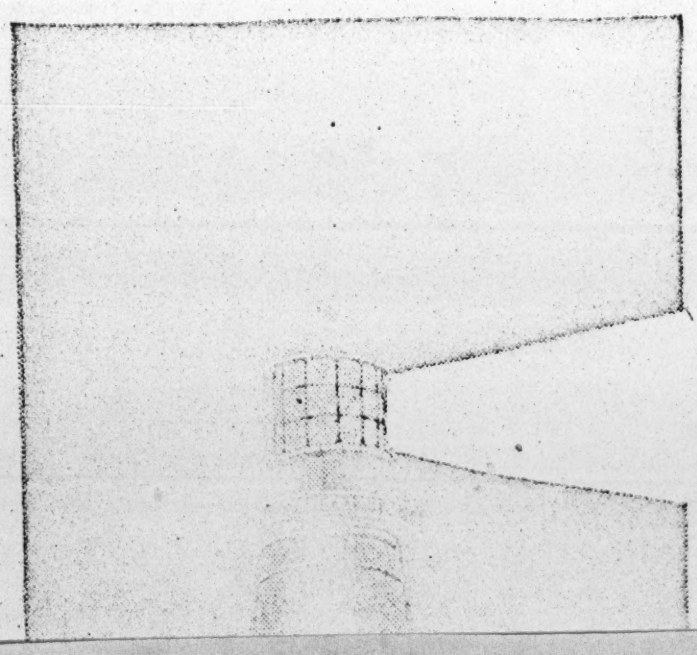


LIGHT--

Treatment, Teaching, Research

Continued from Page 11

academic and scientific personnel. Duke graduates hold seven full professorships in other medical schools and 90 positions of lesser order. Duke has also become a training center for foreign students at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Essential to the proper training of any physician is a good medical library. The Duke medical library is the most complete in the South. More than 48,000 volumes and 545 American and foreign medical and scientific journals provide students and staff with all the important literture in all medical fields.

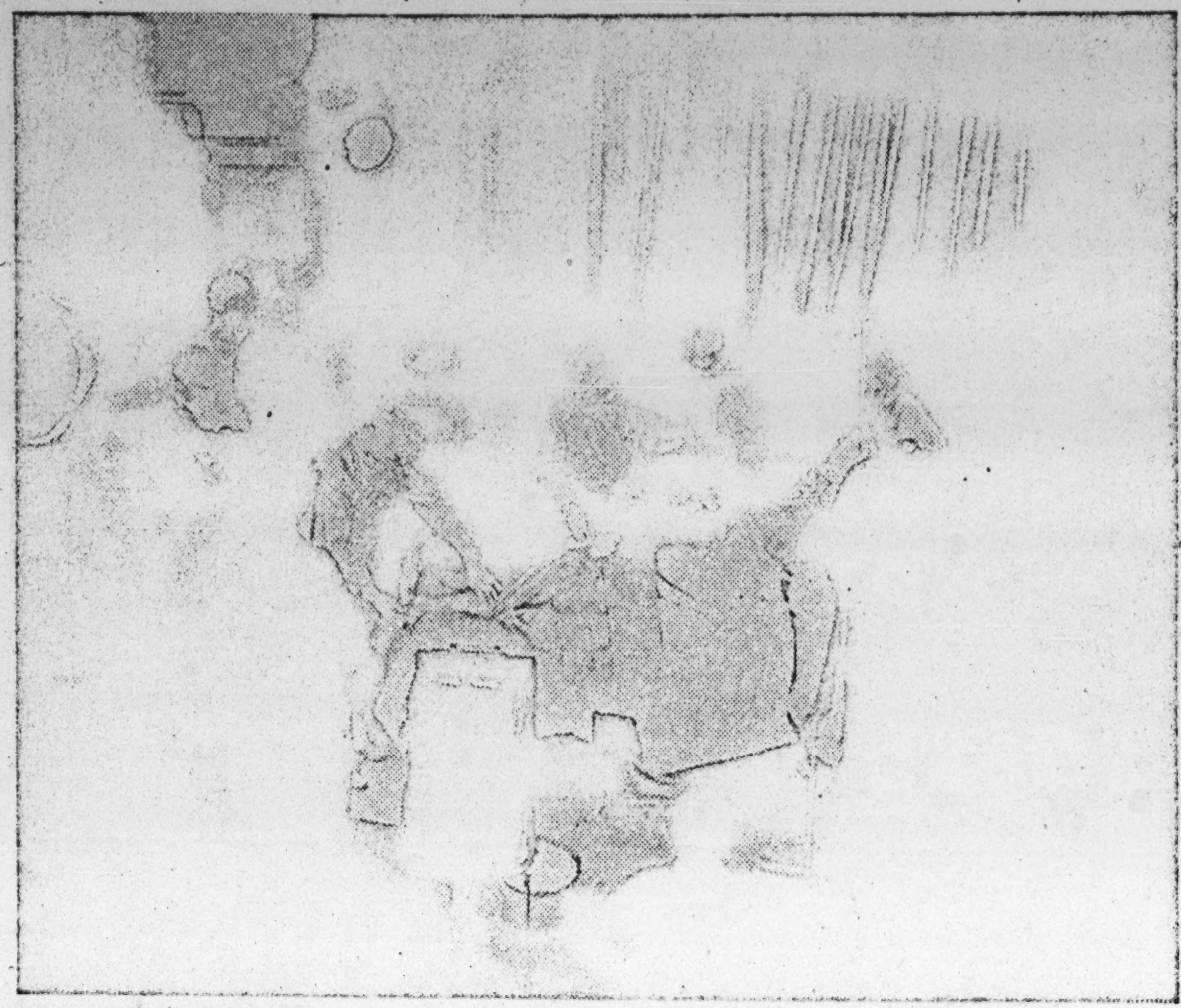
The arrangements of library facilities is designed to combat an evil inherent in many libraries: the denial of the stacks to students. "This custom not only prevents the student from selecting his own book but at the same time makes it impossible for him to become contaminated by its neighbors while he is pulling it off the shelf," Dr. Davison points out.

Facilities at the Duke library are such that "not only is the student encouraged to enter the stacks, but he can hardly leave without stumbling into them," he explains.

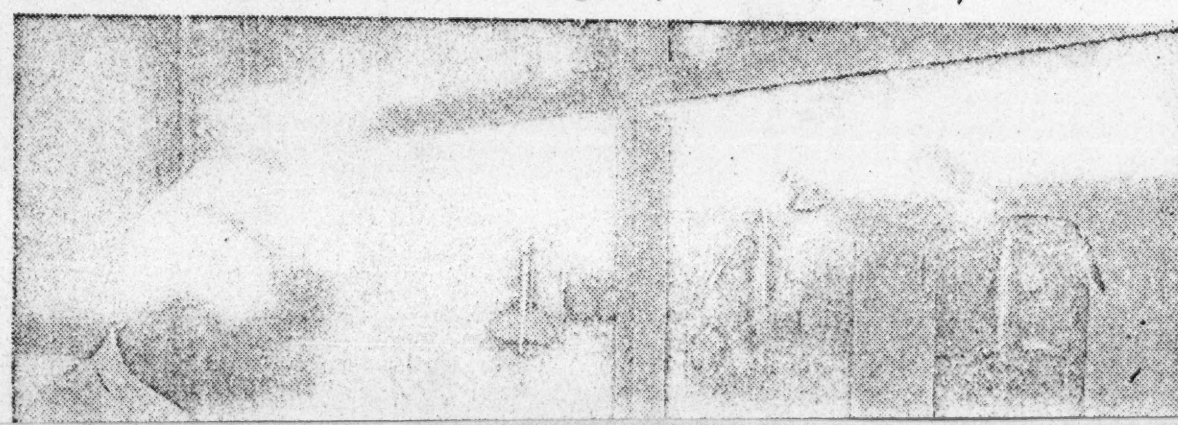
"Stagnant medicine" is Dean Davison's term for a medical curriculum deemed too perfect to change. Duke's array of medical courses changes and shifts and is realigned to meet changing needs. Today at Duke, as in no other medical school, medical students are learning nursing as well as medical procedures so that they can instruct patients and their relatives.

Some students are enrolling in a new seminar course with general practitioners—the "country doctors." Seniors spend several weeks with a rural doctor to learn the practical aspects of this work. It can't be taught in a medical school.

Other student-doctors, in line with what Dean Davison describes as "perhaps the only good feature of German medical education," are transferring to other



SKILLED SURGEONS perform hundreds of operations each year. Patients from all over the world come to Duke for diagnosis, treatment, special examinations.



syphilis and details of its treatment with penicillin.

Surveyed nutrition in rural communities, adding to knowledge of the nutritional state of the average individual.

Conducted significant studies of the influence of hormones on the sex function and revealed new data on the treatment of sterility.

Carried out extensive studies of circulatory problems and cardiovascular disease. This project is considered one of the most significant in the nation.

Investigated muscular activity and its relation to the treatment of poliomyelitis.

IV. Medical Education's Biggest Problem Today: The Dwindling Number Of Rural Doctors

By Dr. W. C. DAVISON

One of the greatest problems in medical care today is the growing scarcity of rural general practitioners. City students rarely will practice in the country; therefore, the most effective means of meeting this problem is the enrollment of more country students in medical schools.

Unfortunately, at present, there are too few. A recent national survey of 6,011 first-year medical students revealed that only 12 listed an address on a rural route. Only four per cent of the medical students at Duke are from villages or are the sons of farmers, yet nearly half of our population is rural.

The South will not get its physicians by migration; the students should be Southern, and to get country doctors it must be possible for students from the rural counties to study medicine. Our real problem is to devise a plan whereby we can get students to come from the country. They are the ones from whom the rural practitioner must be recruited. The country lawyer, the country preacher, the country banker and businessman, as well as the country doctor, do not go from the cities; they come from the country. We must find some plan whereby the country doctor can be developed from the coun-

weeks with a rural doctor to learn the practical aspects of this work. It can't be taught in a medical school.

Other student-doctors, in line with what Dean Davison describes as "perhaps the only good feature of German medical education," are transferring to other schools for a term or so during their training at Duke. Some go abroad, others seek the best teachers in their specialty in this country. The students profit, and they bring back new ideas to Duke.

Medicine today is too big to limit itself in training. Duke trains specialists in many fields, covering the whole range of medical service:

Nurses, the physician's right arm, are trained in ever-increasing numbers. A recent survey revealed that Duke's nursing school, which has graduated 640 young women, today stands among the top 25 per cent among 1,100 schools in the Nation.

Advanced programs for graduate nurses leading to higher degrees were begun in 1946. Special Summer school courses are available, and a course for practical nurses is entering its second year.

Duke [illegible] in training hospital administrators. The 31 graduates of this two-year course now are executive heads of hospitals throughout the United States. F. Ross Porter, superintendent of Duke Hospital, was one of the first two men graduated from this course.

Medical Record Librarians learn the important science of chronicling case histories. Today hospital evaluation specifications are almost as demanding of quality in medical records as of excellence of staff members.

Physical and occupational therapists, now receiving long-due credit for their work in fighting polio, study their specialized field at Duke; X-ray and laboratory technicians, the highly-skilled workers whose technical talent is essential to sound treatment and diagnosis, are trained at Duke.

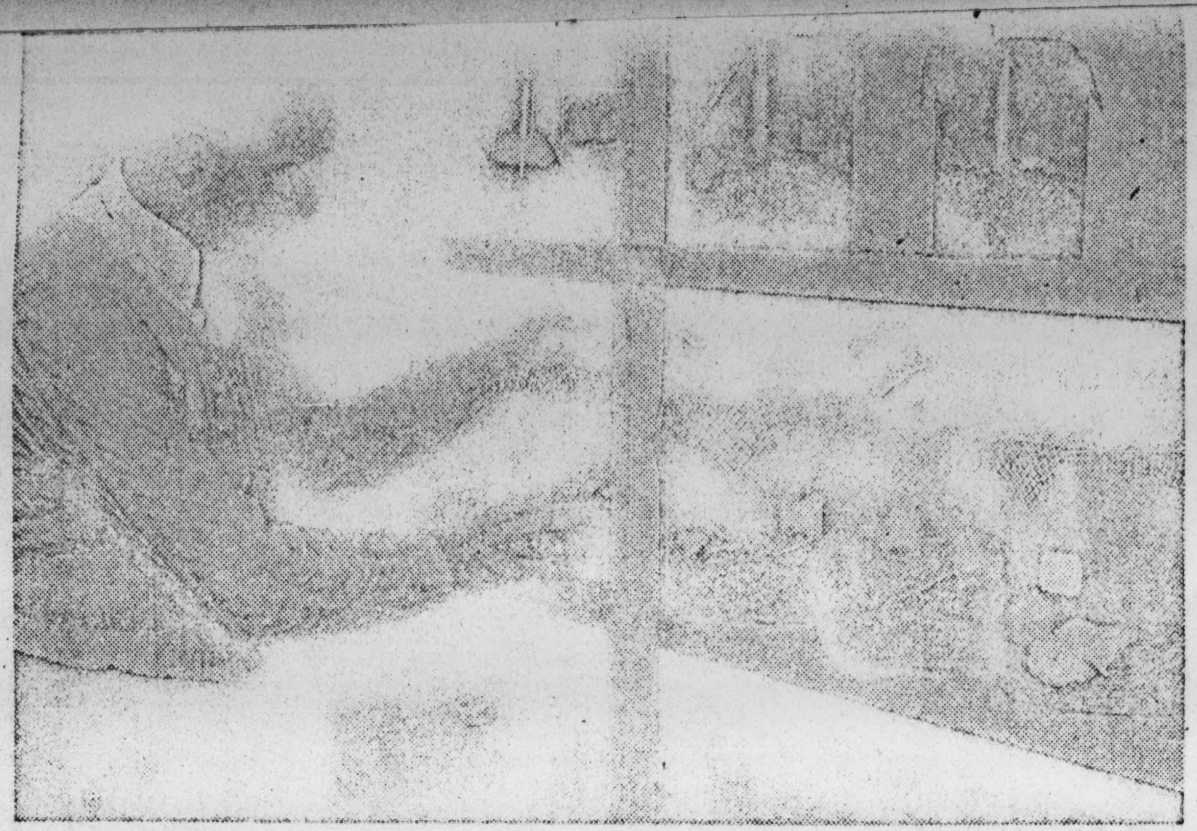
The list is long. Dieticians, mycologists, anaesthetists and hospital pharmacists are trained at Duke. They go to hospitals and laboratories all over the United States.

But medical education goes much further. Three special postgraduate courses for general practitioners are held each year. Last week the 12th Annual Medical Symposium was held at Duke. These annual programs bring to Durham some of the best medical minds in the country to tell other doctors of new findings in their fields. Visiting experts come to Duke throughout the year to conduct special courses and give lectures and clinics for the benefit of the staff, students and local physicians.

The newest teaching program is sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission. Carefully selected student-scientists study the medical aspects of nuclear physics and the applications of atomic energy to biology and medicine. The program is designed to create a pool of scientists familiar with this specialized work. Duke is one of four such training centers in the country.

In the hospital weekly clinics for students and staff are always open to any member of the medical profession. It's all part of the teaching process.

Duke doctors themselves are teachers "on the road" in their hundreds of appearances each year before medical groups throughout the Nation. Many serve as special consultants or advisors to medical groups in the government or armed services.



WHITE RATS, the ever faithful allies of medical research workers, are used continually in research conducted at Duke Hospital.

III. Research—Medicine's Secret Service

Research may be called the espionage arm of medical science. Tomorrow's medical history is being made today in the laboratories.

Surprising to most laymen is the fact that research activities for a medical school and hospital are actually a little beyond the call of duty. To treat and to teach have long been the natural functions of a medical unit. The high cost of research efforts has often prohibited unlimited investigations. Research is the frosting on the cake.

But whatever the expense, today's medicine is incomplete when research is over-looked. Duke scientists have so felt since the beginning. They have worked on the premise that research is necessary not only to extend the frontiers, but to stimulate the staff and students as well.

Not limited to veteran scientists, research efforts at Duke are also undertaken by students.

The Frederic M. Hanes Fellowships enable any medical student after his first year to obtain a leave of absence for six to 12 months to do full-time research.

Since the plant opened, a steady stream of significant contributions to medical knowledge has poured from Duke laboratories. As of last month, more than 3,000 research papers had been written by Duke scientists, one paper every two days for almost 20 years!

Impossible to chronicle, the wealth of new findings and new techniques is enormous. We can only point to a few of the significant investigations which are of general interest.

In almost 20 years Duke medical men have done these things:

Photographed for the first time, and were first to "purify," or isolate, the influenza virus.

Rendered the dangerous kidney stone operation relatively simple through the unique "blood clot" device whereby the stone is removed cushioned in a fibrin clot.

Brought hundreds of high blood pressure sufferers to Durham for the rice diet treatment.

Made for the first time a usable vaccine for the virus disease, equine encephalitis. This vaccine cut the incidence of the disease by 98 per cent, saved many millions of dollars.

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One of the reasons for this lack of rural students is that graduates of rural high schools are so poorly prepared that they have difficulty in obtaining satisfactory records in the premedical courses in college. Admission committees of medical schools are anxious not to admit students who are likely to fail, and experience has shown that students who have made poor premedical college records usually have difficulty in medical school.

A tutoring program for students of rural high schools would enable them to obtain sufficiently satisfactory premedical college records so that the admission committees of medical schools would have no hesitancy in admitting them.

In North Carolina such a program might function in this manner:

One keen junior student in the rural high schools of each of the 100 counties would be selected. County superintendents of education and directors of vocational training have already offered to select these candidates. They would come to Duke University for a final screening by

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Made for the first time a usable vaccine for the virus disease, equine encephalitis. This vaccine cut the incidence of the disease by 98 per cent, saved many millions of dollars.

Fought pellagra and other deficiency diseases, helping bring the incidence of pellagra down to almost zero through studies of niacin, the vitamin which prevents pellagra.

Startled laymen with sex determination studies with rats and other experimental animals. Duke researchers were able to produce an overwhelming preponderance of males by careful timing of insemination. Application of these findings to humans is not yet definite.

Contributed to aviation medicine through pioneer work in high-altitude studies. The results show evidence of value in treating respiratory disease and may have great significance in postwar aviation.

Led important work in plastic surgery through new techniques in the replacement of structures such as noses and ears with artificial parts, and through cosmetic obliteration of blemishes and deformities.

Aided animal cancer study through the purification of rabbit papilloma virus.

Discovered chemical substances which stop the growth of the germs of tuberculosis in the living body as well as in test tubes.

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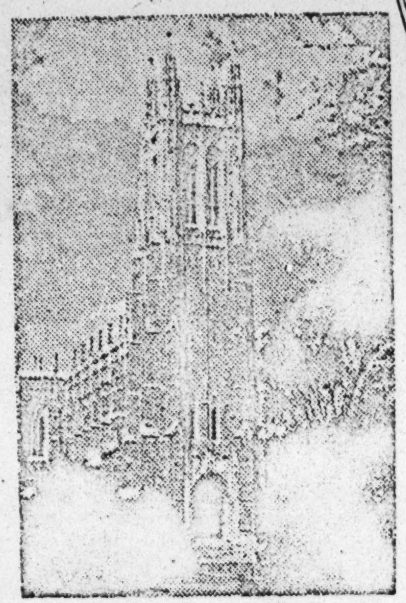

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DR. HOLLIS EDENS

as president of Duke University

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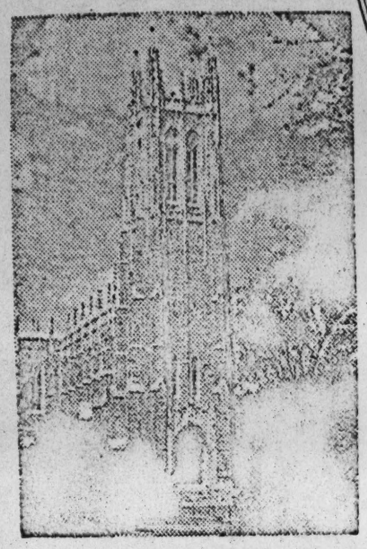
Experimented with the electric-shock therapy for mental illness, and contributed new information to timing electric-shock treatment.

Conducted a registry of all the known human fungus diseases, which constituted one of the first major steps in conquering fungus disease.

Pioneered in "total sympathectomy" for treating hypertension, and in the use of new drugs for treating this condition.

Made new advances in the treatment of multiple myeloma, through the use of urethane. Multiple myeloma results from the overgrowth of cells in the bone marrow, leads to anemia, bone tumors, broken bones and kidney diseases, and is related to cancer.

Offered new data on the physical and chemical diagnosis of



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Duke Science Departments Carry On Three-Point Program

By HENRY J. OOSTING
Professor of Botany

Although a university has been described as a repository of knowledge. this hardly indicates its important functions of disseminating knowledge on the one hand and creating or adding new knowledge on the other.

Science departments of Duke University, without exception, contribute to these functions by (1) teaching, (2) training scientists as specialists and (3) doing research and publishing the findings.

Teaching

No student can graduate from Duke without taking at least one year of a science. These introductory courses have been given much thought and consume a substantial part of the time expended by the staffs. of the several departments. The general objective of all the courses is to impart such an appreciation of the scientific method that it will carry over into the student's thinking and way of life. To do this, a sufficient foundation of subject matter in a particular field is presented to give a well-rounded picture of at least one phase of scientific knowledge. In considering the service to the nation of Duke's science departments, its influence on the mass of students in introductory courses may be overlooked because of research projects and unusual discoveries but in this everyday job lies one of our greatest responsibilities and one which is not being ignored.

For those students primarily interested in science there are ample courses available for majors in almost any field as well as training in the necessary related fields. Here begins the training of scientists. The annual crop of science graduates who go into industry, scientific professional schools and graduate schools indicate by their success what is being accomplished along this line.

THE EFFECTS OF HIGH ALTITUDE on fliers are experienced here by a human guinea pig in a special airtight chamber.

Training Scientists

Programs of graduate study toward the Master's Degree and the Doctorate are available in all science departments. In all departments the requirements are similar. Students take graduate courses and attend seminars in preparation for examinations related to the degrees and also spend a part of their time on research projects which must result in these acceptable to examining committees appointed by the graduate school.

To encourage promising candidates there are numerous assistantships, fellowships and scholarships awarded by the graduate school on a competitive basis. This practice has contributed materially to the high calibre of graduate students and the work they have done. Their scientific accomplishments cannot be enumerated here, but certainly they constitute a substantial part of Duke University's service to the the nation in this scientific age.

Our graduate students have gone into industry, research institutions, colleges and universities and may be found in every state of the union as well as many foreign countries. These Duke-trained people are carrying on the function of disseminating knowledge, much of which they obtained here, and of applying research techniques, acquired in their training at Duke, to further investigations of scientific problems. In these respects our training of scientists is an important service to the nation. The effects are like a chain reaction since they are continually expanding after the student leaves here.

Research

The functioning of a university involving research and making available the resulting discoveries and new ideas is not neglected at Duke. In addition to their duties of teaching and directing the work of graduate students, most faculty members find time to maintain active research programs in their fields of special interest.

A list of the scientific publications by Duke faculty members would be impractical in a report such as this because of its length and likewise because of the extreme specialization of some of the subject matter. Neither is it practical to discuss systematically the work of each or any individual. It may be possible to give some idea of the kinds of investigations being carried on in the various laboratories and to suggest some of the implications beyond the academic world.

It should be emphasized that the departments involved are in the field of so-called "pure" science, and consequently research is apt to be confined to basic problems which may not be immediately applicable to practical use. Although an occasional direct application may be apparent, the results are more often of greatest interest to theorists, and only gradually become transmitted to the work of technicians, engineers or agriculturists.

Treatment, Teaching, Research

Continued from Page 12

a tutoring committee. Twenty-four would be selected from the 100 on the basis of their intelligence, their interest in medicine and their desire to practice in

These students would spend the Summer on the Duke campus. They would be divided into groups of eight and would meet each of three tutors one hour daily, six days a week. The field of one of these tutors would be

another, history and the social sciences; and of the third, literature. These tutors would be selected with great care on the basis of their ability to teach students how to work and to incite their enthusiasm for study

With little help to be expected from philanthropy, it is obvious that some portion of the expense involved in providing vital hospital care services must be borne by government at some or all levels.

Continued from Page 12

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These students would spend the Summer on the Duke campus. They would be divided into groups of eight and would meet each of three tutors one hour daily, six days a week. The field of one of these tutors would be science and mathematics; of another, history and the social sciences; and of the third, literature. These tutors would be selected with great care on the basis of their ability to teach students how to work and to incite their enthusiasm for study.

If the first year of the program seemed successful, it would be continued. The next year a group of twenty-four junior high school students would be started, and the original twenty-four students would return to Duke University for another eight-week tutoring course after they had completed their senior year of high school. The latter group, at the end of the Summer, would enter the colleges of their choice.

This project should successfully demonstrate that tutoring will enable medical students from the country to overcome the handicaps of a rural high school.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOME AT DUKE UNIVERSITY

V. Biggest Hospital Problem Today: Financing

By F. ROSS PORTER

Superintendent of Duke Hospital And Member, Board of Trustees, American Hospital Association

The number one problem in hospitals today is financing. New and expensive diagnostic and treatment methods have dramatically increased the patient's chance for recovery, but they have also multiplied the requirements for trained personnel per patient and the cost of supplies used in treating him.

An inflationary phase of the business cycle, a large portion of the training expense of health workers and a part of the cost of research all contribute to an average daily cost in non-profit general hospitals of $14.06. Expenditures for hospital care amount to only nine-tenths of one per cent of the national income, but such daily costs bulk large to the average person regardless of the results to be expected for his money.

With little help to be expected from philanthropy, it is obvious that some portion of the expense involved in providing vital hospital care services must be borne by government at some or all levels.

Most persons are agreed up to this point, but there is great disagreement as to where government assistance should stop. It is not known at this time whether or not voluntary insurance for the employed and their families, plus federal, state and local government assistance for education, research, public health service and care of the indigent will continue to be the pattern within the framework of a voluntary system, or whether we are evolving to a completely federalized medical care system financed by taxes.

The problem is being intensively studied and debated by a great number of interested persons who rightly assume that adequate care must be made available to all the people. The answer will be found, and we may hope that it will be one which will not interfere with the amazing progress made in the medical and hospital field to date.

Assuming that the hospitals of the future are financed, what will they be like?

We may expect additional miracle drugs, designed to vanquish still more of our disease enemies. More and better treatment techniques will be developed. Hospital plants will be better designed for efficient treatment of the patient and with more attention to his general comfort. There will be fewer special hospitals since more diagnostic, mental, chronic, convalescent, preventive and tubercular care will be concentrated in the general hospital.

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Extending Our Best Wishes

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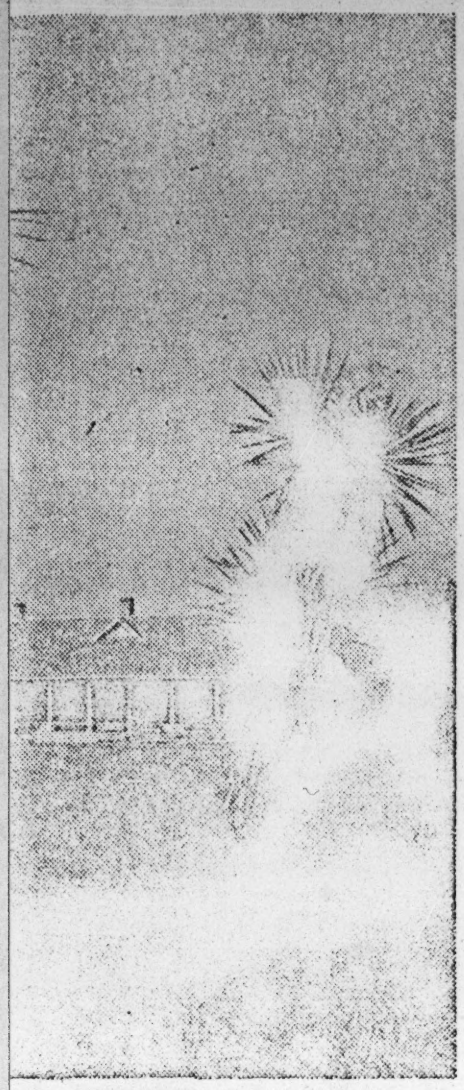


AL PLANTS and coarse grass
e frame for the Duke Marine
tory at Beaufort.

Some 50,000 botanical specimens, including one of the largest collections of mosses in the United States, are housed in the herbarium in the Biology Building.

There are over one million pieces of glass in the stained glass windows of the Duke Chapel.

'Breadth Of Inquiry' Is Big Asset

By DR. DONALD K. ADAMS
Chairman, Department Of Psychology

The Department of Psychology was founded in 1927. It was characteristic of President Few's insistence upon excellence that he sought and obtained Prof. William McDougall of Harvard, earlier of Oxford, to develop this field. Professor McDougall died in 1938, but the tradition of breadth of inquiry which he established will always be one of the department's strongest assets.

He conceived psychology as primarily a graduate study and although enough undergraduate courses for an undergraduate major in psychology now exist, the primary emphasis of the department is still the graduate training of psychology, and its major contriution to the national life consists of the teachers and researchers in this field that it has supplied. Nine of its Ph.D's are now full professors in American colleges and universities, several of them in leading universities. Four of them are faculty members of less than full professor rank; two of them are deans; one is director of research in the most highly developed American institution for the feebleminded; two of them are chief clinical psychologists in Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinics; one has also taken his doctorate in medicine and become a psychiatrist; several are engaged in full-time research.

The research contributions of the department to the field of psychology have ranged from abstract theoretical investigations to intensely practical ones. Many have been devoted to the theory of learning, some to general personality theory and motivation. The investigations of telepathy and kindred phenomena now conducted by the Parapsychology Laboratory were started and for many years conducted in the Department of Psychology. They are probably known to a wider audience than all other investigations made in psychology departments put together. In recent years research in the department has concerned itself more and more with problems of clinical psychology, that is with the conditions determining mental health and disease.

After the war the demand for clinical psychologists increased so sharply that the department was impelled, in the public interest, to develop special training in this field. With the generous cooperation of the Department of Neuropsychiatry, with aid from the U. S. Public Health Service, the collaboration of the Veterans Administration and the understanding support of the University administration, it has been possible to do this. Of the 43 students now doing graduate work in psychology a substantial majority are taking the clinical training and aiming at a clinical career, and 20 applicants for this training have to be turned away for every one accepted. The department is explicitly committed to the proposition that students who get its doctorate in clinical psychology shall not be merely clinicians but shall be experimental and theoretical psychologists as well.

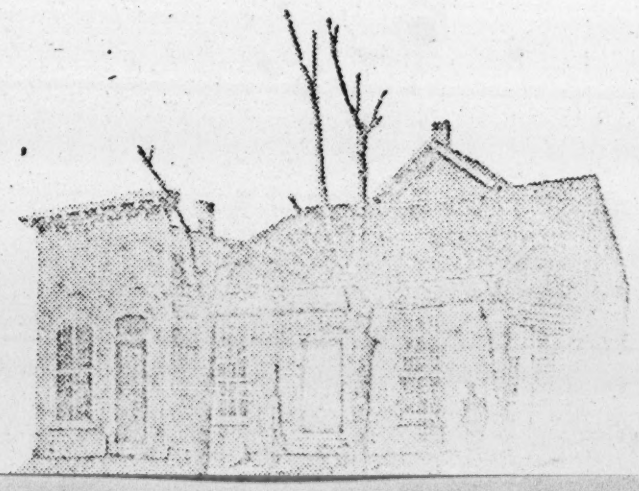
Thus, the development of the special field of clinical psychology has not only not impaired the department's longstanding activity in theoretical and experimental psychology but has actually stimulated it by bringing new problems to the attention of the experimentalists. At the same time it has tended to push clinical psychology toward stricter experimental method, greater insistence upon validation and the conception of concrete maladjustment problems in terms of general theory.

During the war, more direct contributions to the national welfare were demanded of everyone, and the high pressure teaching of all departments of Duke and other universities is a matter of common knowledge. Beyond this, members of the Psychology Department participated in a variety of researches for one or another branch of the military establishment. Three were members of the Office of Strategic Service. One of these initiated its training program in intelligence work. Two were engaged in personality assesssment, an account of which has been published in the book, Assessment of Men, by the Office of Strategic Service Assessment Staff. One of these worked in this field both in America and in China; the other left assessment work to direct a segment of the intelligence operations of O.S.S. in Europe. One member of the Department was a research leader in the Morale Division of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey in Japan in the course of which a stratified sample of 3,200 Japanese were exhaustively interviewed. Another member was in charge of a substantial aviation research project in the Army Air Forces. The reduction in force of the department by these departures for war service elsewhere resulted in an exhausting overload for those who remained at their posts, and high appreciation of their devotion and strenuous work during the war period is richly deserved.

The department takes active part in the affairs of the American Psychological Association. Two of its members are on the council of the association and several are members of important standing committees. The Journal of Personnel Psychology and Theory, a monograph series, are edited by members of the department, an unusual concentration of editorial contribution to the field for any department to make.

Congratulations DUKE

We've Come
A Long Way



Flora Of State And South Studied

By DR. HENRY J. OOSTING
Professor of Botany

Traditionally a botanist is one who roams the fields in search of plants and one who is familiar with all the local flora. This phase of botany is well represented at Duke where there is continuous concern with the flora of the State and the South.

Fundamental to studies of the flora is an herbarium for study and reference as well as a permanent record. The Duke Herbarium has grown in 18 years from essentially nothing to a collection of 125,000 specimens. Numerous old collections have been obtained by negotiation, purchase and exchange, and these are augmented by thousands of modern collections. The objective is to have representation of Southern material rather than to amass great numbers of diverse things. This policy has paid off in a growing reputation that brings students from everywhere to study our material and results in loans of critical specimens to herbaria in all parts of the United States. Some of our outstanding collections are those of mosses, ferns, grasses and orchids.

In addition to numerous short papers on the taxonomy or distribution of special small groups, there have been several substantial contributions resulting from long-time studies. A comprehensive survey of the mosses of North Carolina is being published in sections, and intensive studies of the ferns and grasses of the State have resulted in widely consulted books about each. A manual for identification of the Spring flora has found such general usefulness that it has gone through four editions.

There have been several papers published on the algae of ponds and streams, and in recent years intensive studies of the marine algae of our coast, particularly in the vicinity of Beaufort and the Duke Marine Laboratory. Such studies have applications in fisheries since fluctuating algal populations may affect commercial catches. They also led to the important war-time work at the Marine Laboratory on the extraction of agar from algae.

Another aspect of field botany represented in departmental interests is the ecological one dealing with plant communities, their distribution, development and reasons for being. Knowlege of natural communities is often directly transmissible to such applied fields as forestry, conservation and wildlife management, where artificial communities are produced and maintained most successfully when the controlling natural laws are known.

Detailed studies have been made of the succession of vegetation on old fields, so characteristic of the Piedmont, and their eventual forest cover. Effects of fire on the make-up of pine stands has been given consideration. In search of causes, the relationships and life cycles of old field weeds have been studied and the survival of forest tree seedlings under varying conditions have been tested experimentally. Studies of special habitats have led to descriptions of the vegetation on rock exposures in the State and the survival and zonation of plants on ocean dunes within the range of salt spray.

The desirability of precise descriptions of virgin forests while they are still available has led to studies in the Sierras, Northern Rockies and the Appalachian Mountains. Special opportunities for students and staff have led to reports on such widely separated vegetation areas as disjunct forest stands in the high plains of Colorado, the vegetation peculiar to the Cedar Glades of Tennessee, and the establishments of plants on the newly exposed moraines below the receding glaciers of East Greenland.

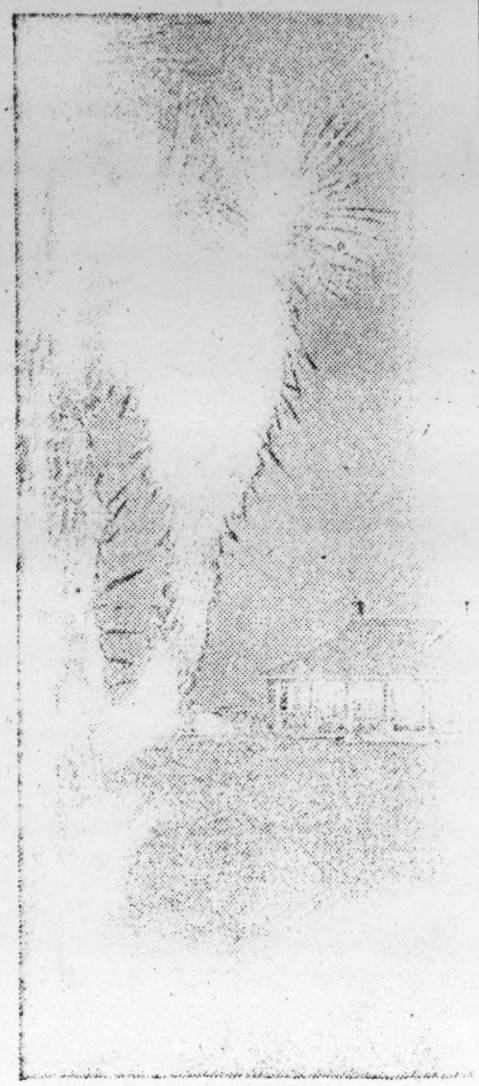
The physiology or functioning of plants and their parts has been given much attention in the departmental research program. A protracted investigation of plant-water relations has contributed much to the present understanding of the subject and has resulted in a recent monograph which is bound to be a classic reference for years to come. A second sustained program of study has dealt with photosynthesis, particularly as it is affected by light and temperature. The several projects involving water relations and food manufacture have frequently made use of seedlings of commercially important trees in an effort to solve practical problems related to activities in the School of Forestry. In this connection there have also been several studies of growth and dormancy of trees as affected by length of day and other factors.

A recent addition to the interests in physiology is the use of radioisotopes in tracing the movement of minerals absorbed from the soil and used in the metabolic processes of the plant.

Several other active lines of departmental research are of a fundamental nature and consequently may have less obvious immediate practical application. These include studies of developmental anatomy, cell structure and reproductive processes in and reproductive processes in various plants. A long-time program dealing with corn genetics might be placed in the same category. A side issue which can be appreciated by anyone, regardless of botanical knowledge, are the strains of sweet corn being developed especially for the South to combine high yields with top quality of palatability.

Finally, interest in fungi and bacteria has led to a diversity of projects. A sustained interest in the fundamentals of mycology has produced a long series of reports that clarify reproductive processes and the classification of many fungi. The applied side of these interests has led to studies of numerous plant diseases and means of controlling them. Such studies have ranged from crop plants to forest trees, the diseases of tobacco and the fungi which cause rotting or staining of wood. Numerous cooperative efforts have developed with the forestry school as a consequence, and, inevitably, as the program of medical mycology has expanded in the medical school, to several investigators using advisory and physical facilities in the botany department. Additional interests involve the isolation and identification of soil fungi and their testing for antibiotic properties.

The interest in tobacco diseases led to association with the tobacco research laboratory maintained on the campus and, eventually, into a number of studies related to problems of that group. Papers on tobacco leaf-hairs as related to aroma, rates of growth as af-



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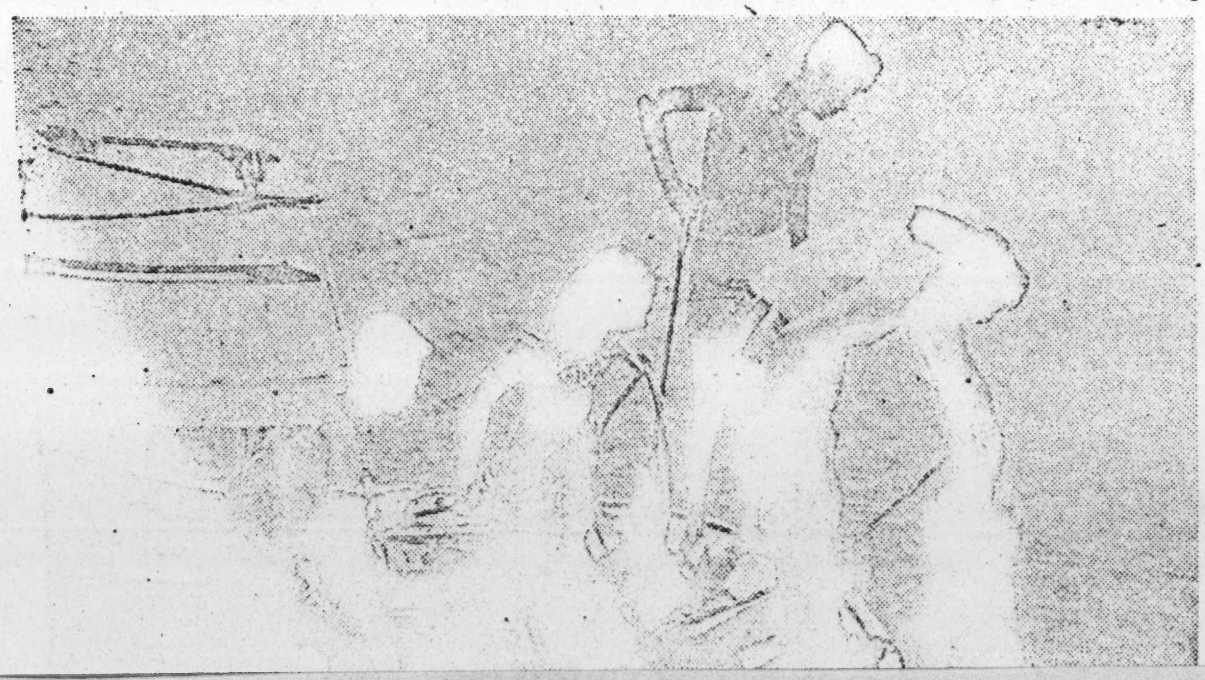

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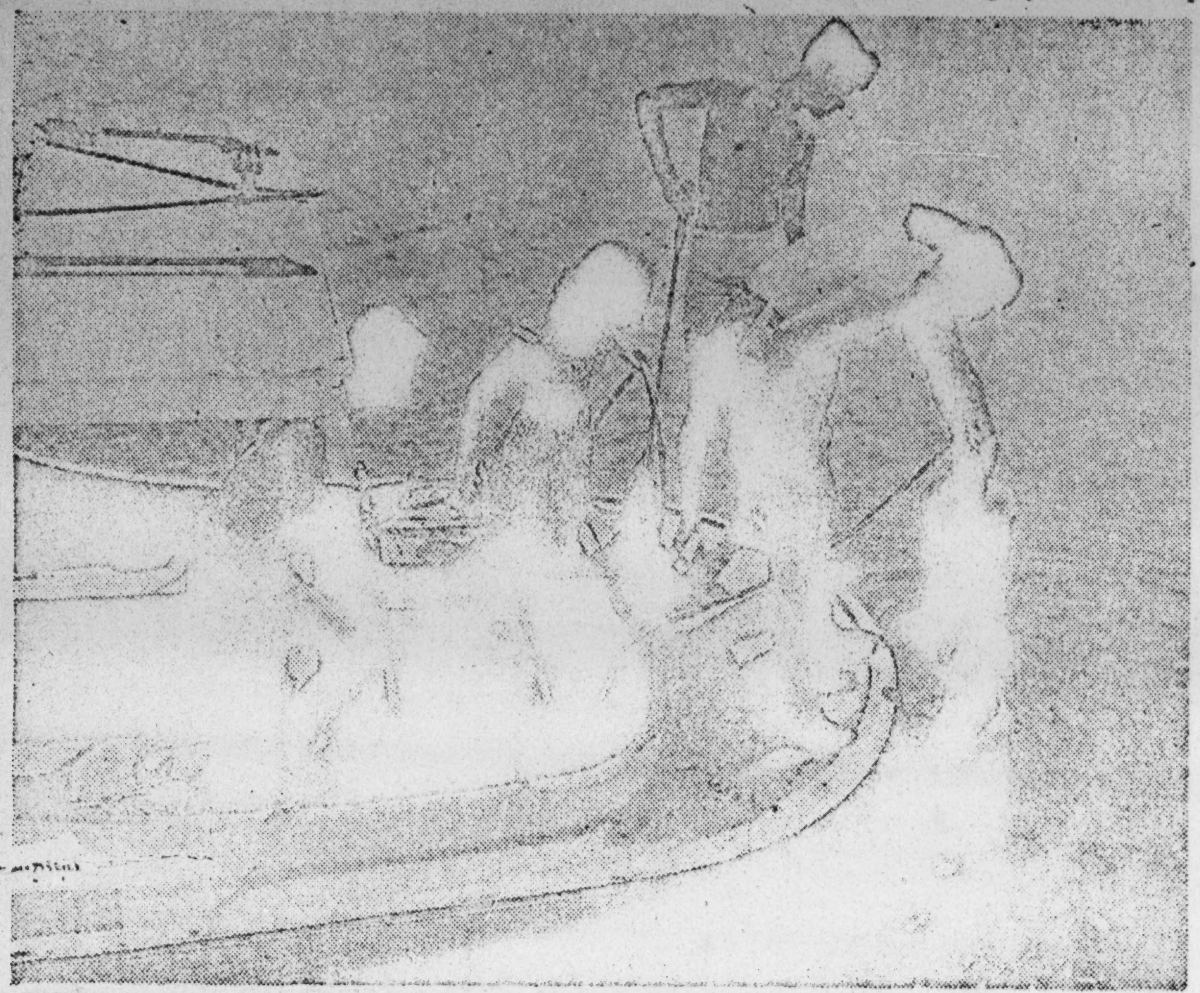

FIRST HAND OBSERVATION OF UNDERWATER LIFE is provided by diving equipment at the Beaufort Marine Laboratory of Duke. Here a student dons his cumbersome helmet before sinking to the ocean bottom.

processes and the classification of many fungi. The applied side of these interests has led to studies of numerous plant diseases and means of controlling them. Such studies have ranged from crop plants to forest trees, the diseases of tobacco and the fungi which cause rotting or staining of wood. Numerous cooperative efforts have developed with the forestry school as a consequence, and, inevitably, as the program of medical mycology has expanded in the medical school, to several investigators using advisory and physical facilities in the botany department. Additional interests involve the isolation and identification of soil fungi and their testing for antibiotic properties.

The interest in tobacco diseases led to association with the tobacco research laboratory maintained on the campus and, eventually, into a number of studies related to problems of that group. Papers on tobacco leaf-hairs as related to aroma, rates of growth as affecting texture and quality of leaf, history and origin of tobaccos, are illustrative of the range of interests. A part of this program has been the development of methods of growing and curing aromatic tobaccos in the United States and, most recently, some effort to select and hybridize to obtain the best yielding strains for this section.

Two widely known books must be added to the long bibliography representing the above efforts; a two-volume modern textbook of mycology, and a volume on the diseases of tobacco.

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Physics Strength Vital

By DR. WALTER M. NIELSEN
Chairman, Department of Physics

The impetus given to the science of physics by the war, particularly the developments in the field of radar and nuclear energy, have made the nation very much concerned about its strength in physics. It is important to remember that, by and large, these two important developments and many others were conceived of and largely engineered by physicists drawn from the universities of the nation. It is also important to remember, as has been emphasized so many times, that these developments added nothing essentially new to man's understanding of nature but were based rather on fundamental discoveries made in previous years primarily in university laboratories throughout the world.

In a very real sense, then, our strength in the physical sciences depends upon the strength of our academic laboratories scattered throughout our land. The fruits of scientific knowledge consist of more than the brute strength represented by its technological application. It becomes and is a part of our culture. There are many things in the world of the physicist not now understood by him. The past two or three decades have seen the revitalization of the science of chemistry by the methods of physics. It is certain that future decades will bring new vistas into view as the methods of physics are applied more and more to the botanical, zoological, medical and health sciences.

The importance of physics at Duke University is well recognized. A new Physics Building and enlarged and new facilities have recently been made available to it for its instructional and research programs.

Broadly speaking, the research programs of the department of physics are concerned with various aspects of the structure of matter.

Thus, for example, one of its projects is concerned with the study of the structure of polyatomic molecules by optical spectroscopic methods. The gaseous molecules to be examined are bathed in visible and ultraviolet light—light which is a little too short in wavelength to be visible to the eye—and a study is made of the light radiation after it has passed through the gaseous atmosphere. It turns out that just as a piano string responds to a note produced by another instrument if the frequency of the note is just right, so the molecule will respond and absorb light energy of certain colors or wavelengths. By methods that cannot be here discussed one deduces something about the structure of the molecules by measuring the frequencies of absorbed light. It is from studies of this kind that one evaluates such things as the distance between the atoms of the molecule, how fast the molecules rotate, the strength of the forces which hold together the various portions of the molecule. The Department of Physics has been concerned during the past 15 years with such studies on a series of molecules such as benzene, toluene, pyredine, para-dichlorbenzene, nicotinic acid and other similar compounds.

The Department of Physics of Duke University has under way an extensive program in the field of microwave spectroscopy. Microwaves are extremely short radio waves (about an inch in length) compared to usual radio waves which are about a mile in length. Instruments for generating, detecting and measuring microwaves were developed during the war for radar. The Department of Physics at Duke was one of the first laboratories to adapt these instruments to the study of atoms and molecules.

This laboratory has also pioneered in the development of techniques and instruments for still shorter waves, less than a quarter of an inch in length. Microwave light is used indirectly to look at molecules. By studying the frequencies of the microwaves absorbed by molecules we learn the rate at which free or isolated molecules can turn over and over, and in some cases, the rate at which they can turn inside out. The rate at which a molecule turns over and over depends in part upon what the nu- and it is hoped that developments in this field at Duke University will be commensurate with the importance of the subject.

In the development of physics it is not enough that one obtain a series of observations from experiments. Such measurements become more useful as one attempts to account for them by means of theory. In this way our understanding of nature is tested and our insight made deeper. The Department of Physics is conducting a theoretical research in the fields of cosmic radiation, nuclear physics and molecular structure. One of the most recent theoretical contributions of the Duke Laboratory is concerned with the structure of atomic nuclei.

AMID A MAZE OF DIALS, switches and glass tubing, research is conducted in the laboratories of the Physics Building.

Best Wish

Duke Chemists Stress Fundamental Research

By DR. LUCIUS A. BIGELOW
Professor of Chemistry

There is no doubt today that the great industrial developments of our age, which have done so much to raise the level of American life, have originated and will continue to originate in the nation's university and industrial scientific laboratories through the prosecution of programs of fundamental research. In the Department of Chemistry practically every full time staff member of instructor's rank or higher is engaged in carrying out or directing such a program, though only a few of these which are perhaps better known can be mentioned here.

One such program dealing with the direct and later the indirect fluorination of organic compounds was begun in 1928 and has continued without interruption to date. This pioneering program over a 20-year period has resulted in the preparation and thorough characterization of a considerable number of new highly fluorinated organic compounds possessing distinctly unusual physical and chemical properties, as well as the accumulation of much information regarding the methods of preparation, quantitative analysis and general behavior of such substances. This knowledge proved to be of considerable importance as a stepping stone to the expanded development of the chemistry of organic fluorine compounds, which came during World War II as a result of the activities of the Manhattan Project.

A second prominent line of research is concerned with the problem involved in the development of new types of voltaic cells and batteries, which are so important for automatic controls, signalling devices and submarine operations. Complete equipment is also available for the carrying out of phase rule studies and the investigation of magnetic susceptibilities.

Two other important lines of activity in organic chemistry should be mentioned. One of these is a comprehensive study of the electronic mechanisms of organic reactions, which has been very productive. These theoretical considerations have proved particularly successful in predicting new and unusual types of reactions which the older theories did not contemplate and which have already found industrial applications. The third area of interest in organic chemistry is in the production of carcinogenic hydrocarbons and their derivatives and a study of the relation of organic functional groups in molecules to their fungicidal activities.

Of special interest in the field of physical chemistry are the research problems dealing with the dielectric properties of molecules and the theory of solutions. For the former, equipment of unusually high precision is available. Among the results which have been obtained are the highly precise determinations of the dipole moments and dielectric constants of organic vapors, as well as the development of new methods for determining the solubility of slightly soluble organic compounds in water and aqueous solutions. Such basic information is of definite value in the development and control of many processes, and it also contributes significantly to our knowledge of chemical structure.

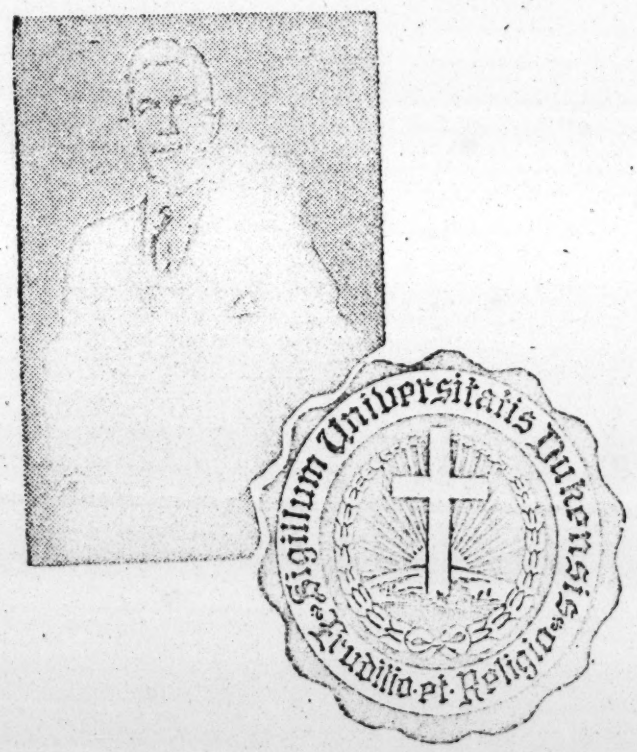
The research in the Department of Chemistry is not confined solely to projects such as these, but includes theoretical work along other lines. This can be well illustrated by significant theoretical development looking toward an explanation of the striking phenomena which occur at extremely low temperatures, as, for example, in the case of liquid helium near absolute zero (-459° F) and in the behavior of super conductors at such temperatures. This work has laid the foundations for a general theory of so-called superfluids which has assumed a leading position in present-day interpretations of these phenomena.

Last, but by no means least, should be mentioned the marked service to the South as well as to the Nation, which has resulted from the combined activities of the Departments of Chemistry and Botany in applied tobacco research. This important program of investigation was initiated as early as 1922 by Dr. Paul M. Gross, now vice-president of the University. Through his efforts it was expanded and received increased industrial support from 1928 to 1931, after which it was still further expanded and supported in varying degrees by the tobacco industry and the University until the present time. In addition to the accumulation of a veritable storehouse of information concerning the growth and chemical composition of the tobacco plant, this work has to its credit several major achievements over the years. First, a fundamental study has been made of the nature and control of tobacco plant bed diseases, such as the blue mold fungus disease later amplified in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Second, a thorough investigation has been carried out of the nature and characteristics of cigarette papers. The resulting development, which has gone into large scale industrial production, has yielded a paper much superior to any heretofore imported, so that we are now quite independent of foreign sources of supply. Third, a detailed study has been made of the growing of aromatic tobaccos in the United States, and the domestic development of this crop is now approaching 100,000 lbs. a year. These tobacco plants actually grow more readily here than they do abroad, but curiously enough it was found that we must learn how to grow less vigorous plants in order to obtain a product of high aromatic quality and market value, which has now been satisfactorily accomplished. It should be emphasized that these projects, now in general so well accepted by the industry and the farmers alike, were initiated and carried forward at the University when the consensus of outside opinion was highly skeptical, if not antagonistic. In addition to these activities the University group has acted as a liaison between the farmers on the one hand and the industry on the other, to the distinct benefit of both, and has also done much to induce the State and other sources to contribute funds for the support of tobacco research.

In conclusion, some measure of the vitality of the research work of any group and its service to the community can be obtained by looking at the scope and extent of its published work. During the past 20 years the department has published well over three hundred scientific papers.

Best Wishes To You Dr. Edens

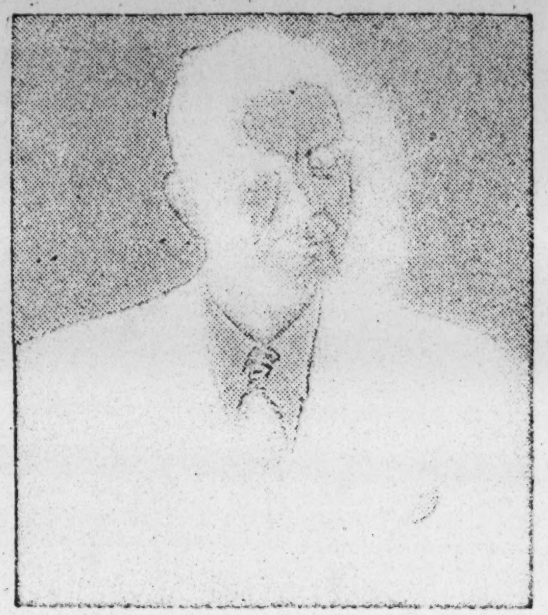
FOR A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION AND A CONTINUOUS GROWTH OF DUKE UNIVERSITY.



We've Been In Durham a Long Time
and We Believe You're Going to Like

Best Wishes To

COSMIC RAYS ARE STUDIED by Prof. Harold B. Lewis of the Physics Department, who spent part of last Summer on top of Mt. Mitchell engaged in special research.



clei of its atoms happen to be doing at the time; that is, whether any of them are spinning about their own axis and at what rate and also upon the shape of the atomic nuclei—whether round like a tennis ball, elongated like a cigar or flattened like a pancake.

Thus from a measurement of the frequencies at which molecules rotate one can obtain not only very accurate information on the structure of the molecule, but knowledge of the nucleus of its atoms as well. Since the inception of this program in the Physics Department of Duke University in 1946, accurate information has been obtained on the absorption frequencies of approximately thirty molecules. Their moments of inertia have been evaluated and their structures have been determined in whole or in part, and nuclear information has been obtained for several atoms.

There are many practical applications of microwave work such as is being carried out in the Duke Physics Department. About three years ago in the Duke Laboratory a microwave oscillator was coupled to a molecular frequency so that the tube oscillated in unison with the molecule. This is the first time that the essential function of a piece of equipment very similar to a household radio was controlled by the very definitely fixed characteristic motion of a molecule. Subsequent to the publication of the Duke experiments, other experimenters, notably at the National Bureau of Standards, have stabilized the frequency of oscillators by such coupling to molecules and have applied it to the so-called atomic clock. Our usual time scale is tied to the motion of heavenly bodies; a time scale tied to the motion of a molecule is certainly a novel development.

Microwave frequencies of molecules can serve as unmistakable identification tags to tell whether these molecules exist in a given sample and in what quantities. We are now "finger printing" molecules for future reference. The methods of microwave spectroscopy which are being developed will no doubt replace many long and expensive chemical analyses in industry.

The Department of Physics has a long tradition in cosmic-ray research. This program, interrupted for a number of years because of the war, is being resumed. The study of cosmic radiation is important because so many of the areas of ignorance in physics are closely associated with phenomena discovered in this extremely high energy radiation. Closely associated with this program are the projected plans of the department for research studies in the field of nuclear physics. These plans are now almost complete

We are happy, Dr. Hollis Edens, to join the other citizens of Durham in welcoming a distinguished addition to "The Friendly City." We hope you will like us as well as Duke University and Durham like each other. Yours is a most important mission — proper education. We wish for you and Duke the greatest success.

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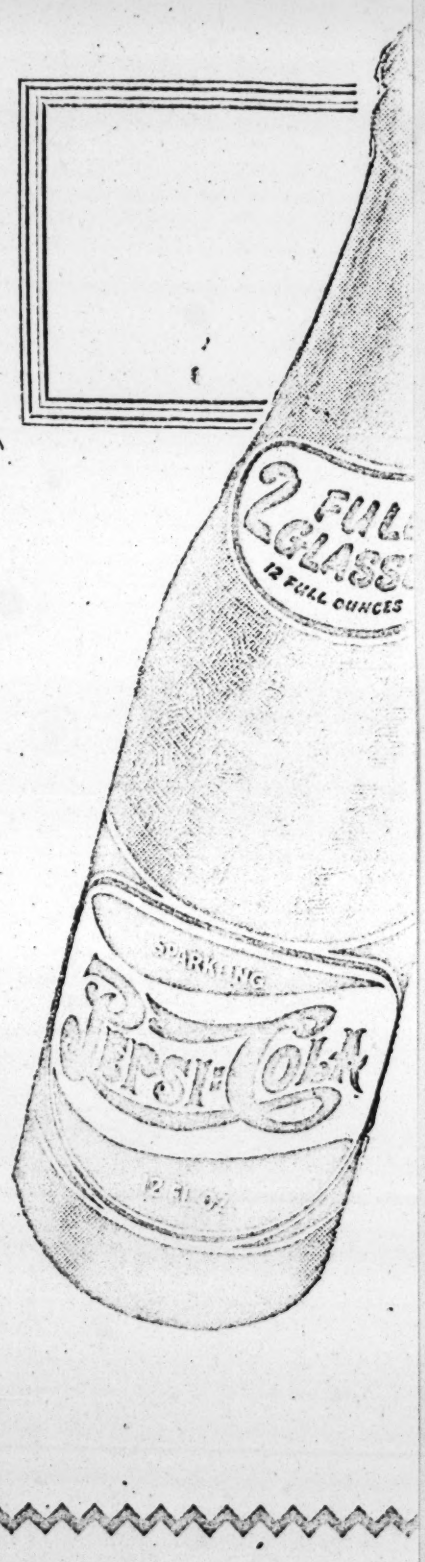

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the State of New York and by other national and regional accrediting agencies assures Duke engineering graduates of full professional recognition of their educational background. The major objectives of the College is to train men—and women occasionally—who not only are professionally competent but also are prepared to take their places as informed citizens of a democracy. To help realize this objective, 20 per cent of the full four-year curriculum of each Department is devoted to humanistic-social studies such as English, history and economics. In addition, a student devotes 35 per cent of his time to his major branch of engineering, 20 per cent to the allied branches of engineering and 25 per cent to mathematics and the physical sciences.

The faculty of the College is composed of men selected both for their professional competence and for their ability to teach. Many of these men hold or have held local and national offices in the various national scientific and professional societies. They have written a variety of articles and textbooks in fields ranging from descriptive geometry to the transient analysis of electric circuits by the methods of operational calculus. Many of them spend their Summers on the engineering staffs of utility companies, manufacturers and consulting engineering firms.

The engineering student body, numbering over 400, provides a geographical distribution that has included every state of the union and a number of foreign countries. At present 60 per cent of the engineering students are from below the Mason-Dixon line, 25 per cent of the total claiming residence in North Carolina. They are distributed among the Departments of Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering in the approximate ratios of 3 : 2 : 1. These embryo engineers support student chapters of the three major national professional engineering societies: the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The College also has a chapter of Tau Beta Pi, national honorary engineering fraternity. A local honorary organization, the Order of St. Patrick, recognizes leadership in campus activities. Advanced engineering students with outstanding scholastic records are invited to membership in the Duke Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

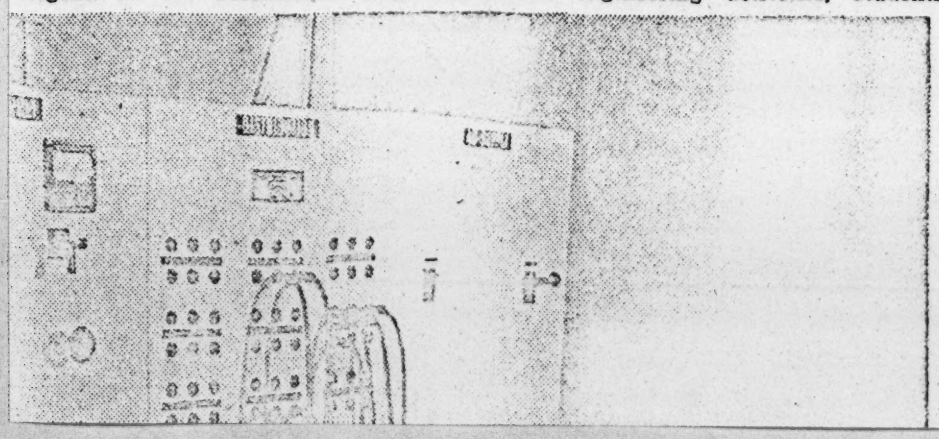
Social events, intramural athletic teams and other general activities of the engineering student body are sponsored by the Engineers' Club. A completely student staff publishes regularly the DukEngineer, official student magazine of the College of Engineering. For the past two years in a row, this publication has won top honors in its field in the annual competition sponsored by the North Carolina Collegiate Press Association.

Despite the variety of purely engineering activities, students of the College participate fully in the general campus activities of the University. They live in general dormitory and fraternity sections. Engineering students engage in such diversified activities as the Y.M.C.A., the Men's Glee Club and the Duke Players. Currently an engineering student is president of the campus-wide Men's Student Government Association, and in the past engineers have served as editors-in-chief of the Duke Chronicle and of the Chanticleer.

Graduates of the College of Engineering are eagerly sought by the leading industries of the country. Despite a general nationwide slackening in employment, the records show 100 per cent employment of the 1949 graduating class of Duke engineers. Duke engineering alumni are scattered throughout the country and in a number of foreign countries. Many conduct their own consulting or construction business. Others are on the staffs of the best-known industrial concerns in the nation. A number, after obtaining advanced degrees, have gone into engineering teaching. One, an assistant professor of engineering at Lehigh University, recently was named as first recipient of a newly established award to recognize the "young faculty member who has contributed most to Lehigh University during the past year." Another graduate is now vice-president of the Davey Compressor Company and a third is president of one of the most prominent engineering-contracting firms in the South.

As Duke University continues its efforts to meet the changing demands of an ever more complex technological society, the College of Engineering will play an increasingly important role. Its alumni should become ever more prominent figures in the service which the University renders to the South and to the nation.

T-SQUARE AND TRIANGLE are deftly handled by the engineering student working carefully on a project in the Department of Civil Engineering.



THE PRIVATE LIFE OF A CHIGGER is studied by Charles E. Farrell, zoology graduate student, in a special laboratory at Duke. Wire baskets in the small funnels contain hamsters, which are being used to provide free lunch for the insects.

More Knowledge Of Animals Sought

By Dr. GEORGE W. WHARTON
Associate Professor Of Zoology

The structure, formation, function, habits and relationships of animals are the interests of the Department of Zoology. The eleven staff members and their graduate students are studying many specific problems in an attempt to learn more about animals. These problems range from the activities of specific atoms and molecules in the economy of the various parts of animals through the structure and functions of the formed elements in protoplasm, their arrangement in cells, the units of which all animals and plants are made, the elaboration of cells, the origin, structure and functions of organs and organ systems, to the classification of animal species, and the interaction of animals with each other and their environment.

Zoological research is centered in the main laboratories on the West Campus in the Biology building. These laboratories are equipped with the necessary modern tools and supplies. Incubators, centrifuges, microscopes, aquaria, animal cages and photographic dark rooms are available for use. Research is also done in the Science Building on East Campus and the Duke Marine Laboratory at Beaufort. During the Summer much work is done at Beaufort where a wealth of animal life, so characteristic of the sea, is available. An extensive library is essential for any type of research. The Biology Library contains a comprehensive collection of books and periodicals of interest to zoologists. It is one of the most complete in the South.

In recent years zoologists have been investigating animals and parts of animals as though they were studying chemical reactions in test tubes. Some of the current investigations of this type now being conducted at Duke are: deposition of the shell of oysters involving the use of radioactive isotopes; the nature of minute active rods that occur in all living cells; and the effect of Vitamin C on scurvy.

Structure is one of the prime characteristics and one of the most interesting attributes of life. Whether examination of an animal is made with the naked eye or with the aid of the most powerful microscope characteristic shapes will be seen. Of particiular interest are the origin and functions of these forms. Studies now in progress in the Department of Zoology at Duke are concerned with the development of hamsters, the structure and development of marine worms, the isolation and function of cell nuclei, the microscopic anatomy of various invertebrate animals, the gills of marine fishes, the origin of specific types of cells and the de-

61 YEARS OF

Training En

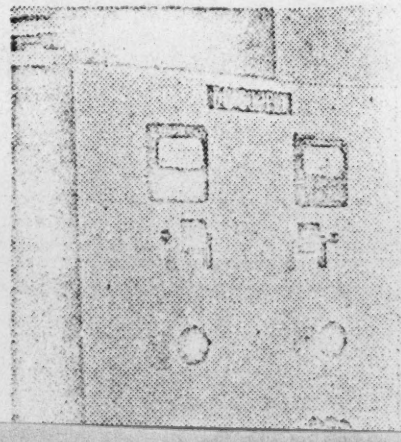
By CHARLES R. VAIL
Assistant Professor Of Electrical Engineering
and
GEORGE C. HARWELL
Assistant Professor Of English

The industrial development of the South has had its counterpart in the development of engineering education at "Old Trinity" and at Duke University. This development began in 1887 when for the first time formal courses leading to the B. S. degree in engineering were offered. Today, with a long history behind it, the College of Engineering occupies a place beside Trinity College and the Woman's College as one of the three coordinate undergraduate colleges of Duke University.

The College of Engineering is headed by a dean who correlates the activities of the three component Departments of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Three departmental chairmen supervise the work of their respective departments. Through these departments the College provides professional training leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil, Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.

The present physical plant, built since the war and first occupied by the College in 1948, is considered to be among the finest of its type in the country. It is an E-shaped building of Georgian colonial style and is located on the West Campus 100 yards west of the main quadrangle. Three stories high, it has a separate wing for the laboratories of each of the three departments. The building also contains shops, classrooms, offices, an auditorium and a library with stack room for 20,000 volumes. Laboratory facilities include the most modern equipment available in the fields studied. A complete modern steam power plant, the latest model of internal combustion engines, a photoelastic stress analysis apparatus and even a man-made lightning laboratory are among these facilities.

Accrediting of the curricula of all three Departments by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, by the Regents of



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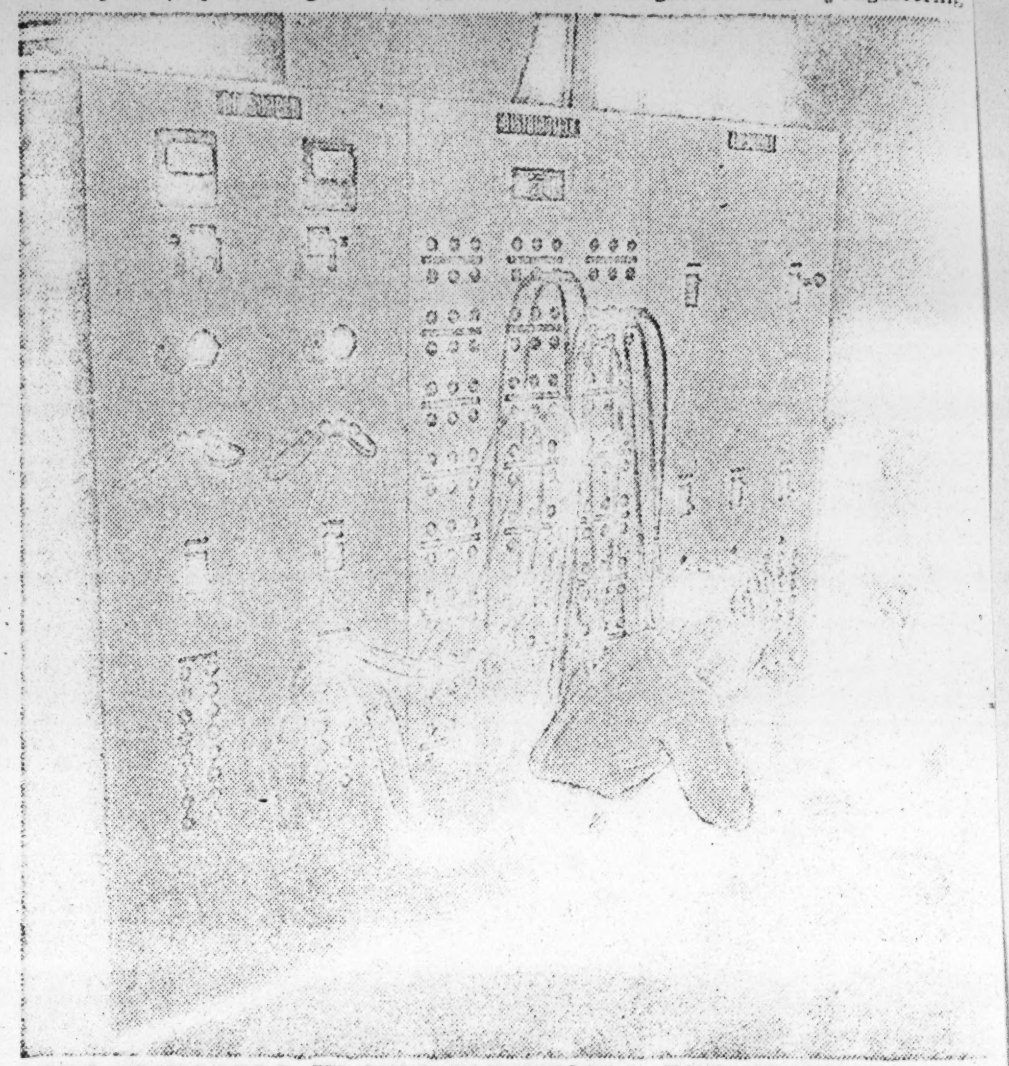
Nothing lives in a vacuum. Animals are dependent upon their surroundings both animate and inanimate for their very existence. The web of life is indeed complex, and much information is needed to settle even the simplest problems. Current research in this field includes the following topics: a study of the area of the gills of fishes in relation to the habits and activity of fishes, a survey of trout streams to determine their capacity for supporting fish, a study of coral reefs, population counts of microscopic animals in the coastal waters of North Carolina, collections of red bugs to determine their seasonal and host distribution and investigations of the life cycles of endo-and ectoparasites.

Zoological research is expensive. Research in the Zoology Department is financed in part by outside agencies. Research grants totaling about $20,000 annually are received from sources other than the University. This money is expended for technical assistance, equipment, supplies and travel.

The three-story Carr Building on the Woman's College campus was named in honor of Gen. Julian S. Carr, prominent Durham citizen and one of Trinity College's most revered benefactors.

of the three departments. The building also contains shops, classrooms, offices, an auditorium and a library with stack room for 20,000 volumes. Laboratory facilities include the most modern equipment available in the fields studied. A complete modern steam power plant, the latest model of internal combustion engines, a photoelastic stress analysis apparatus and even a man-made lightning laboratory are among these facilities.

Accrediting of the curricula of all three Departments by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, by the Regents of ... and a number of foreign countries. At present 60 per cent of the engineering students are from below the Mason-Dixon line, 25 per cent of the total claiming residence in North Carolina. They are distributed among the Departments of Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering in the approximate ratios of 3 : 2 : 1. These embryo engineers support student chapters of the three major national professional engineering societies: the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The ... invited to Duke Chap... Social ... letic team... activities ... dent body ... Engineers' ... student st... the DukEn... magazine ... gineering. ... in a row, ... won top h... annual com... the North ... Press Asso... Despite t... engineering



SWITCHBOARDS IN THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING depart... fully checked by experts before the power is turned o...

Brantley York's salary as head of Union Institute in 1840 was $200 per year.

Collapse of the 100-foot Trinity College Tower in the Fall of 1891 delayed the opening of the college in Durham.

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Large Part Of Significant Work Done By Un

By Dr. WALDO BEACH
Associate Professor of Christian Ethics

The long black car, with a New York license plate, pulls up in front of the Duke Chapel. Out of it emerges the campus visitor, who gazes at the tower of the Chapel and watches the disorganized rush of students pouring out of classes.

"What goes on here?" That's his usual query, if he is interested in what lies behind the surface appearance of Duke's buildings. Good question. It is asked not only by the thousands of transient visitors who sign the Chapel register book each year. It is also asked by the unsuspecting Duke student, who, in his four years here, can catch only a glimpse of the countless activities that Duke carries on.

One day the student runs across the professor, fetching piles of mail out of his box at the Post Office, or mailing manuscripts to some professional journal. Another day he meets him in the remote regions of the stacks of the library, sitting in his carrell, surrounded by books, transported from 20th century Carolina to 16th century Italy. Or he may happen to meet him boarding a Pullman at the railroad station, with a briefcase as crammed as Senator Taft's, off for a meeting in Washington or New York.

"What's going on here?" Even a faculty member gets only the barest idea of the activities and researches of his colleagues. Just to take one section of the University's work, in the humanities, to keep a tally sheet of the number of books and articles published, talks given, professional conferences attended, individual students consulted, committee meetings met, books reviewed,—this would be a major research project in itself.

Headlines do not always tell the complete story of the significant work a University does. Much of the work of the faculty lies in the day-by-day discipline of the classroom. Here the kind of work is done which often goes "unhonored and unsung." It would be hard to write a feature article on what happened in a class debating Plato's Dialogues, or the forces behind the American Revolution, or the History of Baroque Architecture. But any full account of what Duke is doing for its students would have to reckon with the classroom as the highspot. The professor-student contact, in class or after class in the professor's office; lining up a program of reading for a term paper over a "coke" in the "Dope Shop"; these are crucial relations in Duke's intellectual life.

Especially is this true in the humanities and social sciences, where the high purpose of Duke's faculty is to sharpen the thinking powers of a student, to give him a perception of values, to understand the culture which he inherits, to make of him a discriminating citizen of tomorrow's world who knows both the make-up of his society and the ideals by which it must be guided to survive.

In an age whose long suit is "know-how" and whose short suit is "know-what-for", Duke would be doing a dis-service to the nation if it gave its student only a technical education. A "liberal" education, of the sort Duke's curriculum stands for, is not a luxury. It is a necessity.

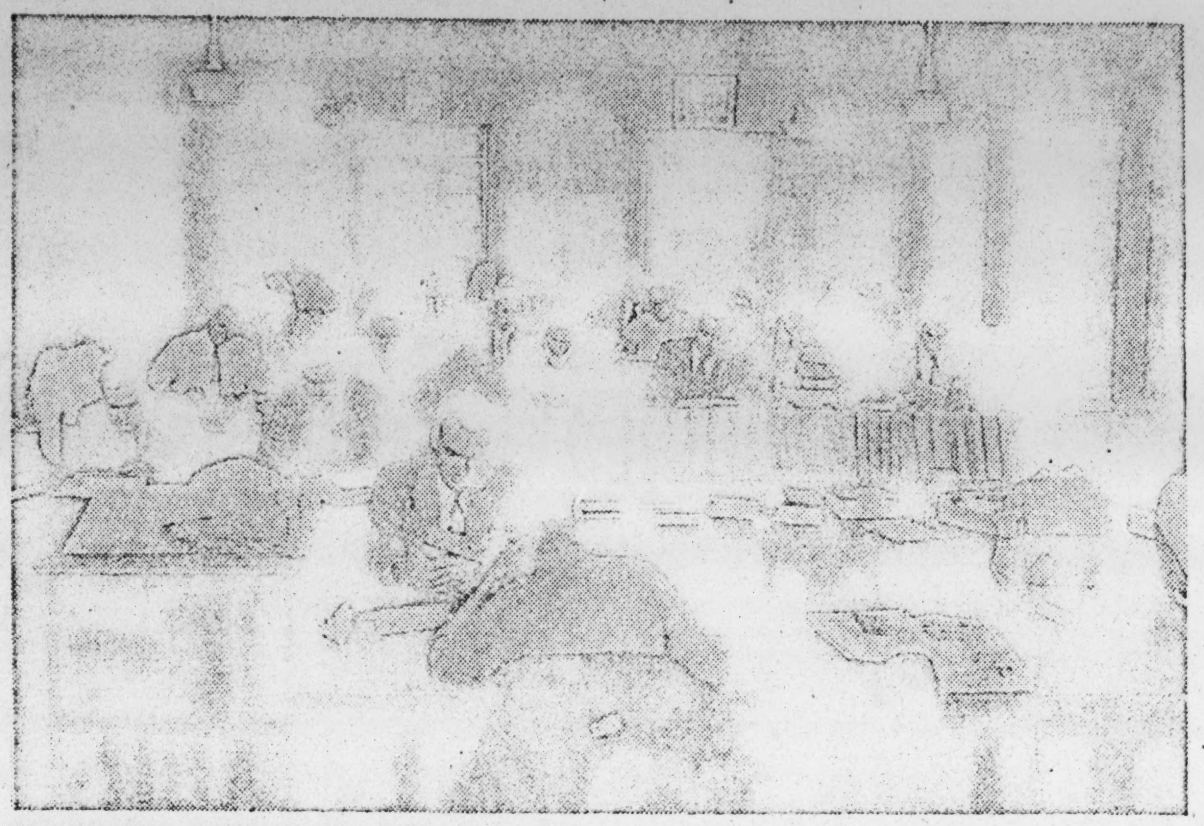
II

The social scientists at Duke—more than a hundred of them, in the Departments of History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology, and Education—are a busy crew. The whole field of the social sciences has expanded in the last half-century into an intricate field of study. It's more than any one man can do to keep up with the growing body of information in his field, which the Duke Library can make available to him more completely than any other in the Southeast. Since the close of the war, the Federal government has not been disposed to let top-rank scholars return to the so-called "cloisters" of academic life. It has continued to seek the guidance of Duke professors in all sorts of specialized services.

Duke scholars are taking no small role in the writing of the history of World War II. Professor Carroll has just resumed residence here after a stint of research with secret German War Documents abroad. Several of the younger members of the history department have worked on the monumental History of Army Operations. The recent report of Professors Hoover and Ratchford on the economic conditions and possibilities of the South has been widely heralded.

Professor Cole regularly crosses the Atlantic to Germany for the State Department. Professor Wilson has been hopping all over the world by plane in the last few years, at the behest of the State Department. Duke's services to the international community is no more significant than its service to the local community.

While Professor Wilson may be in India, Japan or points East, Professor Rankin and others in the Political Science Department are working hard on the committees of Durham civic groups seeking to improve the quality of local government. Meanwhile Professor Jensen and Schettler and their colleagues in sociology are providing guidance on various State and local Boards dealing with housing, penal legislation and prison reform.



STUDENTS CROWD the Duke Law Library, the largest legal library in the South. Newest addition to the law collection is a large amount of records of the German war guilt trials at Nuremburg.

shell the common purpose that sparks the work of the Humanities section of the University, one would have to go back to the Greeks. They had a word for it,

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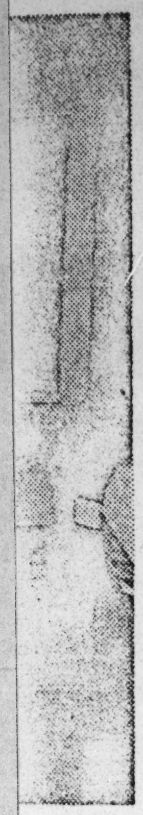

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have been active in organizations both within the university and in national and international relations. The department has taken an active part in the organization of the Durham Art Guild. Two members have held office in national professional bodies Mrs. Gilbert has been president both of the American Philosophical Association, Eastern Division, and the American Society for Aesthetics. Miss Louise Hall is currently secretary-treasurer of the Society of Architectural Historians. Miss Elizabeth Sunderland has been director of the College Art Association Film Project. Allan Bone has conducted music clinics in Wisconsin and Florida, as well as in our own state, and has been president of the North Carolina Band-masters Association. Last Summer William Klenz gave two concerts in Florence, Italy. Mrs. Gilbert has lectured in Rome, Florence and Milan.

When one turns to the English department, one sees a constellation of scholars listed in its ranks, men who have brought it wide renown, and an increasing number of graduate students who are preparing to teach in American colleges. The monumental studies in Romantic literature, by the late Newman White, particularly his work on Shelley, are regarded as definitive by students of letters. The books and articles of Professors Gilbert, Baum, Brinkrangle of West Campus, a bronze tablet inscribes these words from the indenture of trust of James B. Duke.

"The aims of Duke University are to assert a faith in the eternal union of knowledge and religion set forth in the teaching and character of Jesus Christ, the Son of God; to advance learning in all lines of truth; to defend scholarship against all false notions and ideals; to develop a Christian love of freedom and truth; to promote a sincere spirit of tolerance; to discourage all partisan and sectarian strife; and to render the largest permanent service to the individual, the State, the nation, and the church."

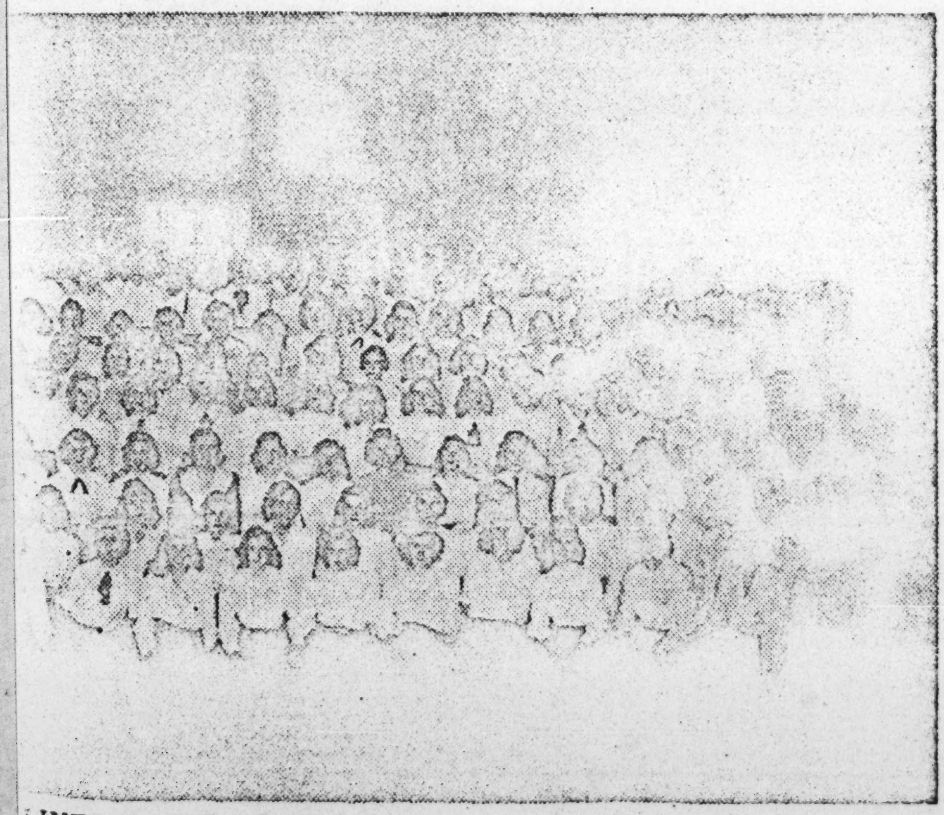
The prevalent danger of American universities is that they become "multiversities." With the great expansion of buildings, courses, departments, students, faculties and research projects, the typical modern university resembles a five-ring circus, with side-shows all around. Nobody knows what the central ring is, or how the whole is coordinated. A big university commonly lacks a feeling of togetherness, for lack of a unifying spirit or ideal.

Duke has put religion at the center of its life. By its indenture and its intention, it is seriously committed to the ideal that religious concerns and values be the keystone of its arch of learning. The cultivation of man's spiritual life is as of paramount importance as the training of his body and mind. Thus, it is no architectural accident that the famous Duke Chapel is at the center of the Gothic quadrangles on West Campus.

Anyone skeptical of the modern student's interest in religious problems might change his mind if he could have seen the Chapel packed with undergraduates for a mid-week voluntary morning session to hear Ralph Sockman, during Religious Emphasis Week last year. To meet the need for a worship center on East Campus, a large room in the East Duke Building was last Summer renovated into a chapel.

The Duke University Church (interdenominational) draws into its membership, either as full or "affiliate" members, Duke students and faculty. The number of members currently runs over a thousand. The work of the Church also coordinates the activities of the six denominational chaplains, as well as the work of the Catholic and Jewish representatives. The Student Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. are responsible for "service" activities both for Duke students and Durham social service institutions like Edgemont Community Center and Wright's Refuge. From conducting House Forums on questions of religious faith to greeting arriving freshmen in the Fall, to working with a hobby club of boys at Edgemont, the "Y's" make their Christian influence felt. Some 50 men students are members of Kappa Chi, the undergraduate pre-ministerial fraternity.

The Divinity School trains men and women for the work of the pastoral and teaching ministry of the Church. The school, which now has a faculty of 15 and a student body of 176, interdemoninational and country-wide in geographical spread, ranks high among the theological schools of the country.



LINED DUKE CO-EDS have an opportunity for development of team work in the Woman's Glee Club under the capable direction of Mrs. J. Foster Barnes.

TODAY

October 22, 1949

We are more than ever mindful of the role education plays in our community, our nation. It is with pleasure and pride that we Congratulate and Welcome Dr. Hollis Edens to Duke University and Durham.

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of Durham civic groups seeking to improve the quality of local government. Meanwhile Professor Jensen and Schettler and their colleagues in sociology are providing guidance on various State and local Boards dealing with housing, penal legislation and prison reform.

Professor DeVyver's work with the labor policies of the local cotton mills is still another instance of the way Duke is providing informed leadership in forging the policies of community for the New South, for the Nation and the world.

The Law School.

The Law School, one of the particular prides of the University, provides professional training at the graduate level for budding barristers. Its growth in the last decade has given it a record rivalled by few in the country. With a student body of 290 enrolled this year, (including 6 women), a faculty of 14, and the largest law library in the South, the Law School is fast taking a lead in the calibre of training it provides.

One of its visiting professors this year is Max Radin, a legal philosopher of renown.

It publishes two widely-read journals, The Journal of Legal Education, and Law and Contemporary Problems. This latter periodical draws on the wisdom of American scholars in jurisprudence and legislation to interpret the significant trends of important decisions of the courts for the lively issues that are stirring the public mind. Two recent issues, one on cooperatives, another on church-state relations in public education, have received national notice. This is not an over-technical journal, but one the "layman" could profit by reading.

Add to this the work Professor Bradway is performing, with the unique Legal Aid Clinic in providing legal advice without fees for all sorts of people who need counsel. Here is where the Law School lives not to itself alone, but also to the Durham Community.

Harrison Tweed, president of the American Law Institute, during a recent visit remarked that the Duke Law School is "more and more being recognized as one of the best in the country."

If one had to put into a nut-

MUSICALLY INCLINED DUKE CO-EDS have an opportunity for deve self-expression and team work in the Woman's Glee Club under the cap tion of Mrs. J. Foster Barnes.

would have to go back to the Greeks. They had a word for it, in fact, three: The pursuit of "the true, the beautiful and the good."

These are elusive values to pursue, but Duke is seriously committed to the ideal that they are the quintessence of liberal education.

The Departments of Aesthetics, Art and Music, or Classics, or Philosophy, of English Literature, of Foreign Languages and Literature, and of Religion,—all make their separate contribution to the task of education in spiritual values. The Duke undergraduate, taking both required and elective courses in this field, is kept from being the "educated barbarian" that is the product of many of our American Universities.

The Department of Aesthetics, Art and Music is one of the youngest in the University. In its present composite form it was set up in 1942. Since that date the enrollment has increased more than two and one-half times, from 236 to 604. This is one of the greatest "booms" in any department of the university. Even so, 100 or so students had to be turned away this Fall through lack of man power and equipment.

The pressure is particularly great in music appreciation, in the studio and in the architectural laboratory. The teaching staff has increased from five full-time and one half-time members to 10. One of the new teachers, Loren Withers, has inaugurated a long-desired program of applied music. Thirty-five students are taking lessons, proof of the eagerness of the students for practical and constructive work in the arts.

Music appreciation is fostered by the extensive record collection of the music department, by the chamber music concerts and by the artist series which "Bishop" Barnes brings to Page Auditorium.

Listening is fine, but playing is better. Any Duke student who can sing, toot or pull a bow will find a place in one the the nine thriving musical organizations directed by members of the department: the concert band, the marching band, the symphony orchestra (which gives two full-dress concerts a year), the Madrigal Singers, the chamber orchestra, the chapel choir, the two glee clubs and the Music Study Club.

Add to that the individual instruction given in the major instruments. Night or day, the sound of students sawing away on fiddles, pounding away on Bach's fugues or lustily singing away on sixteenth-century madrigals, can be heard emerging from the newly-repaired Asbury Building on East Campus. This building was totally renovated in 1948 at the expense of $50,000 to meet the growing needs of the department, which moved in a year ago. This September fourteen practice rooms were prepared in the basement, but even this is not sufficient.

The members of the department

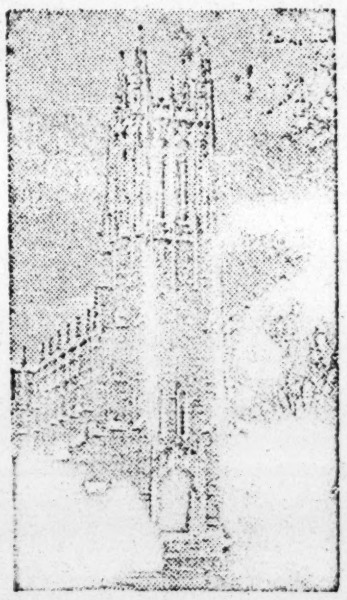
ley and Kliger, to name but a few at random, are of first importance. Professor Hubbell's recent volume of source materials on American life and letters is used by students on many American college campuses.

The drama section of the English Department, undaunted by the lack of space facilities on both campuses, has expanded its program steadily. Aside from the three regular full-dress "major" productions, the Duke Players, campus theatrical organization, have launched a "laboratory" theatre, where students have the chance to develop their acting ability through experimenting with new forms and techniques.

Last year "Julius Caesar" and "Tartuffe" were presented under these informal conditions. The hearty student response to this experiment indicates that "the play's the thing," and not the paraphernalia of tickets, publicity, elaborate staging and costume.

Speaking of plays, the French Department and the French Club, along with a similar group at the University of North Carolina, have, from year to year, put on full-scale productions of plays in the French language, both at Duke and Chapel Hill. What's more, reports claim that both audience and actors knew what was going on! This is one facet of the work of the modern language department, which offers courses in German, Italian, Spanish, and French. Last year Russian was added to the list. The Spanish school flourishes in the Summer session, when modern language teachers flock to the campus to sharpen up their facility in the tongue. For these students, it is required that Spanish be spoken outside of class as well as in.

At a central point on the quad-



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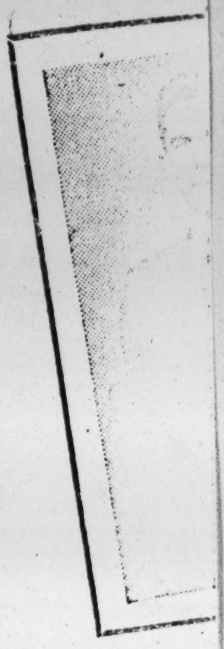

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PINE TREES FORM THE WALLS of this outdoor "classroom" where Dean C. F. Korstian of the School of Forestry outlines the day's work to a group of students equipped with axes and measuring instruments.

Problems Of Resources Attacked

By DR. WILLIAM B. HAMILTON
Associate Professor of History

From the ground up, the Duke Forestry School attacks the problems of America's great natural resource. For example, one of the many activities of the dean, C. F. Korstian, seizes on a basic trouble in maintaining profitable Southern pine stands.

Under most conditions, if you cut down the pines in an old stand, they are replaced not by new pines, but by fast growing scrub hardwoods and underbrush that choke out pine seedlings. Result: practically worthless land. Korstian has about concluded that selective cutting, so long preached by the foresters, will not work. Instead the cutting will have to be by patches or whole plots.

Then the job is to find a way to keep down the scrub while the pine seedlings are growing. The method has to be a cheap one, so pine timber will not be run out of the market. The solution of this problem would greatly increase the nation's income.

Forest-Soil Relationship

The effects of forests on soil and the rate of growth of trees in various soils form a field of study at Duke. Professor T. S. Coile has lately been working on means for determining which of barren or recently abandoned soils give promise of a good stand of trees. One way to find out would be to plant seedlings and wait and see. But that takes time. He is building a formula for determing the promise in advance, based on the relation between top soil and the water retaining capacity of the sub-soil.

Insects And Forests

Professor James A. Beal adds to the effort to learn how to grow more profitable forests, through research in keeping down damage from insect pests. It is not very practical to kill off bugs by squirt guns or even by dramatic spraying from the air. More fundamental in the long run are ways to make trees insect-resistant, to make forest inhospitable to pests, and to cut the timber in proper ways and at proper seasons to minimize opportunities for insects. Beal and his students have assembled a rogues' gallery of 25,000 specimens of the various stages of over 5,000 species of North American forest insects. They exhibit, as well, sample and colored slides showing the characteristic damage done by various insects.

Diseases Of Trees

For research and teaching in the disease of trees, we might say their manner of dying, the School has the services of Professor F. A. Wolfe, and in the way trees live (physiology) those of Professor Paul J. Kramer—both of the Botany Department.

Work Of Statistician

In conducting their experiments in all aspects of forestry, the members of the school have the aid of Professor F. X. Schumacher. He is not only a statistician, who can measure the timber and rate of growth in a forest plot, or calculate the probable mathematical validity of a sampling method of approach. He is also a sort of efficiency expert in laying out experiments.

How can the scientist try what he wants to try with a minimum of waste time and effort? How rule out chance and interfering variables? How interpret statistically what he thinks he has found out? Schumacher is frequently consulted by biologists in several departments of the University when they lay out experiments.

The Duke Forest

The graduate School of Forestry, unique in this region, was established in 1938. It grew out of the Duke Forest, set up in 1930 with Korstian as Director

Athletics

By JACK HORNER
Herald Sports Editor

Athletics, intramural as well intercollegiate, hold an import place in the student life of Du University.

A well-rounded intramural p gram, one of the finest in country, offers 16 individual a team sports to those stude not on the varsity athle squads.

In major varsity competiti Duke University has rank among the nation's elite for last two decades.

The coming of Wallace Wa to Duke in 1931 marked the de of big-time college football North Carolina as well as Southern Conference.

Wade, who left a football e pire at Alabama to start fr scratch at Duke, developed conference's first All-Americ player, Freddie Crawford, rugged mountaineer from Wa nesville, in his third year as he coach.

With his Blue Devils of gridiron annually attracting tional attention, Wade came with one of the greatest def sive teams ever assembled in c lege football when his 1938 "I Dukes" were unbeaten, unt and unscored-on during the re lar season.

This great collection of fo ball talent was rewarded with invitation to play in the R Bowl, making Duke the fi Southern Conference institut to perform in the Tournament Roses Classic at Pasadena, Cal

The "Iron Dukes" lost a hea breaker to a heavily-favo Southern California eleven, on a fourth consecutive pass fr Doyle Nave to Al Krueger w 40 seconds remaining in the b game.

Wade, who carried three A bama teams to the Rose Bowl a had the honor of playing in 1916 Pasadena Classic as a gu on the Brown University tea moulded another undefea Duke squad in 1941. It was vited to play in the Califor New Year's Day event.

However, the Army refused put its stamp of approval on game because of the threat Japanese submarines on West Coast.

Wade, as a courtesy gestu invited the Pacific Coast Conf ence to send its representat "East" and play Duke in safety of Duke Stadium.

Surprisingly, the Wade invi tion was accepted and Ore State came to Durham to m Duke on Jan. 1, 1942, in the f Rose Bowl game ever played o side of Pasadena.

It also gave Wade the honor being the first coach to have

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Rose Bowl game played in his own backyard, so to speak.

Oregon State nosed out the Blue Devils, 20-16, before 56,000 rain-drenched fans.

A few weeks after that game, Wade entered the service, and Eddie Cameron, present Duke athletic director and varsity backfield coach, picked up where the veteran taskmaster left off.

Cameron piloted the 1944 Blue Devils, called the "best losing team in the country," into the Sugar Bowl where they squeezed past Alabama and Harry Gilmer, 29-26, in one of the most exciting bowl games ever played.

Wade returned from the service to take over the coaching reins in 1946. Although he has been rebuilding slowly, his 1949 Blue Devils have lost only to Navy in four games.

The current football freshman crop at Duke is said to be one of the finest since before the war, which means that Duke is coming back to the front in intercollegiate football competition.

While great football teams have brought honor and glory to the school as well as made Duke a household word wherever sports are talked, the basketball and baseball teams have compiled marvelous records down through the years.

The Duke basketball team had never missed a Southern Conference championship tournament until last year, marking the first time in 20 years the annual hardwood classic was without the Blue Devil cagers.

In fact, Duke advanced into the finals seven consecutive years from 1940 through 1946, a record which still stands. In the 11 tournaments held from 1938 through 1948, Duke reached the final round no less than nine times. During that stretch, the Big Blue emerged with five conference championships.

Coach Jack Coombs, a major league pitching immortal, has produced more than his share of championship baseball teams in his two decades of coaching the Blue Devils of the diamond. Too, he has developed countless stars who later gained fame in the baseball world.

Duke has excelled in many minor sports. The Blue Devils, under Coach Ellis P. (Dumpy) Hagler, have been consistent winners in golf.

No story on Duke University is complete without some mention of its success in the field of intercollegiate athletics. However, this success hasn't been measured in victories alone. Duke athletic teams have earned a reputation for clean play, good sportsmanship and fine character. Coaches, faculty and alumni are proud of this honor.

By TED MANN

Duke University will proudly match its physical education program against that conducted at any other institution in the Nation.

Without any great fanfare, the program has been developed over

DUKE ATHLETIC AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES. In the foregroun are shown Duke University's excellent athletic facilities. On the left center is th baseball park and left bottom the soccer and intramural field and freshma football field. In the center is the huge indoor stadium and to the right of (partly hidden by trees) is the Duke Gymnasium. At the lower right is the Stadiu with its 440-yard cinder track and above it are shown tennis courts, handball court horseshoe pits and the 440-yard outdoor wooden track.

volleyball courts, two handball courts and rings for boxing and wrestling. The outdoor facilities include five touch football fields, four horseshoe ranges, six softball diamonds, one soccer field, ten handball courts, 40 tennis courts,—six of which are of all-weather construction— a regulation wooden 440-yard outdoor track as well as a standard 440-yard cinder track with two 220-yard straightaways. Plans for the future call for an 18-hole golf course and a handball and squash building.

During the first two semesters at Duke, each student is enrolled in a required physical education program selected from the following activities; apparatus, boxing and wrestling, the fundamentals of basketball, handball, speedball, volleyball, swimming and tumbling. Swimming, wrestling and boxing are required each semester.

After completing the required work, a student may then sele activities from the following list individual and team sports; adva ced apparatus—tumbling, ba minton, basketball, boxing, han ball, lacrosse, advanced swimmi tennis, volleyball and wrestling.

Acknowledgement is made Nora Campbell Chaffin for use pictures and references from h forthcoming book, "Trinity C lege, 1839-1892: The Beginnings Duke University"

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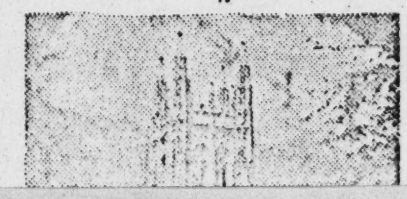

extends
best wishes to
Duke University
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and protection.

The Duke Forest now comprises 8,000 acres in Durham and Orange Counties. It forms a huge laboratory for students and faculty of the School of Forestry, an experimental area for practitioners and a demonstration project for growers and marketers. From planting (1,100,000 trees) to marketing (5,000,000 feet of timber; 760 carloads of other products) the operations of a going forest have been carried on here.

Incidental, but by no means unimportant, is the fact that the Duke Forest adds to that beauty of Duke University's woods and templed hills which draws students and faculty alike to the institution. An area of approximately 300 acres has been set aside for the development of an arboretum. This project is under the direction of Professor E. S. Harrar. Picnic grounds in the Forest are used by 12,000 pleasure seekers a year.

Marketing

The practical business of marketing and using timber and wood products, over and above the Duke Forest Operations, engages a wing of the faculty of the School. As a useful sample of marketing research, there is the joint project of Professors R. B. Thomson and A. E. Wackerman. The wood tracts of the Piedmont area are scattered, and they are small holdings. Prudent cutting and economic marketing will therefore have to be guided and organized if the area is to realize much income from woodlands. You cannot, for example, meet the requirement of selling pulpwood in carload lots only, if you do not have a carload of it.

With the assistance of the General Education Board, Wackerman and Thomson have initiated the experiment of organizing the sale of small lots of forest products through the Farmers' Mutual, Inc., operating in Durham, Granville, Person, Orange and Chatham Counties.

Another study by Wackerman is on methods of preserving 20 species of Cuban woods. This study is being made in cooperation with a Cuban sugar refining company that uses wooden ties in its cane fields.

Furniture And Forests

The research in the Duke School of Forestry that bears directly on the large furniture industry of North Carolina (and elsewhere) and other woodworking industries within the area is that in plywood and laminates, glueing and binding, suitability of exotic woods for furniture, and paint adhesion being carried on by Professor E. S. Harrar.

Harrar is frequently consulted by industry. During the war his special skills were put to work by Curtiss-Wright, the manufacturer of airplanes. He was chief administrative engineer in their Louisville, Ky., plant.

The new space found this year for the Forestry School has made possible wood technology laboratories at Duke. The School also has a madern dry kiln and an experimental chamber for treating woods under pressure with preservatives.

The Forest as a laboratory is

Government as well as industry has drawn on the talent of the faculty. Thomson, for example, worked in 1942 with a committee of the South Carolina Assembly investigating practices in the pulp and paper industry. Beal has been cooperating with the U. S. Bureau of Entomology during the past six Summers in the Northeast, in Canada, the Pacific Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region. Wackerman is frequently called upon for advice and assistance by large industrial forest owners concerning problems of handling and harvesting their timber. During the war he served in advisory capacities with the O.P.A. and W.P.B. about prices and production of timber products.

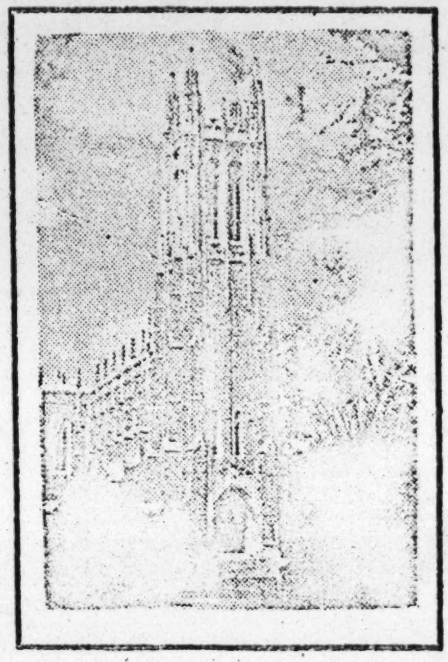
The widespread influence of the School of Forestry, in spite of its youth, is indicated by the distribution of its graduates, who hold positions in 33 states, Canada, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Scotland and China.

the years so that now practically every student in the University takes part in some kind of indoor or outdoor exercise.

Embracing the division of intercollegiate athletics, the division of physical education and the division of intramural athletics, the program was instituted when Coach Wallace Wade became director of athletics and physical education in 1931 and is being carried on by his successor as athletic director, Eddie Cameron, with Coach Wade as an advisor.

The Duke policy of "sports for all" has provided varied and elective physical education activities, intramurals, health services, health instruction and recreation —an extensive program which adequately meets the needs of the students.

Physical facilities at the institution are adequate in every respect for conducting the various divisions. The indoor facilities include two swimming pools, five basketball courts, five badminton courts, one 440-yard track, six



Congratulations
Dr. Edens

It is no accident that those countries that have free and unfettered educational institutions are the countries that have truly free people. The destiny of Duke University is in capable hands in the years ahead. Best wishes to you, Dr. Hollis Edens.

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History Of Duke Library Is Extended Over 10

By DR. BENJAMIN POWELL
Librarian

The library history of Duke University begins with the organization of the Columbian Literary Society at Union Institute, in 1846. Development of the book collections during the next 104 years falls easily into three well defined periods.

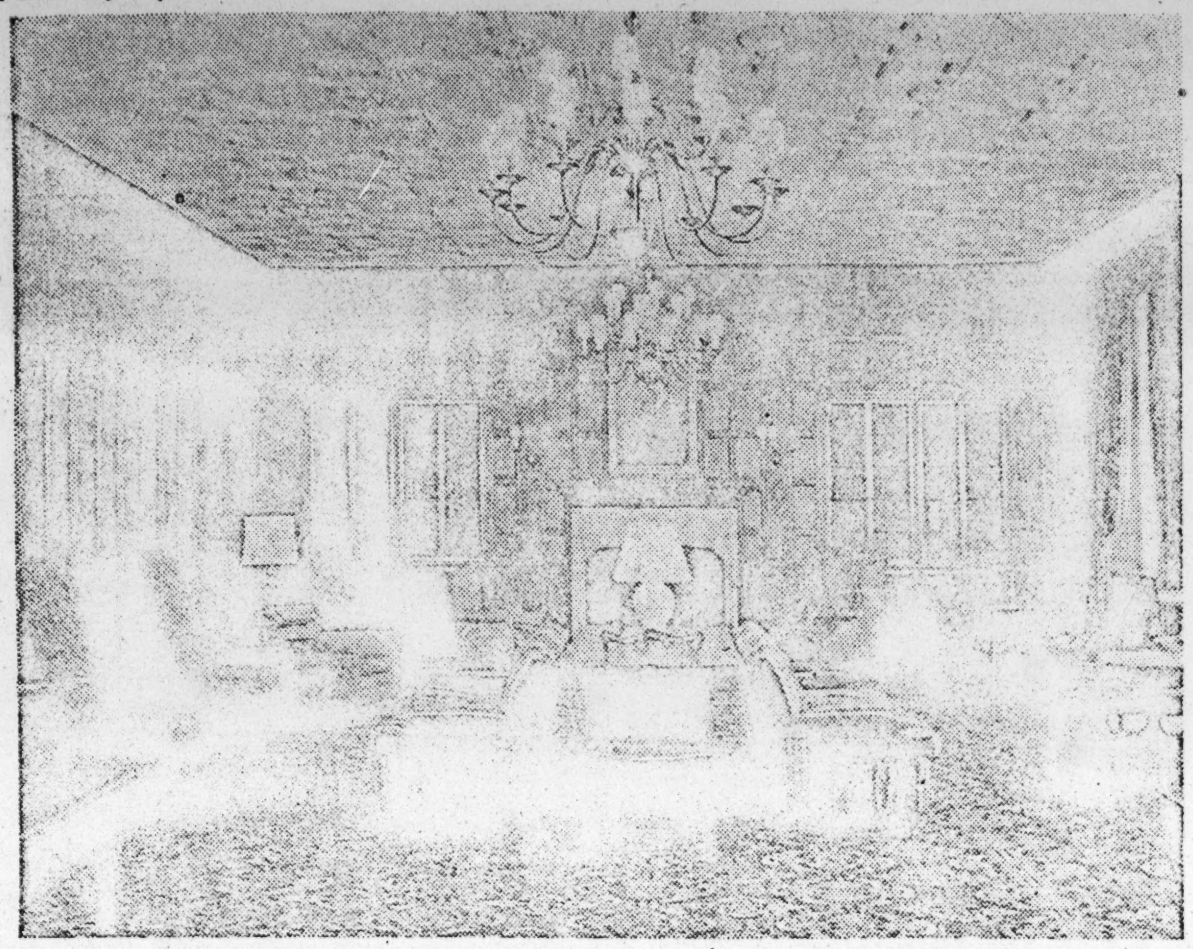
For 50 years the needs of the small colleges did not require intensive development of a library. Both the Columbian and Hesperian Societies of the college, following the custom of the day, developed their own libraries. A theological society, which for a while existed on the campus, did likewise. Toward the end of the 50 years period—in 1887—these three collections were merged with the college collection. Again this was part of a national trend. Books and libraries were being accepted as essential university equipment, and students, with social fraternities, college football and coeducation playing more prominent roles in higher education, were less interested in debating societies.

The second period began in 1899 after Trinity College had moved to Durham, and had appointed its first full-time librarian. The book collection of 10,000 volumes was then organized for the first time along modern lines.

The first librarian, Joseph P. Breedlove, now librarian-emeritus, still 50 years later, goes regularly to his office in the General Library.

With the creation of the Duke Endowment in 1924 the third and present period began. The liberal arts college library, equipped to serve a few hundred students, was given notice that soon it must begin to function as a university library serving graduate and professional schools. This period has been, therefore, one of development to meet these larger needs.

By 1930 the graduate and professional schools had been organized and plans completed for the expansion of the library system into the eight units now maintained: General, Woman's College, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Biology-Forestry, Chemistry, Engineering and Physics-Mathematics. Growth



BEAUTY SPOT IN THE DUKE LIBRARY is the recently completed Rare Book Room. Sumptuously furnished, it provides the ideal atmosphere for browsing and study.

Welcome

Dr. Hollis Edens

to

stitutions. An objective examination of its library resources in the humanities and social sciences would probably disclose a similar high correlation between quality and number of volumes.

Building a university collection of books wisely and rapidly called for cooperation of a high order. The university administrators were consistently generous with appropriations, faculty and staff worked intently at selection and processing, and friends outside the community made notable contributions. Special endowments and gifts supplemented the university's appropriations to speed the growth and broaden the base of the library's foundations. Deans and professors were dispatched abroad to purchase for the university, reminiscent of 100 years earlier when the young state universities were sending their presidents to the continent to buy the nuclei of their libraries. Faculty members working abroad also were authorized to purchase books and journals in their special fields. As a result the library holdings in medicine, law, theology, French, English, and Latin-American history, Romance Languages, English and American literature, and other fields gained respectable strength overnight. Buying was concentrated, naturally, in the fields of the professional schools and in the areas in which the doctorate was to be offered in the graduate school.

Cooperation was carried a step beyond the university community. A new note in library development was struck when the administrators of Duke and the University of North Carolina mapped out certain areas of interest to both institutions and agreed that only one library need develop these fields intensively. This move to avoid needless duplication, coupled with liberal lending arrangements, has resulted in substantial savings in money and space to the two universities without reducing the strength of their resources. Moreover, the cooperative agreement has drawn nationwide attention to the Chapel Hill-Durham center, as it is now known to scholars, and has stimulated other universities to plan similar programs with their neighbors.

In laying the foundations of the library, Duke was fortunate to be able to capitalize on the lifetime activities of many noted scholars. The acquisition of private libraries and special collections assembled by these men has contributed greatly to the rate and quality of the library's growth. Among the first libraries to be added were the 8,000 Holl collection of European church history through the reformation; the Gustav Lanson library of French literature, comprising 11,000 volumes; a Peruvian collection (Perez de Velasco) of 3,000 titles relating to Latin-American life; a several thousand-volume Brazilian collection; the Paul Hamilton Hayne library of 1,800 volumes in American literature; the James

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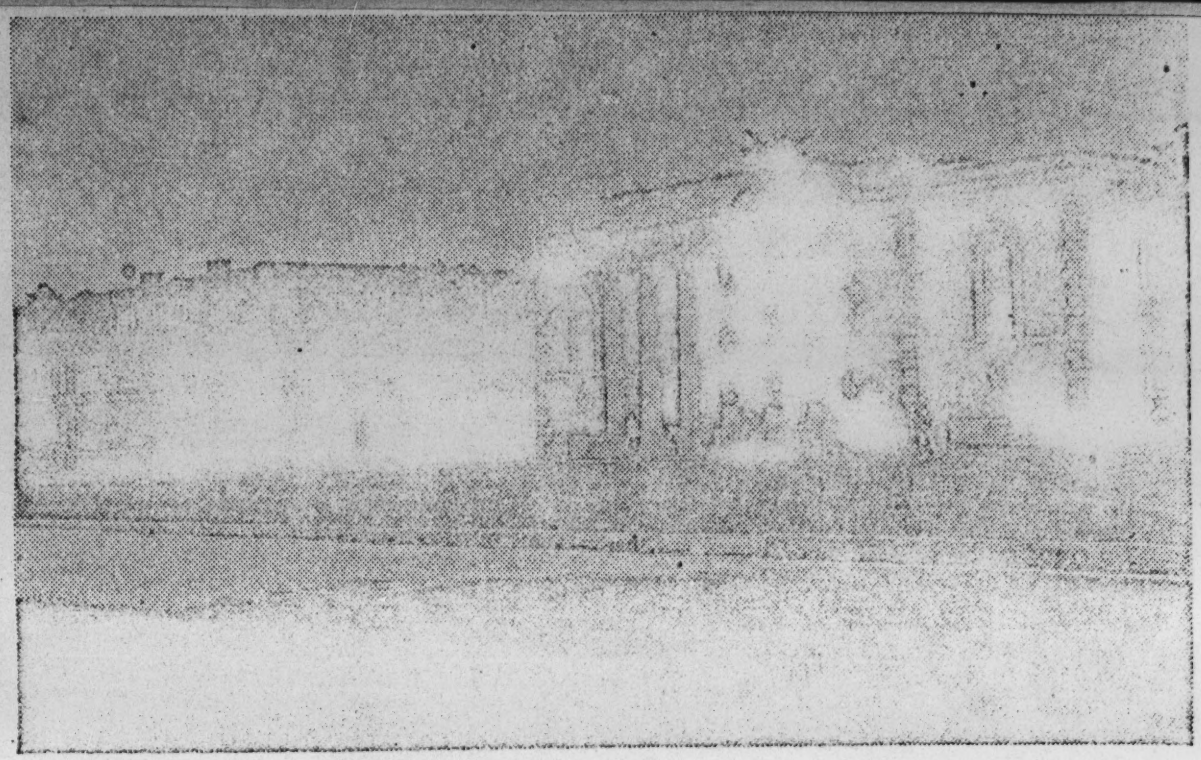
Flowers family. The Flowers collection forms the core of the library's strong Southern Americana holdings which now numbers many thousands of books, six or seven thousand volumes of newspapers and a million and a half of manuscripts. Its regular increase has been insured by the endowment fund. Among the first collections of papers received were 1200 pages of manuscripts and several hundred letters of Thomas Holly Chivers, Georgia poet and friend of Edgar Allan Poe; the correspondence of Senator Clement Clay and his wife, Virginia Clay; and 400 letters and other papers of Paul Hamilton Hayne, the South Carolina poet. Other literature figures are now represented with collections of papers ranging from a few hundred to several thousands. Among the Southern writers are Thomas Nelson Page, John Esten Cooke, Clara V. Dargan, George Frederick Holmes and Alexander B. Meek. Political figures represented by their papers include John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, Andrew Jackson, Alexander H. Stephens, Furnifold M. Simmons and Josiah W. Bailey. The Flowers Collection of manuscripts was described in 1942 in a Guide to the Manuscripts Collection in the Duke University Library, which was issued in 1947 in the Papers of the Trinity College Historical Society.

When the General Library book collection was moved earlier this year into the enlarged General Library building it was its fourth move in 46 years. The first building was occupied in 1903. In 1927 that was dismantled after the books had been moved into the present Woman's College Library, completed that year as a part of the expansion program on that campus. The move was recorded as a temporary one, since construction on the West Campus was to be started. The collection had grown from 105,000 in 1927 to 200,000 in 1930 when the library building on the west campus was first occupied. The expanded building, now formally open, has shelf space for about 900,000 volumes. It contains about 622,000 volumes, and the other campus libraries 338,000 volumes, divided as follows: Woman's College Library, 80,000; Law, 90,000; Medicine, 46,000; Divinity, 46,000; Biology, 40,000; Chemistry, 12,000; Engineering, 12,000; Physics, 12,000.

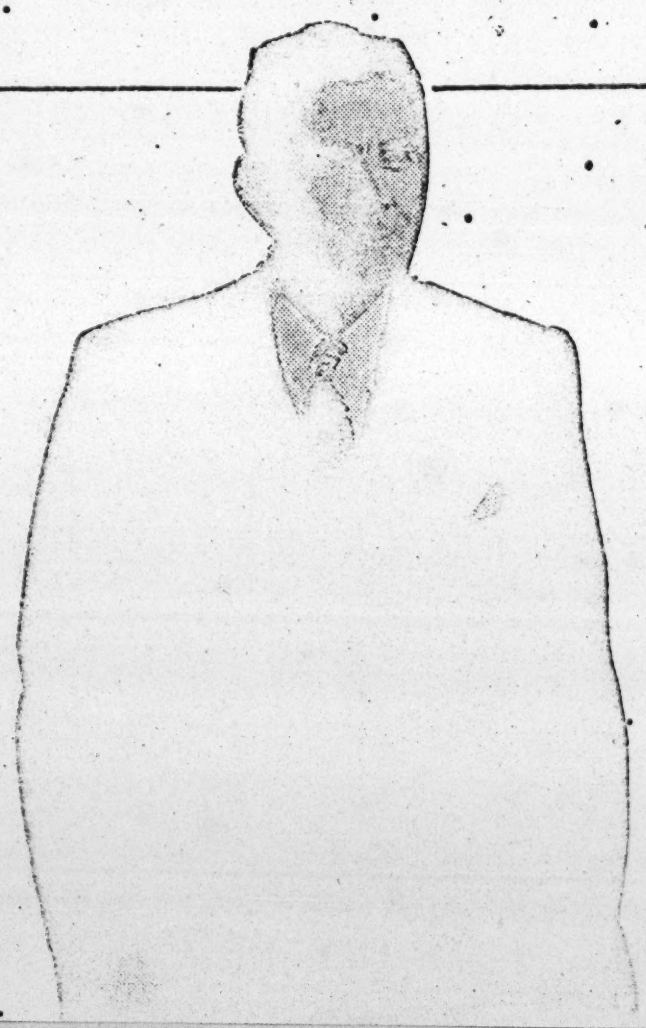
The General Library building, doubled in size through the generosity of a friend of the university, contains, in addition to shelves for 900,000, seats for 900 readers, offices and work space for sixty-fiv staff members and offices for thirty members of the faculty. Its features include temperature and humidity control for the book stacks and for the rare book and manuscripts study and storage rooms; 250 carrells in the stacks, 42 of which are enclosed; a microphotography a special room for consulting back files of newspapers and materials on film, staff lounge, graduate reading room, bibliography room map and document rooms.



LIBRARY ON THE WOMAN'S EAST CAMPUS of Duke University. The main University Library is located on the West Campus.

to Duke's Distinguished Leader

Duke Is Building Again



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now numbered 200,000 volumes, was accelerated. Whereas the major research libraries of this country usually double their holdings every 16 years, Duke has doubled its books collection every eight years since 1924. Its 960,000 volumes, as of July 1, 1949, gave it 14th rank in size among the university libraries of the United States. It is interesting to note that it held almost the same rank in a recent survey, conducted by the Association of Research Libraries, which examined the quality of library collections. The 55 major American research libraries were arranged in order according to their holdings of the most cited scientific periodicals in the fields of botany, chemistry, mathematics, physics and physiology. The Duke University Library, ranking 15th, was the only representative of the South or Southwest among the first 20 in-

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—Henry Ward Beecher.

rm Welcome, Dr. Edens, and
Sincere Best Wishes.

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philological monographs and literary periodicals; the Baudissin library of Hebrew and Old Testament materials; the 5,000-volume international law library of Prof. Louis Strisower. More recently an Ecuadorian collection of 2,000 volumes has been acquired; the J. A. Robertson library of Philippiniana; a Scandinavian library of 3,000 volumes; an Emerson collection of first editions, presentation and association copies; and, last year, the library of the late Prof. Guido Mazzoni, numbering 23,000 volumes and 67,000 pamphlets, strong in Italian and comparative literature.

Many of the library's prized special collections have come as gifts. The Walt Whitman collection, the most distinguished collection of Whitmaniana to be found in any academic institution, was presented to the University in 1943 by the late Dr. Josiah C. Trent and Mrs. Trent. Its two hundred printed volumes are about evenly divided between editions or issues, and books and articles in the field of Whitman biography and criticism. With these are over two hundred manuscripts, about 400 letters, and additional miscellanea. The James A. Thomas collection on China and the Far East was developed over a period of several years by the late Mr. Thomas of New York.

George A. Arents Jr., continues to add to the several hundred rare volumes he has presented relating to the culture and production of tobacco and the manufacture and distribution of tobacco products. The three hundred volume collection of Dante translations and criticism, assembled by Henry Bellamann, was presented to the library by the author's widow, Mrs. Katherine Bellamann. The Rev. George B. Ehlhardt has recently strengthened the library's holdings in American literature by the gift of his Robert Frost collection, which contains all the books and nearly all the ephemeral and miscellaneous publications, most of them autographed and inscribed by the poet.

Endowments likewise have enabled the University to acquire materials otherwise beyond its reach, and to develop certain areas intensively. Among the funds established for strengthening the University libraries are the George Washington Flowers Fund for the purchase of Southern Americana, established by W. W. Flowers in memory of his father. The Henry Harrison Jordan Memorial Foundation for the Minister's Loan Library of the Divinity School, created by the children of Henry Harrison Jordan; the Ormond Memorial Fund, established in memory of his parents, by Professor J. M. Ormond for the purchase of books on the rural church for the Divinity Library; and other special funds established as memorials to I. E. Avery, Joseph G. Brown, John Spencer Barrett, James J. Wolfe, Grattan Williams and W. F. Gill.

The distinguished Flowers Collection of Southern Americana was started about 30 years ago, and from the beginning has been

Dr. Hollis Edens

We wish to extend Congratul
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WELCOME DUKE ALUM

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"Duke's Favorite For Fine Foo
Italian Dishes — Western Steaks
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STUDENTS LEARN NAVAL LORE—Cmdr. Clyde J. Van Arsdall Jr., U.S.N., executive officer of the Duke Naval R.O.T.C. unit, supervises students learning the mechanics of a "flag hoist."

ROTC Program Supplies Officers

By J. V. RAMBEAN
Lt. Col., U.S.A.F.
And
CLYDE VAN ARSDALL
Commander, U.S.N.

Air ROTC

This year the Air Force in conjunction with Duke University began a unit of the Air Reserve Officers Training Corps at Duke.

Duke, one of 17 colleges beginning the program this Fall, is one of 127 U. S. insti[illegible]ions now conducting th[illegible]ing.

Constit[illegible] regular department of [illegible]tion within the University, it is known as the Department of Air Science and tactics. Different universities are assigned different specialities to supply the needs of the Air Force. Duke at the present time is specializing in general administration training. Plans are in the making for a possible addition to a speciality in air engineering.

The major function of the Air R.O.T.C. program is the training of officers to serve with the reserve components of the Air Force of the United States and to provide the principal source of procurement for junior officers for the Regular Air Force. The latter purpose is accomplished through selection of a required number of distinguished military graduates of the Air R.O.T.C. units for direct Regular Air Force Appointment.

The Air R.O.T.C. is of four years' duration for a commission. The first two years' study is spent on general military subjects which all officers should know and the last two years are devoted to specializing.

Air science text books and uniforms are furnished for all students taking the Air R.O.T.C. course, and in addition to these the student is paid approximately $600 during his last two years of study.

Two semester-hour credits are given for each of the first four semesters, and four semester hours are given for each of the last four semesters. In addition to the classroom work, all students must participate in military drill twice a week.

Veterans with a year's service are exempt from the first four semesters. At the present time only the first year basic course is offered, but to take care of the upper classmen and veterans the junior year course will be offered beginning with the Fall semester of 1950.

Colonel Byron R. Switzer, professor of air science and tactics, is assisted by Major J. B. Baird

Students, Fac

By WILLIAM B. HAMILTON

"Duke aspires," said William P. Few, "to be not a sectional but a national university." This is a clear statement by the man who presided over the building of a university around Trinty College. Dr. Hollis Edens recently said that while Duke University cannot live without its roots consciously planted in the soil in which it grows—and indeed has no desire to do otherwise—it is only as a broad national institution that it lays claim to the proud title of university.

Duke no longer need aspire to be national in its influence and its interests. That has been accomplished. Its student body and its faculty are drawn from all sections. Its outlook is catholic and universal. In fields of knowledge that know no section, it has made substantial contributions.

It is a happy fact that no sectional attitudes or pressures impede the search for truth at Duke University. The complete freedom of mind that has been its proudest boast forms the firmest of foundations for a real university in the South—not a Southern university.

The South is best served by Duke's becoming preeminent in the study of heart disease and of Dante, by the mere planting in its midst of great scholars and fine teachers. In the past twenty-five years on cutover pine lands have sprung a growth of fine laboratories. Almost a million books sit where a tenth as many were before. On the good sound stock of Trinity's faculty have been grafted experts in many branches.

What Duke wants is the best English history collections, the best French teachers, the best nuclear physicists, the best trained students. Not the best in the South; just the best. Then will the University be of credit and use to the section in which it stands.

However, Duke acknowledges that it has special opportunities and special obligations in its region.

In the development of the resources of the South, Duke has been able to make a contribution. Notable is the work with tobacco which began in 1920 with the researches of Dr. Paul Gross and grew under his supervision. Financed by the University, by the tobacco industry and by the General Education Board, this project had very tangible results. Dr. F. R. Darkis was the leader in investigations designed to establish criteria for the quality of tobacco.

Without the initial research of Dr. Gross in the early 1930's on the possibilities of domestic cigarette paper, that industry would not have been established in the United States before World War II stopped shipments from France.

Dr. Darkis, with Dr. F. A.

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World War

Among other publications on tobacco might be mentioned articles by Professor Charles E. Landon of the economics department on phases of the industry. All these enterprises have brought to the Library contributions of rare books on tobacco by Mr. George Arents, a noted collector. This entire story illustrates the integration of Duke with its environment.

The Library has made a start on capitalizing on its opportunities. The George Washington Flowers Collection of Southern Americana is a mine of material on the region. Supported by the Flowers family, its principal author was William K. Boyd, an enthusiastic collector. He built upon collections begun by the Trinity College Historical Society, which has published 25 volumes on Southern history.

Both the history and the English departments have been quick to use Southern studies as means through which to seek the truths of their respective disciplines. Professor Jay B. Hubbell is an outstanding authority on Southern literature; the articles of Dr. Lewis Leary on Southern writers run geographically from Virginia to New Orleans.

Professor Charles S. Sydnor and Robert H. Woody make their approach to American history through Southern themes and illustrations. They and their predecessors, through their writings and their students, have made a strong imprint on historical scholarship in the South. The prominence of Duke graduates in the Southern Historical Association attests the influence of the University in higher education in its region.

A comprehensive attack on the economic problems of the South was recently made by Professors Calvin B. Hoover and Benjamin U. Ratchford. These noted economists, whose faces are as familiar on the Rhine as they are on the Missis[illegible], prepared a report [illegible] Economy of the South" [illegible] President's Council of Eco[illegible]ic Advisors. It was drawn with especial relevance to Federal policy in the South, and is a document of first importance.

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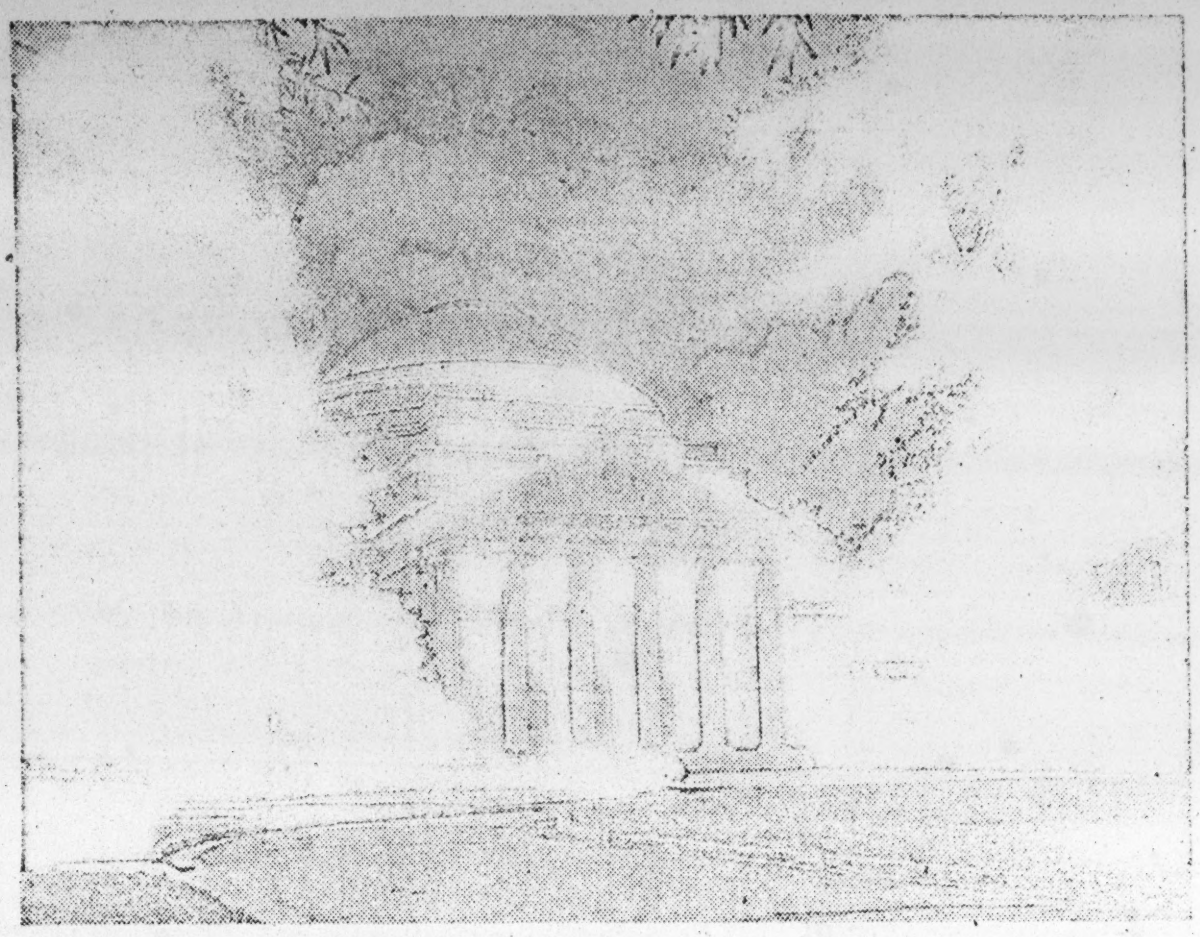
Edgar T. Thompson studies the sociological problems of the Ne-
[illegible] W. H. Simpson of the

significance of forests in Southern economy. On any basis of comparison, they say, for income and for soil and water conservation, "Its forests are one of the South's greatest assets." With improved forest practices, the yield could be greatly increased. Duke's Graduate School of Forestry, therefore, is of prime importance to the South.



PILLARED GRACE—Quiet dignity of architecture on the Duke East Campus contrasts with the vivid irregularity of the Gothic West Campus. The Woman's College Auditorium faces west toward a grassy half-mile mall.

from your local Purity Chef

ogram Supplies Officers

assigned different specialities to supply the needs of the Air Force. Duke at the present time is specializing in general administration training. Plans are in the making for a possible addition to a speciality in air engineering.

The major function of the Air R.O.T.C. program is the training of officers to serve with the reserve components of the Air Force of the United States and to provide the principal source of procurement for junior officers for the Regular Air Force. The latter purpose is accomplished through selection of a required number of distinguished military graduates of the Air R.O.T.C. units for direct Regular Air Force Appointment.

The Air R.O.T.C. is of four years' duration for a commission. The first two years' study is spent on general military subjects which all officers should know and the last two years are devoted to specializing.

Air science text books and uniforms are furnished for all students taking the Air R.O.T.C. course, and in addition to these the student is paid approximately $600 during his last two years of study.

Two semester-hour credits are given for each of the first four semesters, and four semester hours are given for each of the last four semesters. In addition to the classroom work, all students must participate in military drill twice a week.

Veterans with a year's service are exempt from the first four semesters. At the present time only the first year basic course is offered, but to take care of the upper classmen and veterans the junior year course will be offered beginning with the Fall semester of 1950.

Colonel Byron R. Switzer, professor of air science and tactics, is assisted by Major J. B. Baird and this author.

NROTC

Since its establishment on the campus in 1941, the Naval R.O.T.C. Unit has commissioned 362 of its graduates as ensign, U. S. Navy or U. S. Naval Reserve. The first group of 85 left the unit as officers in February, 1944. Since that time there has been a steady flow of graduates, who have completed the work for their degrees from Duke University and the Naval Science courses to qualify them for commissions in the Navy. Duke University is one of 52 U. S. colleges participating in the Naval R.O.T.C. program designed to keep American naval defenses active.

This year the N.R.O.T.C. is at a strength of 210. Of this number 129 are N.R.O.T.C. Regulars, who have received appointments as midshipmen, U.S.N.R., through competition in the annual N.R.O.T.C. selection.

Midshipmen on inactive duty are entitled to receive retainer pay of $600 per year, and their N.R.O.T.C. scholarship pays for tuition, fees, books and equipment. They are obligated to make a training cruise each Summer while in the program, to accept a commission upon graduation and to serve on active duty for a period of two years.

Last Summer the rising seniors and sophomores embarked in ships of a Task Force headed by the U.S.S. Missouri, and cruised to Portsmouth, England; Guatanamo Bay, Cuba; and returned to Norfolk, Va. The juniors spent six weeks at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., in aviation indoctrination training, and two weeks at the Naval phibious Base, Little Creek, for amphibious indoctrin ining.

stock of Trinity's faculty have been grafted experts in many branches.

What Duke wants is the best English history collections, the best French teachers, the best nuclear physicists, the best trained students. Not the best in the South; just the best. Then will the University be of credit and use to the section in which it stands.

However, Duke acknowledges that it has special opportunities and special obligations in its region.

In the development of the resources of the South, Duke has been able to make a contribution. Notable is the work with tobacco which began in 1920 with the researches of Dr. Paul Gross and grew under his supervision. Financed by the University, by the tobacco industry and by the General Education Board, this project had very tangible results. Dr. F. R. Darkis was the leader in investigations designed to establish criteria for the quality of tobacco.

Without the initial research of Dr. Gross in the early 1930's on the possibilities of domestic cigarette paper, that industry would not have been established in the United States before World War II stopped shipments from France.

Dr. Darkis, with Dr. F. A. Wolf of the botany department, learned how to grow Turkish type, or aromatic tobacco, in this section. A new crop seems fairly well launched; this season 150,000 pounds were produced. Dr. Wolf has also made contributions to the control of diseases of the tobacco plant.

In their experiments, the men at Duke were cooperating not only with industry but also with the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Stations in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. In fact the whole program has been an excellent demonstration in the interrelation of field, laboratory, study and factory. The University gave of its talents as a channel of interpretation and communication, as well as of its learning.

Furthermore, in the department of history the great crop of this region has received attention. Dean Joseph C. Robert followed a study of the growing of tobacco in ante-bellum Virginia with a delightful history of the whole industry, "The Story of Tobacco in America."

Dr. Nannie May Tilley's "The Bright Tobacco Industry, 1860-1927" is a monumental, definitive treatment of the subject. It was written as a doctoral thesis while she was curator of manuscripts in the Duke University Library.

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Edgar T. Thompson studies the sociological problems of the Negro. Dr. W. H. Simpson of the political science department has thrown light on such matters as company housing at textile mills and the small loan business in the Carolinas. And so it goes. Duke touches Southern life on every turn.

There is nothing particularly Southern about disease or mortality. Duke's great Medical School and Hospital fight the ills all flesh is heir to. But, of course, they draw most of their patients from the surrounding areas. Their work and their vast educational influence are quite tangibly felt in the South. Occasionally they make advances in combating diseases that are more widespread in this region than in others.

A case in point is the work of a group of doctors and research men on nutritional diseases, especially pellagra. Separately and together, the findings of the following pressed back the bounds of knowledge in this field: Drs. J. M. Ruffin, W. A. Perlzweig, D. T. Smith, Philip Handler and the late F. M. Hanes and W. J. Dann.

The botanists and the forestry faculty most naturally work with Southern plants and trees. Their work is treated elsewhere in this section. But the forests bring us back to the resources of the Southern region, with which we started. Hoover and Ratchford, in their report, lay stress on the

Welcome

Hollis Edens

DE M. MAY

Welcome

and

Best Wishes

vided $250,000 for the benefit of Trinity College, and four years later Dr. C. C. Dula gave $200,000 to the endowment.

The contributions of the Duke brothers continued even after their deaths. The will of James B. Duke provided $17,000,000 to be added to the Endowment, with special provisions for a medical school, and stipulated that 10 per cent of his residuary estate should be added to the productive funds of the University. Benjamin N. Duke died in 1929, leaving $580,000 to increase the Angier Duke Memorial Fund to one million dollars.

Duke University now stands as a direct result of the Duke Endowment of 1924, but the early generosity of Washington Duke, the constant interest of Benjamin N. Duke and the contributions of many of the Duke family all fostered the growth of small Trinity College into the magnificent University of today.

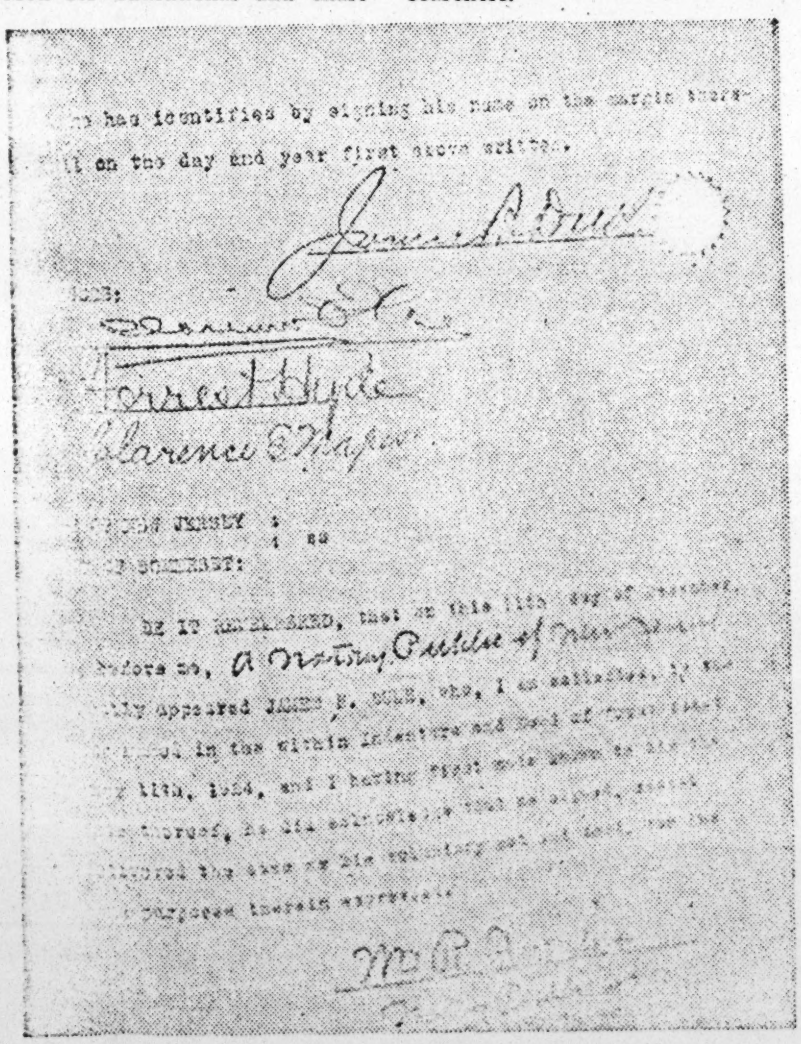
Endowment Aids School

"I have selected Duke University as one of the principal objects of this trust," James B. Duke stated in the Endowment Indenture which was signed Dec. 11, 1924, "because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical, lines, is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence. I request that this institution secure for its officers, trustees, and faculty, men of such outstanding character, ability, and vision as will insure its attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world, and that great care and discrimination be exercised in admitting as students only those whose previous record shows a character, determination, and application evincing a wholesome and real ambition for life. And I advise that the course at this institution be arranged, first with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers, lawyers and physicians, because these are most in the public eye, and by precept and example can do most to uplift mankind, and second, to instruction in chemistry, economics, and history especially the lives of the great of earth, because I believe that such subjects will most help to develop our resources, increase our wisdom and promote human happiness."

The Duke Endowment made available a trust fund estimated at the time at $40,000,000 to be used for educational and charitable purposes. Trustees were instructed to spend not more than $6,000,000 in acquiring lands and erecting buildings to establish Duke University, with the provision that the University should receive annually, for its corporate purposes, 32 per cent of the income of the trust fund remaining after 20 per cent had first been set aside to increase the amount of the trust. The income from the remainder of the endowment was to be expended in North and South Carolina as follows: 32 per cent to hospitals; 10 per cent for the benefit of white and colored orphans; 10 per cent for aiding Methodist Churches; two per cent for superannuated ministers and their widows and orphans; five per cent to Davidson College; five per cent to Furman University; and four per cent to Johnson C. Smith University. On his death James B. Duke bequeathed $17,000,000 additional, including $6,000,000 to the Duke Endowment to aid in supporting the medical school, $3,000,000 to build the medical school, and an additional $7,000,000 for other buildings.

In addition, 19 per cent of his residuary estate was added to the Duke Endowment; of this the university was to receive 10 per cent of the income; N. C. hospitals 90 per cent.

Duke Hospital wards are named in honor of outstanding medical practitioners, teachers and researchers.



FACSIMILE OF JAMES B. DUKE'S signature affixed

n Put Into Local Trade

the 2,800 Duke employees. Not included in the $300 spent per student is the fact that many students, especially those who live off campus and spend more than that amount in town. Of the 5,200 students only about 3,100 are housed at Duke. The remaining 2,100 live in town, paying board or rent and other living expenses. And not estimated is the considerable amount spent here by parents and other visitors of students.

The additional estimated $3,000,000 spent with Durham firms by the University itself goes for such things as supplies, materials and construction. Altogether, Duke spent about $6,000,000 for such items last year, half being expended in Durham.

It is obvious then that if Duke University were not here last year three main categories: salaries and wages, supplies and materials, and capital expenditures.

Salaries and wages accounted for about $6,000,000. Interesting in this connection is the fact that of the 2,800 employees only about 500 are employed directly in the instructional or educational activity of the university. About 200 skilled and semi-skilled persons are required for maintenance and operation of the physical plant. Another 160 are engaged in nursing. There are more than 400 maids and janitors devoting their time to housekeeping.

Supplies and materials amounting to about $4,000,000 include foods, drugs, textiles, chemicals, paper, books and just about every conceivable kind of commodity.

Capital expenditures of $2,000,000 covered new construction, furniture, fixtures, scientific

A family of benefactors, Washington Duke, James Duke, and Benjamin N. Duke, gave frequently and erously to Trinity College even before the establishnt of the Duke Endowment. Contributions of the ke family began with Washington Duke's gift of ,000 for buildings when Trinity College was moved Durham in 1891. Five years later he donated $100,-0 with the stipulation that women students be adtted to the college on the same basis as men. During next five years, he contributed $200,000 more. In 11 President Few announced a contribution of $234,-9 and in 1913 revealed that $1,500,000 had been add- to the endowment fund.

Benjamin N. Duke, who is credited with influencing father's contributions in behalf of Trinity, was himlf vitally interested in the College, giving $24,000 in 97 and $90,000 in 1899 for physical improvement and general expenses. His interest increased as the College grew, and new buildings, an enlarged faculty and contributions to the School of Law resulted from his generosity. In 1905 he gave funds to build the granite wall around the campus. In 1910 Benjamin Duke donated more than a quarter of a million dollars to Trinity College and in 1920 gave $100,000 to help finance Southgate Memorial Building.

James B. Duke made large contributions to Trinity College before 1924, including funds for a library building and books in 1900. In 1919 he gave $100,000 for expenses and in 1923 added $1,000,000 to the endowment fund. A year later, the fabulous Duke Endowment was established.

Other members of the Duke family also contributed to the development of the College. In 1922 Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle and Angier Duke gave $25,000 for the Memorial Gymnasium. In 1923 Angier Duke's will provided $250,0 four years la dowment.

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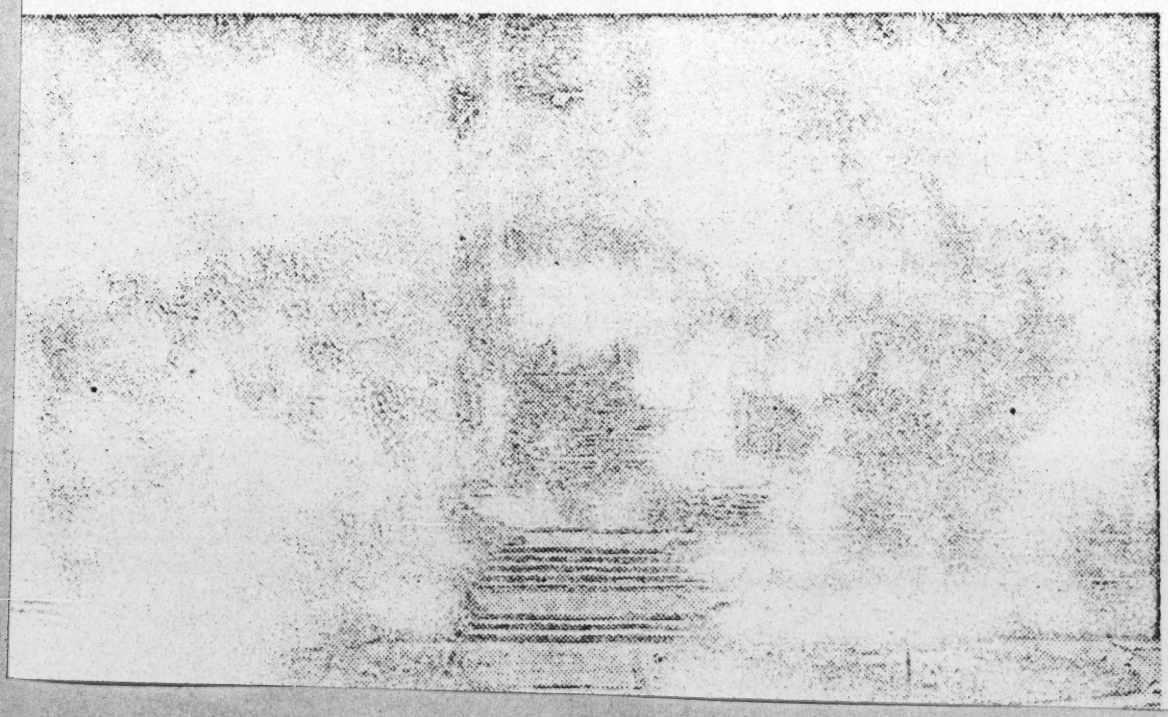

$10 Million Put

By TOM MacCAUGHELTY
Herald Staff Writer

Mr. Businessman, how would you like to live in Durham if Duke University were not here?

Without Duke, the number of your potential customers last year would have been cut by at least 8,000. Without Duke, you would have missed your share of the estimated $7,500,000 put into Durham trade channels last year by Duke employees and students alone, plus another $3,000,000 put into the city's financial stream by the university itself. In short, without Duke, Durham would be minus one of its top three industries.

These aren't chamber of commerce figures, either, here's how they were formed: (Those who find all but female figures dull may drop out here.)

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BLOSSOMS ABOUND—The Sarah P. Duke Memorial Gardens annually attract thousands of flower-lovers throughout this area. Bushes and plants bloom during most of the year.

Alumni Are Active In Many Fields

By RUTH MARY BROWN

In 1915 the late President William Preston Few wrote in the first issue of The Trinity Alumni Register: ". . . the name the college bears in your community and its influence there will depend in large measure upon you —upon what you are and what you do."

In so many words, President Few was describing one of the principal aims of Trinity College and, later of Duke University—the preparation of young men and women to become good citizens and contributing members of society.

Duke has many alumni who have attained prominence in their chosen fields. There are educators, preachers, scientists and statesmen of national renown. It is felt, however, that the succes of Duke's work can best be measured by the average graduate who goes to take his place in the community that will be his home.

In Durham there are, naturally, a great many alumni of Duke University. Some of them are natives of the city, who grew up here, attended the University and then remained to live and work in their home town. Others came here from other cities and towns, first to be educated and later to live.

It is easy to see how, then, Duke alumni contribute to the welfare of the Durham community.

Seldom will a community project be undertaken, whether it is to improve schools, beautify the city or help the needy, that Duke alumni will not be included among the active participants.

Many of Durham's leading business and professional men are Duke alumni, as are teachers in the public schools, nurses in hospitals and workers with the poor and unfortunate.

Since the institution was founded in 1838, it has produced approximately 31,000 alumni and alumnae. Of this number approximately 24,000 are on the active roster of the General Alumni Association. Some 3,700 have died, and 3,400 are unlocated.

Thirty-four per cent of living alumni are in North Carolina. Of the State's cities, Durham has the greatest number, followed by Charlotte, Raleigh, Winston-Salem and Greensboro in that order.

Ranking second to North Carolina in the number of Duke alumni is New York, with Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Florida, South Carolina and Georgia following in the order named. About one per cent of the total number is foreign.

Alumni have maintained organized interest in the affairs of Duke since 1858, when the first alumni association was formed. At the time, when Duke was known as Normal College, there were but 41 former students, and 20 of these graduated in the year that the association was organized. When Trinity College became Duke, there were approximately 6,600 alumni and alumnae, the first women joining with men graduates in 1878.

At present there are 6,900 former women students of the University—or about 23 per cent of the total alumni body.

These men and women are active, as Duke alumni, in 77 different communities in the United States where local alumni associations have been organized. Approximately half the number of these associations, whose membership varies from 50 to 60 to several hundreds, are located in North Carolina. Others are scattered over 22 other states, plus the District of Columbia.

employees who were paid a total of about $6,000,000 during the fiscal year 1948-49. These employees, not to mention their families, put practically all of this money into local trade channels.

Duke University has about 5,200 students. It costs each student about $1,100 a year to attend the university. Duke gets about $500 of this for tuition. Another $100 goes for board at the university, and another $250 for food. That leaves about $300 per student which is spent directly in Durham, making a total of over $1,500,000 for the 5,200 students.

The 2,800 employees plus the 5,200 students form the 8,000 potential customers. The $6,000,000 added to the $1,500,000 forms the $7,500,000 put into the financial stream of the city.

These are conservative estimates. Not counted among the potential customers are the wives, children and other dependents of businessmen in particular [illegible] have missed the manifold benefits bestowed through the spending here of at least $10,500,000.

In the fiscal year which ended June 30 the gross transactions of Duke University amounted to $12,000,000, or an average of $1,000,000 each month. In other words, Duke took in $12,000,000 and spent $12,000,000 last year.

Looking at both sides of this $12,000,000 base, we find, first on the revenue side, that about 10 per cent comes from the Duke Endowment, 6 per cent from other endowment, 22½ per cent from gifts and grants, 20 per cent from students, 20 per cent from the operation of Duke Hospital, 20 per cent from auxiliary enterprises such as dormitory operations, dining halls, book stores, shops, and 1½ per cent from other sources.

On the expediture side, we find the $12,000,000 was divided among

Duke University Inauguration Principals

Above are the six men who will play leading roles in the three-day inauguration ceremonies for President Hollis Edens at Duke University Oct. 21-23. Top row, left to right: His Excellency, Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the United States, who will deliver the opening speech at a general convocation Friday afternoon, Oct. 21; Dr. Raymond Blaine Fosdick, advisor to the Secretary of State and former presiden[illegible] of the Rockefeller Foundation, who will follow Sir Oliv[illegible] program; Norman Cousins, editor, Satur[illegible] Review of Lit[illegible] tured speaker Frid[illegible]ht at the fo[illegible]ing of t[illegible] library addition; [illegible] Dr. [illegible]den[illegible] Duke's third p[illegible] ment 25 year[illegible] versity of C[illegible] Chapel S[illegible]

Welcome Dr. Edens

To Duke

Big News

In Durham Today is

The Inauguration of

Dr. Hollis Edens

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Scarborough Nursery School, Inc.—Pediatricians interning at Duke Hospital serve in monthly clinics for children.

Durham Nursery School Association, Inc.—Faculty members and wives of faculty members serve on board of directors and special and standing committees. Students and faculty members raise money and contribute goods. Duke child psychologists serve as consultants and help special students of the Association.

Girl Scouts—Last year 11 faculty wives were board members and 10 students and wives served as troop leaders.

These and other social agencies are also assisted on the basic level through the cooperation of Duke people in the Community Chest. On the fund-raising side every year about 150 faculty members, medical staff and administrative personnel serve as volunteers in the Red Feather campaign at Duke. Last Fall $14,500 was raised in the Duke Division.

In the less publicized but extremely important year-round budget committee work there has always been at least one Duke person. In fact the present system of deficit financing was established under the direction of a Duke faculty member.

In the Social Planning Council Duke people have long been a mainstay.

This partial listing is just that. No attempt was made to produce

What Duke Means To Durham

Durham County proudly salutes Duke University and Dr. A. Hollis Edens, its newly elected president, on the occasion of his inauguration.

Duke, founded twenty-five years ago this December, is comparatively young in years, yet rich in accomplishment. It has rapidly assumed its position among the leading educational institutes of the nation. Durham is proud of Duke University and has a profound respect for everything it represents.

Its very presence in our midst has bestowed upon us tremendous benefits. Through the products of its labors—the alumni—the name of Durham resounds to the far corners of the earth. The magnificent architectural design of its buildings and the extreme beauty of its campus have attracted literally thousands of visitors to Durham each year. The administrators, faculty members, and employees of the University have played a vital role in the growth and progress of Durham through their interest and active participation in the business, civic, cultural, and religious phases of Durham's community life. Duke Hospital and the University Medical School have been of inestimable value in making Durham the chief medical center south of Baltimore, Md. Durham is particularly delighted that Duke University can be counted among its treasured possessions.

Durham County extends to Dr. Edens and his family on this memorable occassion a very cordial welcome to our community and highly commends the Board of Trustees of the University for their wisdom in selecting a personable, affable, capable man to guide the destinies of Duke during the years to come.

E. S. SWINDELL, JR.
County Manager.

It is an important event for all of Durham when new leadership is formally installed at Duke University. It cannot be controverted that this university is one of the larger sources of revenue for the people of Durham, but more important than the money brought into the coffers of Durham businessmen, is the participation of the City of Durham by, through, and in cooperation with this great university in carrying forward a program designed to so vitally affect the progress and continuation of our civilization as the higher education of students from all parts of the world.

DAN K. EDWARDS,
Mayor of Durham.

The pre-eminence of Duke University today is the direct result of Durham industry which made possible the development of a business giant from a Durham boy. Duke, therefore, more than any other university is an indirect product of its local community.

The citizens of Durham are pardonably proud of this great institution. Duke University provides not only a very important element in our economic life, but more important still it makes available to the youth of our community higher education at a minimum cost.

Duke and Durham are synonymous. We cannot concieve one without the other. The intellectual and industrial strength of the community is bound together with a firm cord of friendship. The citizens of this community fully appreciate what Duke means to the youth of this community and, therefore, to the future of the City of Durham.

R. W. FLACK
City Manager

It is difficult to place any value in figures on what Duke University means to Durham. While Durham has been a center of industry since the turn of the century, the creation of Duke University made of us also a center of education and of medicine. Culturally and spiritually, Duke has been a great influence in the progress of Durham. Taking into consideration all phases of community life—social, religious and economic—Duke University is Durham's greatest single asset.

FRANK A. PIERSON,
Executive Secretary,
Durham Chamber of Commerce.

The Durham Merchants appreciate the part that Duke University, its faculty, students and employees play in the academic, civic and business life of this community.

For years Durham has been known as the "Friendly City of Education and Industry." The friendship that exists between the people of Duke and the people of the City of Durham has helped us greatly in maintaining our position as a "friendly" place in which to live. Duke, as one of the outstanding Universities of the world has made it possible for Durham to claim its place as a center of "education".

The merchants of Durham look forward to working with Duke University and its people during the years to come and through this cooperation they know that each can benefit from this genuine and friendly association.

J. FRANK JARMAN,
President,
The Durham Merchants Association.

Welcome

Dr. EDENS

to DUKE UNIVERSITY
and to DURHAM

May Your Administration
Be a Long and
Pleasant One!

To Make Life Richer

By HERBERT C. BRADSHAW
Herald Feature Editor

Durham follows the pattern of a university town culturally. Literary, musical and artistic interests are stimulated by Duke University, and in many respects the cultural life of the City centers in the University. The presence of the University sets an educational standard which inspires many of the youth of Durham to get a formal education beyond secondary school and makes learning and culture ideals to which they aspire.

In any discussion of the cultural life of Durham, one of the first factors which enters is music. Interest in this art is widespread here, and one gets the distinct impression that this interest is fostered directly and indirectly by the emphasis given it at Duke.

For the past 18 years Durham has enjoyed concerts which many larger cities envy. The appearance here of the most distinguished artists of the musical world is the result of the presence of Duke University and the interest, persistence and diligence of J. Foster Barnes, director of the Chapel Choir of the Men's Glee Club.

The series had an auspicious beginning. The first artist presented was Paderewski, in his time the world's foremost pianist. Paderewski was old when he played here Jan. 8, 1931, but those who heard him on that tour recall that he still retained his magnificent skill and his superb interpretative powers. To have one of the greatest personalities in music launch the series gave a distinction and a prestige which have continued through the years.

In successive years Durham has enjoyed in Duke's Page Auditorium concerts by Mary Garden, John McCormack, Doris Kenyon, Jascha Heifetz, Maria Jeritza, Giovanni Martinelli, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Mischa Elman, Josef Hofmann, Richard Crooks, Jose Iturbi, Kirsten Flagstad, Yehudi Menuhin, Lawrence Tibbett, Artur Rubenstein, Ezio Pinza, Vladimir Horowitz, Helen Traubel, Eleanor Steber, Norman Cordon, Grace Moore, James Melton and Lily Pons—among the musical immortals of the generation—to mention a few. The Minneapolis, the North Carolina, the Philadelphia, the Baltimore, the Pittsburgh, the Detroit Symphony orchestras have played here, as has the New York Philharmonic orchestra.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo has been a frequent visitor and is a perennial favorite. Various companies have presented operas.

This season Frances Greer and Dian Sullivan have presented the first concert of the series, a program of classical and semi-classical songs which charmed a large audience. The next feature of the series will be the presentation of two operas, "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." Nelson Eddy is to sing. Fritz Kreisler, the grand old man of the violin, and Zino Francescatti are violinists scheduled. Piatigorsky will play the

Among earlier speakers appearing on this program have been Andre Maurois, Cornelia Otis Skinner, John Mason Brown, James Street, Eli Culbertson and Max Schuman.

The modern dance group and the Duke Players present programs which attract those interested in the dance and in dramatics and arouse interest in these fields.

Members of the Duke faculty render an invalauble service in their extensive work of speaking before local clubs and civic groups. Scarcely a week passes in which some faculty member does not make a speech before some Durham group. In discussing topics authoritatively, these speakers bring information on many topics of current and permanent importance to Durham residents and cultivate interest in matters of significance in nearly every aspect of living.

The religious services in the Chapel bring to Durham the foremost ministers of the day in addition to providing sermons by the University preachers. These services are distinguished for reverence, beauty, erudition, eloquence.

The location of the University in Durham has provided an opportunity to many young people to acquire higher education which they would otherwise have been unable to gain. In thus enriching these lives and the lives of their families, the University has extended its cultural influence throughout the City. Thus the University has enabled young men and women to secure what its presence has inspired them to desire: formal education on the collegiate, graduate and professional levels. The number of college-bred residents has been increased, both by the natives who continue to live here and by those who come to Duke and find in Durham opportunity for work and service after leaving the University.

Where learning is a major activity and is held in the highest esteem one finds a regard for education and culture which enriches life and raises the tone of the community. The vast number of books and articles which Duke faculty members produce contribute to making literary and scholastic achievement real distinction and an object of ambition. The emphasis upon books at the University naturally increases the emphasis upon books in Durham. The citizenry is stimulated to read both for information and for entertainment.

Culture is largely intangible: the appreciation of the beautiful, an interest in humanity, an understanding of the current affairs, to mention only a few of the characteristics of that quality. In its example and in its service, Duke University furnishes to Durham a cultural ideal and a cultural reality which make the City attractive to those from afar who desire a better life and pleasant for those who call it home.

CHILDREN AT THE EDGEMONT COMMUNITY CENTER alwa
of games. Duke University students often assist full-time work

Help Where It Is Greatly Neede

By TOM MACCAUGHELTY
(Herald Staff Writer)

Social and civic services to Durham by Duke faculty families and students are a potent factor in city life.

A rough estimate puts about 280 Duke persons regularly active as volunteers with Durham social agencies and another 200 or so participating frequently in civic and social projects.

The fact is mentioned not simply to glorify dead old Duke, but to make it clear that stone walls and expansive lawns don't really mark the end of Durham and the beginning of Duke; not to point out a debt, but to point up the oneness of the Durham-Duke community; not to credit Duke people for this oneness, for it is only as it should be.

All of which doesn't alter the fact that social and civic contributions of Duke people are considerable.

One of the more recent contributions is the tireless work of a Duke faculty member in spearheading a tiresome but finally successful drive to obtain a standard housing ordinance in Durham.

His work recently made headlines. The community work of others has made headlines in the past. And still others contribute without recognition.

It was a Duke faculty member who was instrumental in organizing the Child Guidance Clinic, and there is scarcely a single social agency in town which isn't aided by Duke personnel.

Often, especially in the case of students, the aid to an agency also helps the contributor by affording him practical advanced training. But this doesn't alter the fact or value of his service.

A quick run-down of Duke volunteers working with some social agencies:

Edgemont Community Center—The Center is dependent upon the volunteer service of Duke students. Last year the average number of volunteers was 60 a week. They lead groups of children in arts and crafts, story telling and acting, and indoor and outdoor games. They provided special entertainment on holidays, decorated parts of the center, and provided special club activities.

Family Service, Inc.—Duke students and sometimes their wives have served on the staff over a period of years as professional case workers and receptionionists. Duke Hospital faculty members serve as psychiatric consultants.

Durham Child Guidance Clinic—Duke resident psychiatrists treat children under supervision of the faculty members.

Y.M.C.A.—Duke Divinity School students lead boys' clubs in line with the usual "Y" procedure of trying to develop mind, body and spirit.

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and Lily Pons—among the musical immortals of the generation—to mention a few. The Minneapolis, the North Carolina, the Philadelphia, the Baltimore, the Pittsburgh, the Detroit Symphony Orchestras have played here, as has the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo has been a frequent visitor and is a perennial favorite. Various companies have presented operas.

This season Frances Greer and Brian Sullivan have presented the first concert of the series, a program of classical and semi-classical songs which charmed the large audience. The next feature of the series will be the presentation of two operas, "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." Nelson Eddy is to sing. Fritz Kreisler, the grand old man of the violin, and Zino Francescatti are violinists scheduled. [illegible]witsch will play the [illegible] Cincinnati Orchestra [illegible] on the schedule. The Ballet Theatre and Mariemna and her Ensemble will represent the dance.

Durham does not have to depend upon outside artists for musical entertainment of the highest order. The Men's and Women's Glee Clubs are organizations which do credit to the University. The Men's Club has been heard with delight in New York City, Washington, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia. One may readily appreciate its popularity upon noting that 250 men are in the squad—from these 42 will be selected to sing on tour. Groups from both clubs always prove popular attractions on programs in Durham and are much in demand. Mrs. J. Foster Barnes directs the women's club.

Another vocal group at Duke is the Chapel Choir of 200 voices, 100 from Men's Club and 100 from the Women's Club. Each year, for the past 15, the Choir has given Handel's "The Messiah" at Christmas and each Spring it has presented an oratorio, among which have Brahms' "Requiem," "The Redemption" and "The Seven Last Words." The Choir sings at the Sunday worship service in the Chapel.

The Duke Band and the Duke Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Allan H. Bone, are highly esteemed. Their concerts arouse much interest. The presence of the instrumental and vocal groups at Duke enriches the musical life of the City [illegible]

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basic level through the cooperation of Duke people in the Community Chest. On the fund-raising side every year about 150 faculty members, medical staff and administrative personnel serve as volunteers in the Red Feather campaign at Duke. Last Fall $14,500 was raised in the Duke Division.

In the less publicized but extremely important year-round budget committee work there has always been at least one Duke person. In fact the present system of deficit financing was established under the direction of a Duke faculty member.

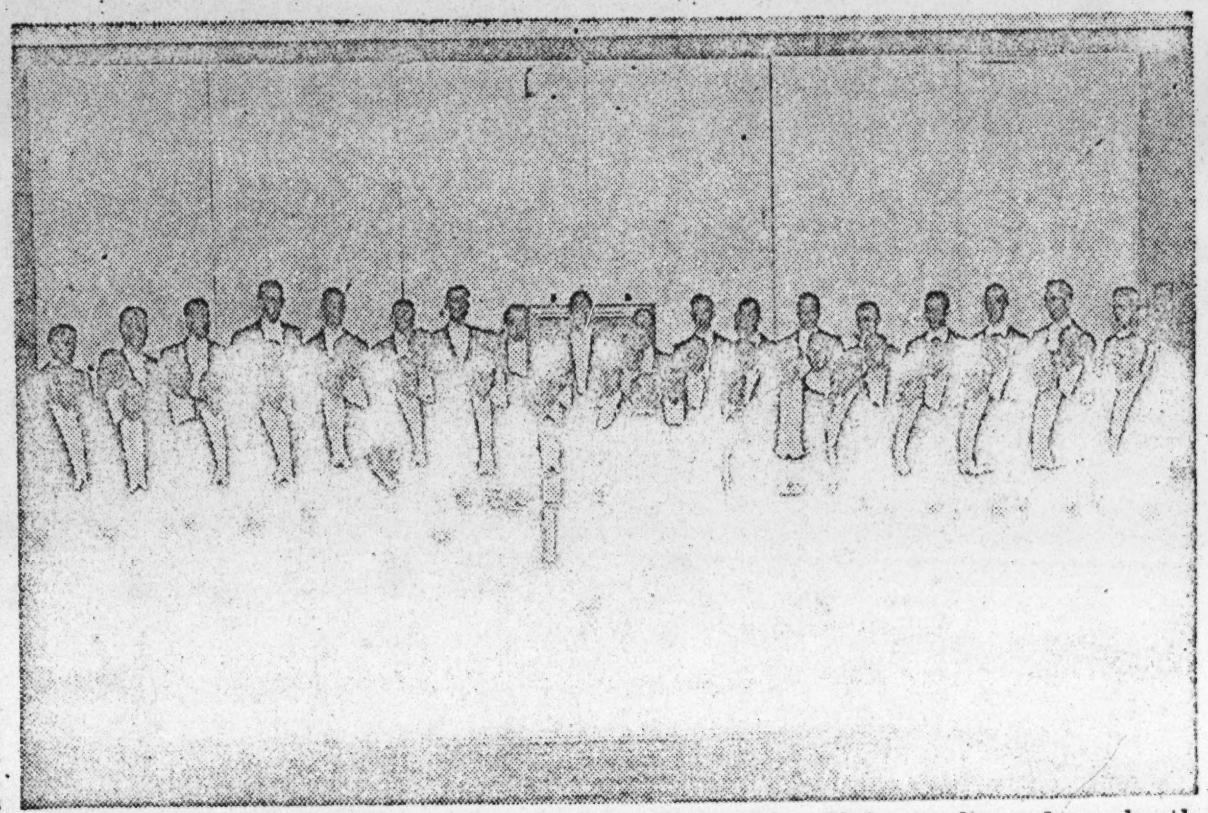
In the Social Planning Council Duke people have long been a mainstay.

This partial listing is just that. No attempt was made to produce and inclusive list. But even such a spot check as this indicates that Duke people consider themselves a part of Durham and do their share to prove it.

First plantings in the Sarah P. Duke Gardens were in 1934, and by the Summer of 1935 more than 200,000 plants had been set out.

Aycock Building, first used in September, 1911, was named after Charles Brantley Aycock, Governor of North Carolina, 1901-05.

Giles House was named in honor of the Misses Mary, Persis, and Theresa Giles of the Class of 1878, first women to be granted degrees by Trinity College.



FIFTY-ONE MEMBERS of the 140-voice Men's Glee Club are shown here shortly before leaving on an annual Spring tour. Directed by J. Foster Barnes, the Glee Club has long been noted for polished performances and a wide variety of selections.

"A Wise Choice"

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We Welcome You to [illegible]

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100 from Men's Club and 100 from the Women's Club. Each year, for the past 15, the Choir has given Handel's "The Messiah" at Christmas and each Spring it has presented an oratorio, among which have Brahms' "Requiem," "The Redemption" and "The Seven Last Words." The Choir sings at the Sunday worship service in the Chapel.

The Duke Band and the Duke Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Allan H. Bone, are highly esteemed. Their concerts arouse much interest. The presence of the instrumental and vocal groups at Duke enriches the musical life of the City tremendously.

One must also mention the Sunday afternoon organ recitals of Mrs. Mildred Hendrix, organist of the Chapel. The University is increasing its musical offering in the program of recitals by members of the Music Department this year.

Since 1932 Anton Brees has presented regular carillon concerts from the Chapel Tower during the Summer. Mr. Brees is recognized as the world's foremost carilloneur.

The Department of Aesthetics, Art and Music arranges frequent art exhibits which are open to the public and which have done much to stimulate interest in painting and sculpture. Last Spring the department, in cooperation with the DURHAM MORNING HERALD, sponsored an exhibit of local art which was seen by many people of the community. Works of some of the leading contemporary artists have been exhibited at the University. In cooperation with the Divinity School the department once arranged an exhibition of religious art.

An innovation of this year is the series of art lectures. Already Miss Selvage of the Duke Press has presented a program on book jackets, and Charles Sibley of the department has given an interpretation of his own paintings.

Lectures at the University have given Durham people an opportunity to hear speakers of world prominence and influence. One of the most significant events of the year is the East Campus Student Forum, which this year is bringing to Durham Robert St. John, Margaret Bourke White, Ogden Nash and Max Lerner.

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"A Wise Choice"

Congratulations to Duke University and Best Wishes

Dr. Hollis Edens

It has been a great pleasure to have served many hundreds of Duke people in the past and we pledge over the coming years all of the benefits of advanced methods in our profession, plus money-saving prices on cash and carry.

SOUTHERN DRY CLEANERS

CASH & CARRY
Men's Suits and Ladies' Plain Dresses
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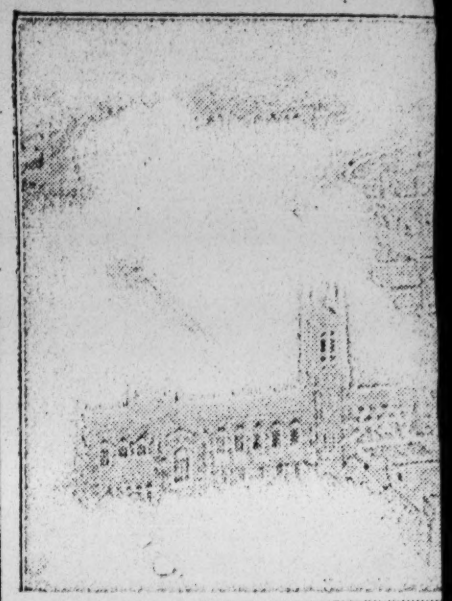
For a Long



M. M.
GULF OIL PR

'Seemed To Know Where He

By EDWARD L. FIKE

It was a real hush that fell over the crowds.

Their friendly eyes watched the man who was being introduced as the speaker. He was their friend and neighbor, and they had "known him when." They had liked him then, and they still liked him now.

It was one of those dramatic moments. Dramatic because here was a reassurance of the "rightness of things" that people welcomed and enjoyed in a troubled and unsure world.

President Goodrich C. White of Emory University began introducing the speaker by reading a letter addressed to an Emory official from the principal of a Tennesseee mountain school twenty-five years before.

"This is our first commencement," the letter said. "In our first class of five there is one lone boy, the pride of our school. He is a tall fellow, with a brilliant mind, and a very pleasing personality. He wishes to go to college. He will not be able to put out in the money line, for his father is a typical mountain man, serving three or four churches along with his farming. They are splendid people, however, and the boy is bound to make his mark soon. All I want is a chance for him.

"He is happy to work anywhere . . . I feel sure that he could help in office work, mow lawns, fire furnaces,—in fact, he is not afraid of hard work. How about a waiter's job?"

With this introduction, Dr. Hollis Edens, president of Duke University, was greeted with an ovation as he arose to deliver the Commencement Address in Atlanta at his Alma Mater a few months ago.

In his audience were former colleagues, classmates, teachers, students and friends, some of whom had come all the way from Tennessee for the occasion.

The man who stood before them was many things to his many friends, depending on the circumstances and times when they had known and worked with him. He was to all of them however, a great and good friend with qualities which evoked an adulation and a flood of happy memories.

One in the audience, who had shared with him the early, hard Tennessee days, remembered him as a student and later as a colleague at the Cumberland Mountain School at Crossville, Tenn. He knew also the family and the rugged mountain background which had produced this man.

He recalled Dr. Edens' father as a tall, Abraham Lincoln type for whom life was a struggle—a dynamic Methodist minister who would ask no quarter and who would give none, but who was withal very tolerant—a man to whom divine and civil law were synonomous—a sort of "man of mission" with a dignified geniality. His mission was "to clean up these mountains."

THE PRESIDENT OF DUKE UNIVERSITY. Dr. Edens left the Tennessee mountains 25 years ago, spurred by his teacher's prophecy that he "would make his mark." It was also 25 years ago this year that the Duke Endowment transformed small but sturdy Trinity College into Duke University and launched it on the path of educational greatness. The long converging paths of Dr. Edens and Duke University met this week end with his inauguration as the third president of Duke and the 10th president of the instution since its founding in 1838.

ing ground for him. As principal, he had to do everything in the community . . . called on to preach, bury the dead, build the coffin, dig the grave, provide the funeral music.

"Wonder if he remembers the time we performed that funeral one freezing, snowy day way back in the mountains for a child who had died without medicine or minister.

expulsion if caught. I was no different.

"Dr. Edens himself happened to find me out. Talked with me quite awhile . . . . just like a father. He didn't expel me . . . he gave me another chance. No one else ever knew . . . I hope I've repaid him by making something of my life.

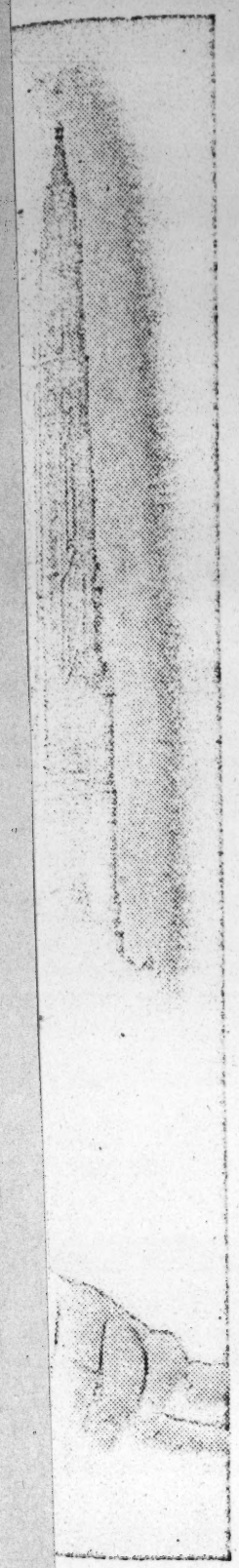
"President Edens' real strength always was in sitting down and

the intelligence, vigor and personal drive to get there."

"He'll do great things up at Duke. They'll find him an enormously simple and human personality.

"Wonder if this big job has changed him any? Bet it hasn't— . . . probably has less time now to do the friendly little things . . . Never saw him when he didn't have time to play with some kid

He Wanted To Go...And Got Ther



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gangling mountain boy who rode a horse six miles to school, fought other mountain lads when he had to (and usually won), hunted and in the Summers helped his father till the land.

Dr. Edens' experience as a teacher began early while he was still a student, since in typical mountain practice he "kept school" part of each year and attended high school the remainder of the year.

In paying his way through Cumberland Mountain School and Emory University, Dr. Edens became more than just a student of books . . . he became a student of life.

During those years he earned his way with such jobs as straw boss of a road gang on the country roads, lumber jack in a Kentucky lumber camp, a "pinch-hitting" rural pastor to seven country churches, a rural mail carrier (horse back) and a manual laborer in an Akron rubber plant.

As a result, the president of Duke University with some six academic degrees, is probably the only college president in America who knows that logs are measured "the little end the little way," not to mention knowing about rubber manufacturing and road building.

Immediately after his graduation from Emory, Dr. Edens returned to Cumberland to teach and later to become principal, a post he held for seven years.

Even before he became president of Duke University, Hollis Edens had "made his mark" and was achieving the same sort of enviable reputation in the field of Southern education that he had achieved earlier in Tennessee.

After serving a thorough apprenticeship as principal of the Cumberland Mountain School, Dr. Edens' career began in 1937 with his appointment as president of Emory Junior College in Valdosta, Ga. From there he went to Emory University in Atlanta as associate dean and then dean of administration. In 1947 he was chosen vice-chancellor of the University System of Georgia, including among fifteen schools and colleges the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech and the Medical School. In 1948 he became associate director of the General Education Board. It was from this position that he accepted the presidency of Duke University.

In this rather dramatic climb up the educational ladder, Dr. Edens found time to complete his master's degree at Emory University, a master's degree in public administration at Harvard University and a Ph.D degree at Harvard in the field of government and public administration. This year Emory University and Davidson College honored President Edens by conferring on him the LL.D degree.

In the short time since March 15 when Dr. Edens assumed the full-time duties of the Duke presidency, he has achieved great popularity as well as respect among the students, faculty and citizens of North Carolina with whom he has come in contact.

Already incidents demonstrating his ability and human warmth

ing at the time of his election last November: "My primary interest has always been with the students and their faculty. I want to know as many of them personally as possible. They will be welcomed in our home at every opportunity. . . .

President Edens qualities and qualifications were summarized another way recently by the Winston-Salem Journal in commenting on his first appearance in the Twin City.

Said the Journal: "Dr. Arthur Hollis Edens . . . gave his listeners the impression that the great educational institution at Durham has a leader who is buoyant and has resilient strength and a controlled powerfulness which augurs limitless educational progress for Duke University . . . Dr. Edens was in turn humorous, informative and inspiring . . . Dr. Edens did not visit Winston-Salem to make any world-shattering observation. He just came here to get acquainted, he said, and he visited first our local educational institutions. But in the simplicity of his approach and his statement of a few fundamental beliefs regarding the educational process, it was conclusively evident that we have in North Carolina a strong new spokesman for the education of mankind."

Dr. Edens has been eminently qualified for his challenging new task by a wide range of experience reaching from a small high school to a great state university system. His work with the General Education Board, associated as it was with higher education on an almost universal scale, will enable him to lead Duke University with new grandeur and achievement to broader fields of service.

Editor's Note: The background and incidents related in this feature were described to the author by colleagues and friends of President Edens.

CIRCUIT RIDER. President Edens' father, the
Everett Edens was one of the last of the Methodist
cuit riders. In this photograph he is shown on his h
"Bill" en route to one of the rural churches which
served in the remote Tennessee mountain countr

ping experiences.

Hollis is reminiscent of him—has the same sort of primal vigor, native intelligence and moral stamina the pioneer life best produces.

"I've seen him in every tight spot in the world—he can't stand skullduggery . . . Remember the time someone tried to bribe him . . . Hollis blew up and threatened to floor the man: said that 'in the mountains, that would call for shooting!' "

"That little Cumberland mountain school was a wonderful train-

hands; cleared new acreage for the school truck gardens, sold produce and helped meet the budget. If he could meet that budget, it will take a lot to stump him at Duke."

Another in the audience, a young doctor, now an interne, remembered too, with a memory that "blessed and burned." He wondered with embarrassment if Dr. Edens still would recall that time ten years ago when he had helped him out of a "jam."

"I guess everybody does something in school which could mean

apart from their duties. I owe him everything."

A colleague on one of the faculties where Dr. Edens taught thought to himself:

"Wonder if Hollis is as good a shot as he used to be. He's about the only friend I ever had who would get up before 4:00 A. M. to go dove hunting. He used to be a pretty good carpenter too. . . remember that time he made a dog house for Mary Ann's puppy. Could do nearly anything with his head or his hands . . .

"Always seemed to know where he wanted to go, and has had

. . . And so Hollis Edens is many things to many people.

* * *

The election last year of Dr. Edens to the Duke presidency was a matter of unusual interest to others besides his colleagues and friends in the academic world.

Across the great Appalachian Mountains in Tennessee, the people of Livingston (population 2500) are "mighty proud" of their illustrious native son. His parents, both of whom live still in Livingston, are modestly proud of him too.

It's a long way as the crow flies from Livingston to Durham. And, it's a long way too that 48-year-old President Hollis Edens has come via the academic route of Emory, Chicago and Harvard Universities since he was a teen-age boy roaming the same mountain country which produced Cordell Hull.

The war-time Secretary of State in referring to President Edens recently recalled that he attended grade school with the Duke President's mother, the former Ellen Jolly at Harrison School near Jolly Creek in Pickett County, Tenn. Said Mr. Hull: "All of us from back in the old country are more than delighted with his fine record in the educational world."

Biographically speaking, the first twenty-one years of Dr. Edens' life were spent in the obscurity of the Tennessee mountains. Dr. Edens himself terms that stage of his past as "too uneventful to mention." His friends however, recall that young Edens was a rather typical, tall,

FOOTBALL PLAYER. Dr. Edens, third from left in guard position, was a member of the Emory intramural football team. The picture was made in 1926.

COLLEGE STUDENT. A photograph of President Edens made when he was a student at Emory University.

DUKE'S ATHLETIC PRESIDENT Hollis Edens is shown just before connecting with the ball in a baseball game last Spring among Duke faculty members.

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An instance illustrating this happened last Spring at one of the student dances. Miss Nancy Hanks was to be crowned May Queen, and it was the President's duty to escort her down the receiving line before the coronation ceremony. As they went down the line, one of the faculty members remarked to the queen: "Well, Nancy, I see you are doing pretty well tonight with President Edens for an escort." To this President Edens motioned toward the beauteous May Queen and whispered: "How'm I doing?"

With all of these winning attributes, President Edens has no monopoly on charm in the Edens family. A lot of the Edens graciousness, personality and "way with people" is generated in the president's home by the university's lovely and talented First Lady and their teen-age daughter, Mary Ann.

Mrs. Edens, the former Mary Kathleen Bussell, is a gifted musician and was graduated from the Tennessee College for Women in Murfreesboro, Tenn. She also did graduate work at the Chicago Musical College in Chicago, Ill.

Those who have met the new Duke President have found a warm personality with a penetrating glance and rugged friendly features which melt into a disarming smile.

One visitor, a tall, very stuffy individual, unbent immediately when Dr. Edens (height 6.2") suggested that they stand back to back and see "which of us is taller.

Dr. Edens himself described this unique human approach to his very gruelling job by say-

YOUNG TEACHER WITH STUDENTS. After graduating from Emory University, Dr. Edens became principal of the Cumberland Mountain School, which he had attended. He is shown above at the entrance to the school in the early 1930's with some of the students.

WORKING HIS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE. The future president of Duke worked in an office to help defray college expenses. He is shown in the left foreground.

HUNTER. An ardent hunter, Dr. Edens is shown with his bird dog after a Winter day's try.

DUKE UNIVERSITY'S PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY. Mrs. Edens, the former Miss Mary Kathleen Bussell, is an accomplished musician.

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Edens' Election Gives New Impetus To University's Growth

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were made by students from all over the United States and abroad for 862 places in the men's and women's freshmen classes.

Priority, however, is still given Southerners and North Carolinians in the admissions office. More than 60 per cent of Duke students are from the South; 40 per cent of all undergraduates are from North Carolina.

Despite capacity enrollments, the administration holds to previous standards of instruction. Last year with an average class size of 25, each student had the opportunity for individual attention and instruction. With approximately 700 faculty and staff members, there is one faculty member for about every seven students.

The election last November of Dr. Hollis Edens to the presidency has given new impetus to the university's growth, research and contribution to human welfare.

Duke's new president is relatively young, 48; tall, 6 feet 2 inches, and according to discriminating coed standards a strikingly handsome man. He is also regarded as one of the South's most distinguished and promising educators, having served as vice-chancellor of the University System of Georgia and dean of administration at Emory University. At the time of his election to Duke's top post, he was associate director of the General Education Board with offices in New York.

Dr. Edens heads a team of top Duke administrators who have all been chosen since the end of the war, and all of whom are comparatively young: Dr. Paul M. Gross, vice-president in the division of education; Dr. Charles E. Jordan, vice-president in the division of public relations; Dr. Herbert J. Herring, vice-president in the division of student activities; and A. S. Brower, business manager and comptroller.

President Edens is the third president of the institution since it became Duke University, succeeding the late Dr. William P. Few and the beloved Dr. Robert L. Flowers who has now become chancellor after 50 years of service. Dr. W. H. Wannamaker has become vice-chancellor.

As a dynamic, young educational giant, Duke is continuing to grow and expand its foundations for service. Last year, a new engineering building erected at a cost of approximately one million dollars was completed and occupied. Last Summer a new physics building, under construction for over a year, was completed and occupied. These additions, made possible by donations outside the university, are among the finest of their kind in the South and will enable Duke research to be pushed in nuclear fission, cosmic rays and other important fields.

An addition to the main West Campus library, also made possible by donations, was completed last Spring. This expansion more than doubles the stack space of the original university library. At the present rate of expansion, the Duke library will soon become one of 11 university libraries in the Nation and the only library in the South with a million or more volumes. The library with over 900,000 volumes is now the largest in the entire South.

Recent occupation of Asbury Building by the department of aesthetics, art and music is indicative of expansion and growing interest in the fine arts.

A student symphony orchestra, concert band and various chamber music groups conducted by faculty members are improving each year.

Student interest in art classes has brought about parallel expansion in the division of graphic arts. New equipment, including photo slides and special architectural study materials, have been added. Three new art courses are included in the curriculum.

Just completed is an addition to the medical research building which was added to the hospital in 1947 to house expanding medical research projects.

From the famed, topflight Duke University faculty has come research achievement in practically every field of human endeavor. The University, through its Research Council, gives active and constant support to this research and to date more than 1,000 scholarly and scientific publications have appeared under its auspices. Numerous treatises and articles have also appeared under the byline of Duke faculty members in other publications.

The Graduate School of Forestry is one of the two schools in the nation, and is the only one of the South, offering higher level work in this field. It is operated in conjunction with the 7,500-acre Duke Forest which serves as its mammoth laboratory for experimental forestry work. The Law School has the largest legal library in the South and receives every legal periodical published in the English language and many of foreign origin. Its standing is nationally credited. Its Legal Aid Clinic has handled over 7,000 cases since its inception in 1931 and provides unique services to the local area as well as training to students.

The School of Medicine and Duke University Hospital are nationally and internationally respected. A staff of 185 outstanding men guide the selected group of medical and allied students through one of the most highly accredited courses in the country. Last year there were 2,000 applications for the 76 openings in the Medical School. In its 19 years of operation, the hospital has examined, diagnosed and treated over 360,000 patients. It has a capacity of 604 in-patients and an additional 600 ambulatory and clinical patients.

The Divinity School and Summer School, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Woman's College, Trinity College, the College of Engineering, the School of Nursing and several allied professional schools complete the complement of Duke's graduate and undergraduate schools and colleges.

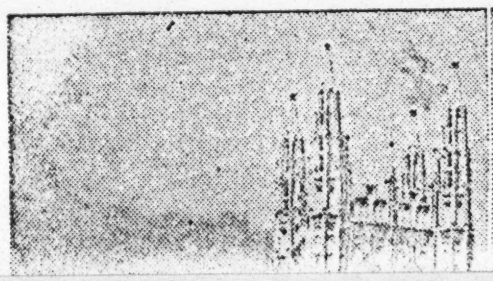
Last year, Duke turned for the first time in its history to its alumni and friends for financial aid in meeting operating deficits brought about by lowered income from investments, expanded student body and increased costs.

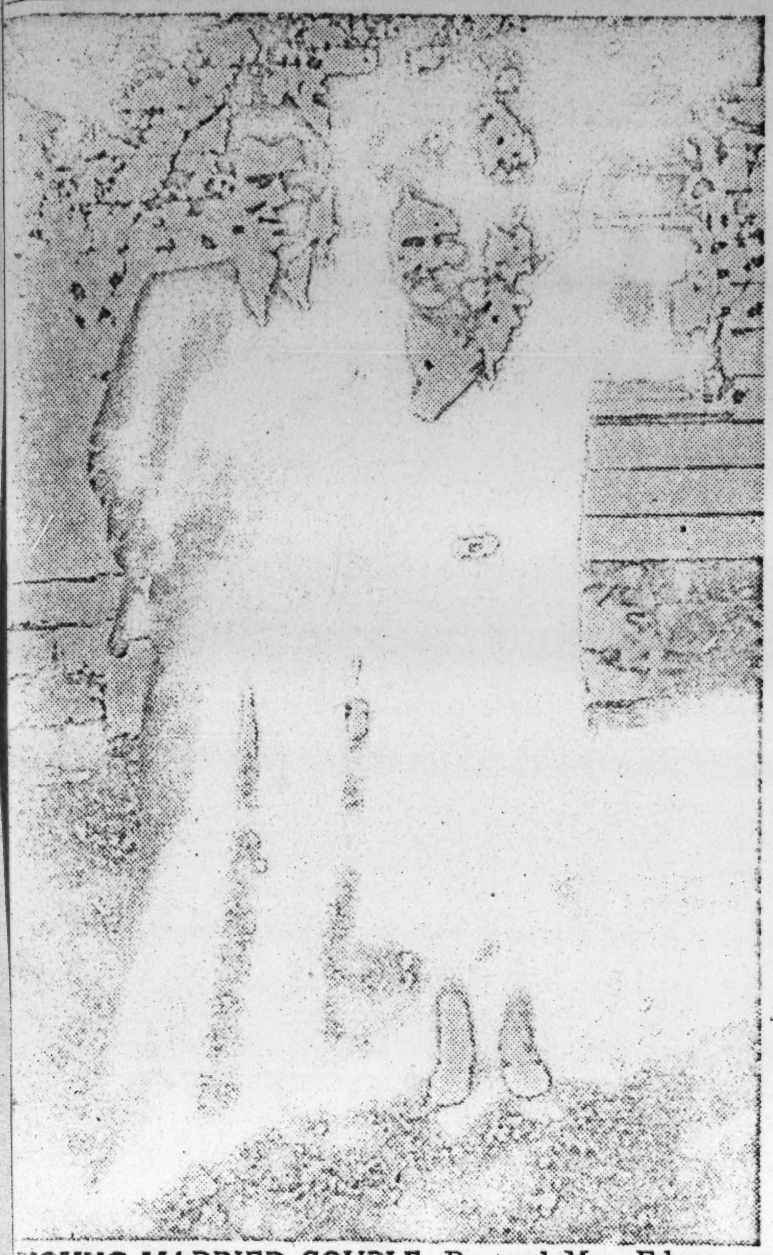
In every State in the Union, and in 39 other countries, members of the more than 26,000 living Duke alumni and alumnae joined with faculty, students and friends of the University to form the Duke University National Council. It is anticipated that the needs of the University will increase rather than diminish, and alumni and friends will be asked to assume a greater share of the financial burden of maintaining the institution in its high place of educational leadership.

The year 1949 marks a milestone in Duke's progress. On the eve of the observation of the 25th anniversary, the institution does not pause too long to lay emphasis on past achievement or historic personalities, but greets its new president with an awareness of hard-won laurels and a sense of urgency to serve more effectively in an age of perplexing problems and threatening crisis.

Lumber for construction of "The Ark," East Campus recreation center, was taken from the grandstand in Blackwell Park.

Alspaugh House, once known as "North Dormitory," was completed in 1926. It is named for Col. John W. Alspaugh, '55, president of the board of trustees, 1880-97.





YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE. Dr. and Mrs. Edens are shown shortly after their marriage in 1930.

Edens' Election Gives

By EDWARD L. FIKE

Under a new administration led by Dr. Hollis Edens, Duke University this year is observing the 25th anniversary of the far-reaching Duke Endowment.

Firmly established on the roster of eminent national universities, Duke today enters the most productive phase of its service to the Nation, the South and North Carolina.

At the same time, the University begins the 11th year of service since its humble beginnings in 1838 when an earnest group of Quakers and Methodists established a community school in a log cabin in Randolph County, North Carolina.

Duke University, this State and the South have all come a long way together since James B. Duke established the Duke Indenture in December, 1924. This much acclaimed, often misunderstood document has since initiated such an unending chain reaction for human welfare that North Carolina and the South have happily never been quite the same since.

Today, Duke University looms so large on the American educational scene and in the everyday lives of the people of the State that it is difficult for North Carolinians to have the same perspective and appreciation of that fact as have Americans from more distant areas.

Duke's undisputed arrival among the ranks of the greatest universities of America and the world is more and more being recognized as an important factor in the rennaissance of the New South—materially, culturally and spiritually.

Now as never before Duke serves not only the South but the Nation and the world. More than 5,000 students from all the 48 States and 30 foreign countries reflect this cultural diffusion.

Last year 4,399 applications were made by students from all over the United States and abroad for 862 places in the men's and women's freshmen classes.

Priority, however, is still given Southerners and North Carolinians in the admissions office. More than 60 per cent of Duke students are from the South; 40 per cent of all undergraduates are from North Carolina.

Despite capacity enrollments, the administration holds to previous standards of instruction. Last year with an average class size of 25, each student had the opportunity for individual attention and instruction. With approximately 700 faculty and staff members, there is one faculty member for about every seven students.

The election last November of Dr. Hollis Edens to the presidency has given new impetus to the university's growth, research and contribution to human welfare.

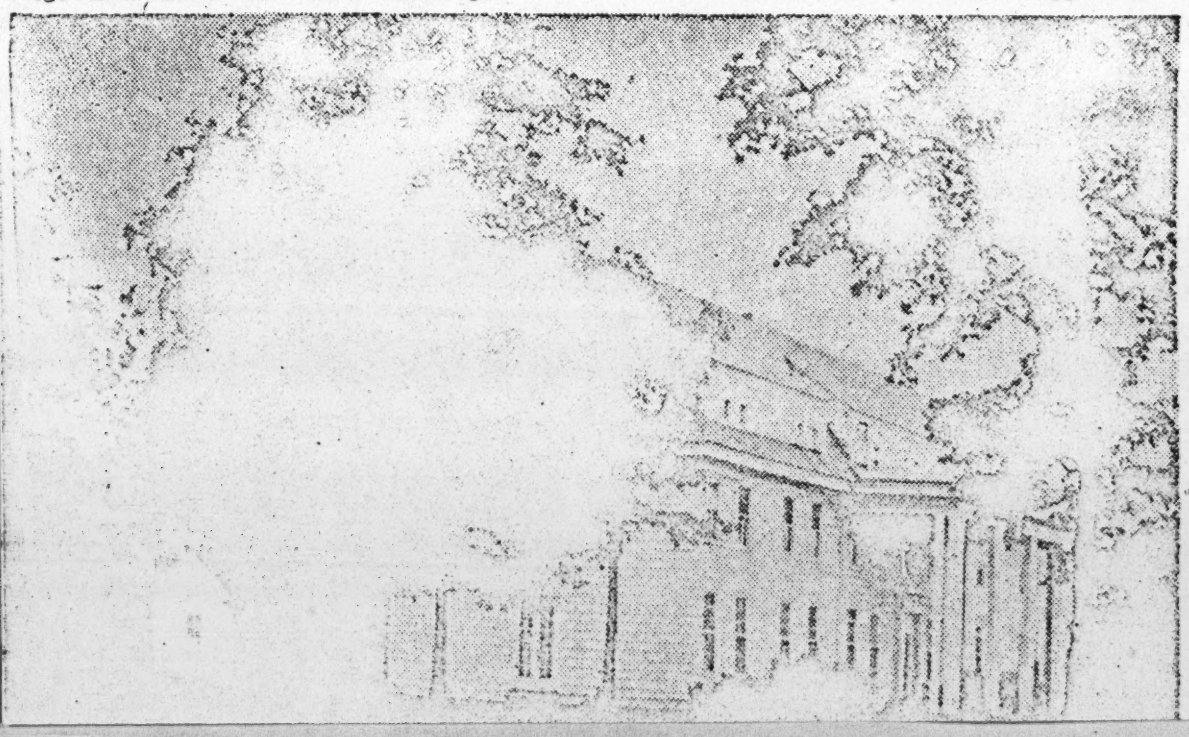
Duke's new president is relatively young, 48; tall, 6 feet 2 inches, and according to discriminating coed standards a strikingly handsome man. He is also regarded as one of the South's most distinguished and promising educators, having served as vice-chancellor of the University System of Georgia and dean of administration at Emory University. At the time of his election to Duke's top post, he was associate director of the General Education Board with offices in New York.

Dr. Edens heads a team of top Duke administrators who have all been chosen since the end of the

Duke Hospital employs a total of 1,037 persons.

The Memorial Gymnasium on the East Campus was built in 1922-23 as a memorial to Trinity College men killed in World War I.

It is estimated that the Duke quarry at Hillsboro contains several times as much stone as has been removed for the University buildings.



SEAR
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Program

vious to a visitor to the Duke campus. Most dormitory rooms, designed for two occupants, now contain three. Students have no building in which to meet, on an informal plane, with each other and with faculty members. The School of Law, with one of the best legal libraries in the country, has outgrown its original quarters, while the University's administrative quarters are no longer adequate for the purpose they must serve.

The construction of these vitally needed buildings calls for nine of the $12 million.

The remaining $3 million of the Development Program objective is needed to promote research projects at Duke, establish funds that will assist both undergraduate and graduate students of exceptional ability to complete their educations, and increase faculty compensation to the place where the university can successfully compete with other institutions and private enterprise for the service of outstanding men and women.

Duke's responsibilities in the twin fields of education and research have increased as its reputation as a center of learning has grown. The Development Program will enable it to use to the fullest its resources for the benefit of mankind.

A national committee of alumni and friends has undertaken to conduct the campaign for the money Duke needs. They are setting up organizations in many states, and are giving voluntarily of their time and energies to help the University make this new stride forward.

Duke's established sources of income, namely the Duke Endowment, tuition and fees, cannot supply the money needed for the progress that the University must make. The Duke Endowment supplies only about 18 per cent of the money required to make up the difference, and yet the University cannot raise charges to students to an extent that many would be unable to attend college.

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TRINITY COLLEGE,

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA.

Opens, in new and fully equipped buildings, Sept. 1, 1892, its *Six Departments of Instruction*: Philosophical and Literary (A. B.), Scientific (B. S.) including Pharmacy and Medical courses. Theological (B. D.), Civil and Electrical Engineering (C. E.): History, Political and Social Science (Ph. B.), Commercial, including Finance and Economics. Thorough preparation for teaching. A superior corps of instructors. New Laboratories, Museum of Natural History. Comfortable and home-like dormitories under government of resident instructors. Bathrooms in every dormitory. Furnished rooms, lit with electricity, heated by warm air and ventilated automatically. Over 60 acres of campus well shaded and healthful, with 13 acres of athletic grounds. Expenses, $150 to $200 a year including Tuition, also Board and Lodgings in Main Building or College Inn—the completest college dormitory in the South. Students furnish sheets, blankets and towels. All dormitories are presided over by college officials resident in the buildings. Superior Societies, Literary, Scientific, Religious, Theological and Historical. Libraries especially selected for the instruction in each Department. Diligent government and cheerful social life. Apply for more particular information or for rooms to JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL, PRESIDENT.

CO-OPERATING INSTITUTIONS.

Trinity College has entered into relations with several other institutions under its auspices and whose prosperity it is equally desirous of promoting. Among these are:

1. Trinity High School, in the college building, an intermediate institution of high grade, located at Trinity, Randolph county, N. C.; will begin its next session about the middle of August. Special attention given to the preparation of boys and girls for college, also for advanced standing in Trinity College at Durham. Expenses low. Strict discipline. Excellent accommodations. Write to the Headmaster, Trinity, N. C., for further information.

2. Hayesville Male and Female College. Residents of Western North Carolina will find excellent educational opportunities at a very low rate at this institution. The high moral character, sobriety and peacefulness of this locality are especially commendable to patrons. This community is almost wholly composed of Methodists. The cost of living is low, from $6 to $8 or $10 a month. For further information apply to the President of Hayesville College, Clay county, N. C.

3. Pilot Mountain Academy. This institution is now being erected at Pilot Mountain, Surry county, N. C. The building is a beautiful modern structure. It will be opened by the first of September, 1892. Its grade is preparatory for college. Tuition, from $1 to $3 a month. Board, from $6 to $8 a month. Apply to the Principal for further information.

PHILANTHROPY SETTLED QUESTION. Competition among North Carolina cities

Research, Building Expansion Aim Of New Pro

LOCATIONS OF BUILDINGS to be constructed under provisions of the $12 million Development Program are shown above. A and B will be new dormitory groups; C marks the site of the proposed alumni and student recreation building; and D will be the new administration and law building.

By ROGER MARSHALL

It was recently announced that Duke University is seeking to raise $12 million to finance a program of major development.

This action is being taken 25 years after the establishment of the Duke Endowment and marks the first time since then that the University has sought in an organized fashion to raise money for major expenditures.

The Duke University Development Program has as its purpose the filling of the University's most pressing needs in the way of new buildings, more scholarships and fellowships, research funds, aid for medical studies and increased compensation for faculty members. Its object is not to make Duke any bigger than it already is, but to strengthen its position as a leading educational institution, to intensify its programs of education and research, to provide adequately for the number of students already enrolled.

Duke's present enrollment is approximately 5,000, more than 1,000 above pre-war years. It is planned to maintain an enrollment of 5,000 in the future. This calls for additional resources and facilities to provide for the education of the young men and women accepted as students.

Three new buildings have been proposed. They are new dormitories, a student and alumni center and a new building for the School of Law and the University's administrative offices. The need for these buildings is ob-

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From Forest To University Community

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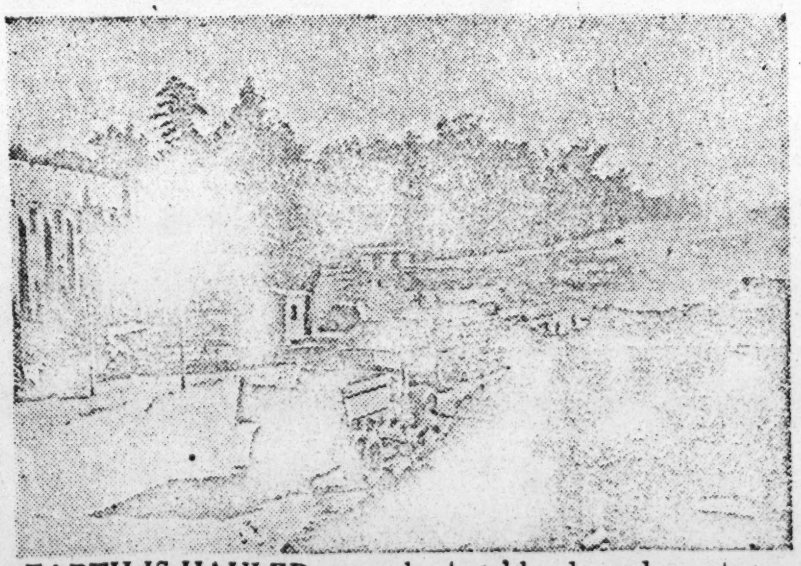

EARTH IS HAULED away by truckloads and construction machinery stands ready for use during the building of the Indoor Basketball Stadium on West Campus. The dedication was Jan. 6, 1940.

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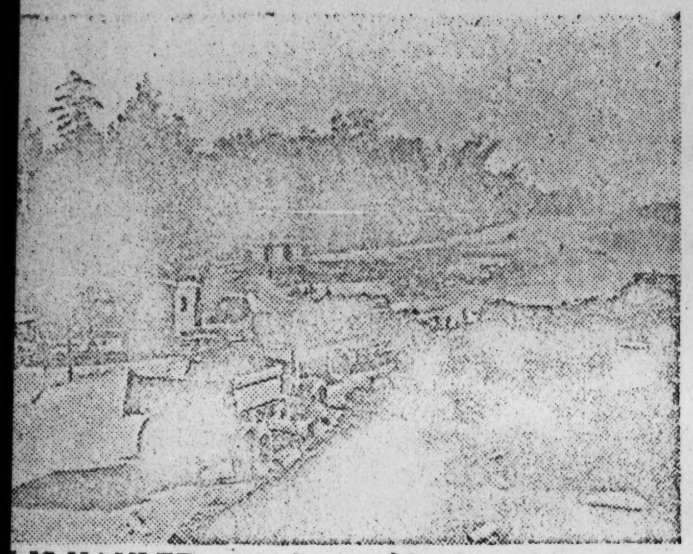

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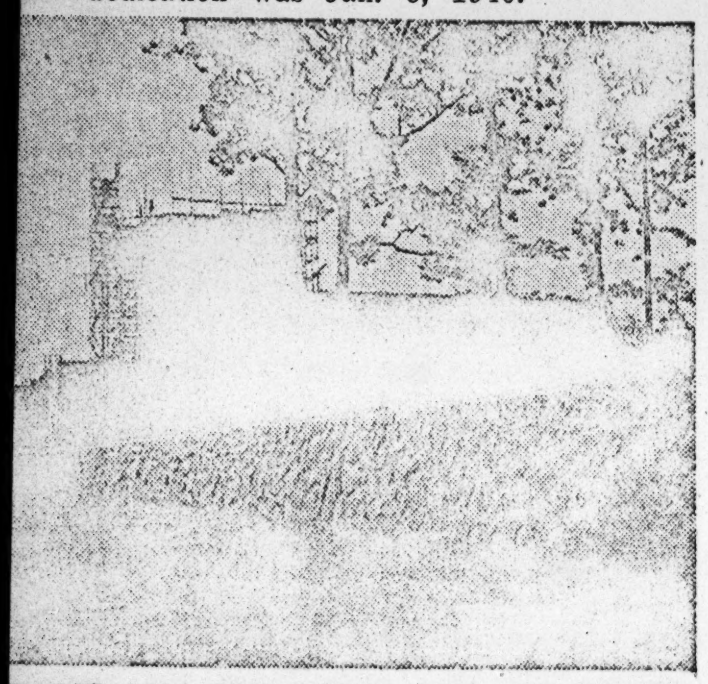

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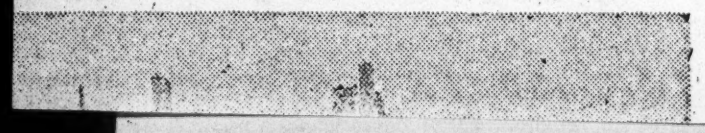

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Duke University is going forward to greater accomplishments and increased service. The success of the Development Program will be a major factor in building a greater Duke for the future.

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PHILANTHROPY SETTLED QUESTION. Competition among North Carolina citi ended when Washington Duke of Durham made a generous offer, much larg than that of any other city. Julian S. Carr donated a 60-acre tract, includi Blackwell Park, to the west of the city, and the move was settled.

Broadsides such as the one above announcing the new site were widely di tributed, and Nov. 10, 1890, was the date set for laying the cornerstone of t Main Building later known as the Washington Duke Building. Crowds from all ov North Carolina and other states gathered in Durham for the ceremony. Visito were amused at the remark of a farmer who had come to Durham to sell his t bacco, found offices closed and returned home with the remark: "I can't sell r tobacco today; everybody is going to see the laying of that tombstone of Tri College."

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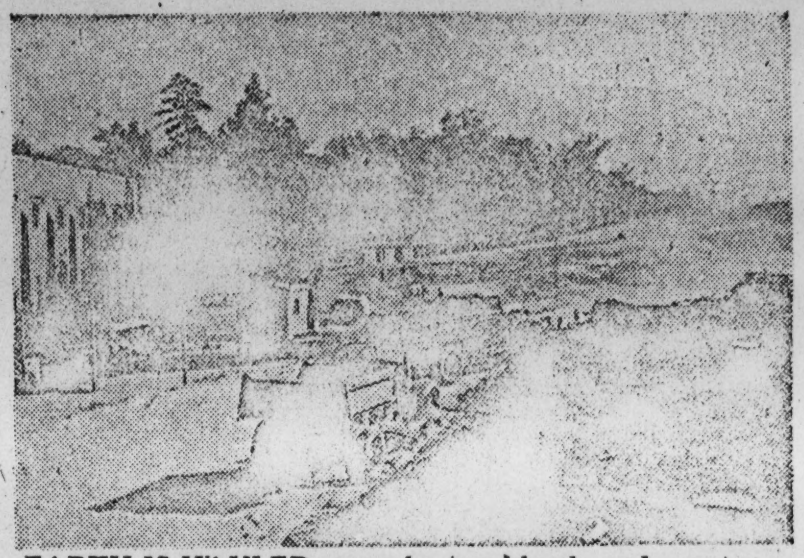

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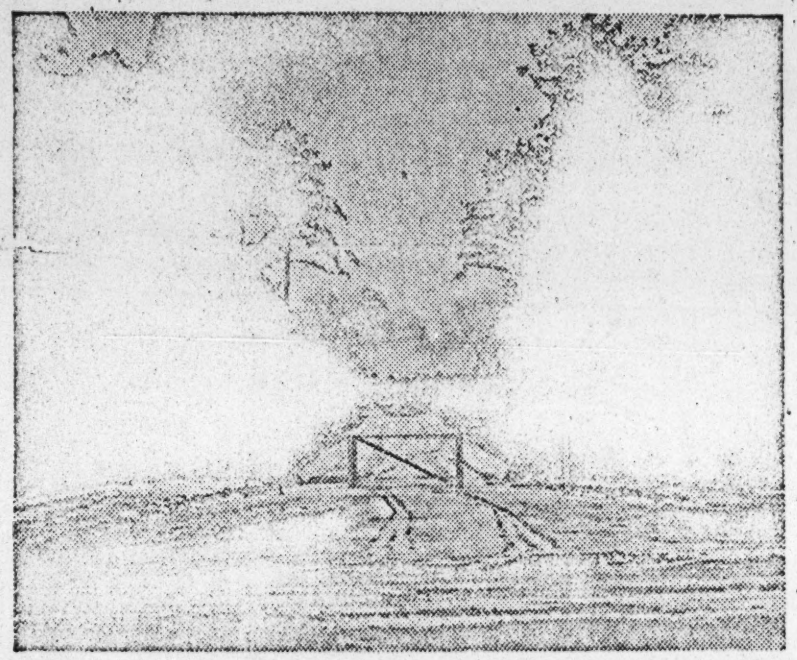
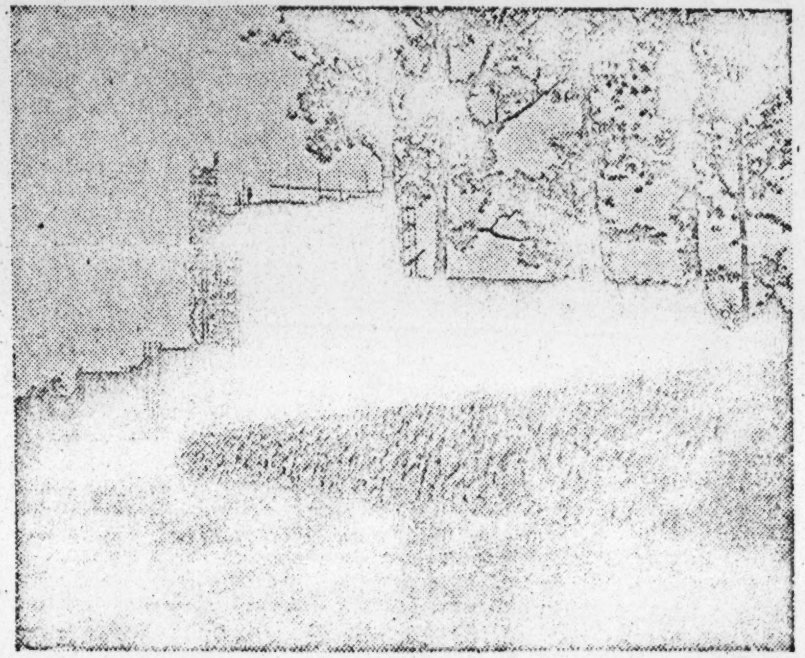


THE APPROACH TO THE CHAPEL as it appeared in 1928. In the foreground is the present traffic circle that forms a hub for roads leading to various sections of the campus.



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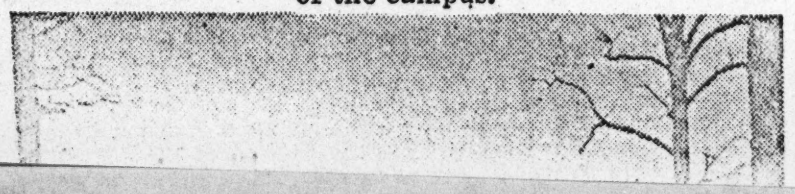

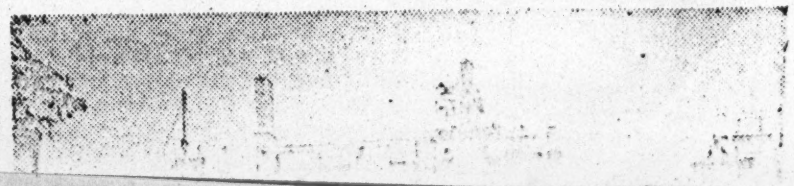

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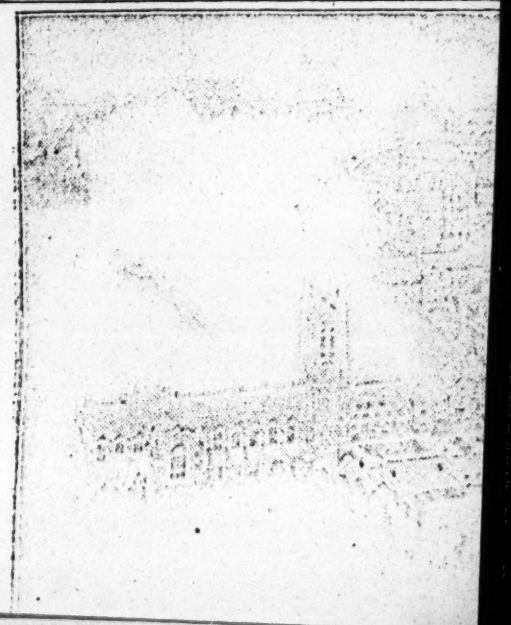

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A RAILROAD TRACK through the middle of West Campus was used for hauling in vast quantities of building material. The partially completed hospital is in the background. Year, 1929.

CROWELL DORMITORY QUADRANGLE was a confusion of scaffolding, girders and debris during its construction. Year, 1929.

DRAMATIC SCENE. Rising out of the Duke Forest as if by magic, the quadrangles of the West Campus began to take form. One of the first steps was the laying of track for the campus railway which served to facilitate moving heavy building materials. This view is from one of the towers of the Medical School looking toward the Law Building, Library and Union Building.

ponsibility In International Affairs

an instructor illustrates the les-

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s a matter of course. By its immense con-
s to the relief of war-stricken peoples, this
has acknowledged the responsibilities that
wealth among nations as well as among in-
. There is now under consideration the
nting of President Truman's proposal to use
n know-how and capital for the develop-
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extremely unlikely that this country would
ne beyond these commitments had it not
Soviet Russia's open hostility. Her atti-
surely one of those challenges which, ac-
to Arnold Toynbee, have arisen throughout
se of history to test the vitality of states and
ons. Our response to that challenge is the
Doctrine declaring our intention to contain
aggression wherever it appears. For the
ion of the "cold war," we possess wealth
ustrial power to an extent unparalleled in
ry, a tremendous military potential as well
sumably superior stockpile of atom bombs.
least of our current problems is the wise
ctive use of this power. This and related
s are discussed in the following papers on
the Far East and Latin America.

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stic assumptions of China's integrity cannot
ed with good grace by returning her to a
semi-colonialism.
eover, if American principles must be ap-
a new nationalistic China, they are also
th a new type of balance of power playing
ina. At the close of the 19th century, the
power structure in the Far East was

friend of China. This country has been the champion of twin doctrines asserting China's commercial freedom and her political independence. Throughout the 20th century, China's spokesmen have been loud in their praise of our behavior. Yet in the year 1949 the gulf that separates the Chinese and the American people in terms of mutual understanding is growing wider. The old doctrines are failing not because they are necessarily less valid than they were in the time of Secretary John Hay but because we as a people have not wrestled with the task of modernizing them to the end that they should be serviceable in a new China.

What has been noted here bears directly upon our problem in and toward China today. History, of course, does not support the notion that the future can be blue-printed from the past, but it does support the idea that the lessons of the past have positive value and that they cannot be ignored with impunity. Our past experience in the Far East is the most tangible and useable evidence at our disposal. It is the evidence toward which we can look with a perspective that is not stampeded unwisely by the crises and the fears of the moment. Indeed, the current crisis and fears reflect a very real danger. For instance, there is a very real danger that China will again become a mere battlefield for foreign powers as Manchuria was in the days of the Russo-Japanese War. The evidence is clear that we need to be prepared to meet this eventuality because there is not now in Asia anyone to fight our battles for us. However, this matter of fighting is only one, and perhaps not the most important, point revealed by the evidence. It is instructive to recall that back in 1904 there was a generation of Americans who believed that Japan was fighting our battles in Asia. It was the battle for the open door, one of the Siamese twins of our Far Eastern policy, and, as if to prove that there is coincidence, the enemy in that battle was Russia.

The evidence goes on to relate that Japan won whatever military victory there was in the Russo-Japanese War. For a time she eliminated the influence of Russia in China, but in the more important business of getting along with China, Japan's failure was colossal. This Japanese failure forms a part of the historical evidence which Americans might well examine with great care. The essential features of this record are quite clear, and they are not in dispute. Japan ignored China's aspirations to national independence; she fostered Confucian traditionalism at a time when the most vital elements in Chinese life were attempting to discard it; and, in her plans for China's future, she apparently forgot that 80 per cent of China's millions were peasants—the victims of a quarter century of civil war and warlordism. To put the matter in other words, Japan's rulers appear to have believed that their own favorite ideas, regardless of what the Chinese might think of them, could be foisted upon China by force. That Japanese experiment did not turn out very well, at least not for Japan. Furthermore, the record is clear that Japan failed to frighten or to buy into her service any Chinese leadership which the Chinese as a people would accept or follow.

The implications of the above statement ought to be reasonably clear to all thoughtful Americans. Nothing could be more stupid than for us to repeat the blunder of Japan. Nothing could be more naive than for us to assume that the Chinese will follow our ideas and our patterns of thought simply because they are ours and we like them. History reveals the Chinese as a people with an exceedingly practical mind. In China, they are going to build a society which meets their needs, not ours. It may take them a long time, but they will do it just as they have in the past. Neither we nor the Russians are going to stop them. Moreover, the Chinese will build with new ideas regardless of their source. Our future influence with the Chinese will depend on the adaptability of our own civilization, on our ability to learn of China, to understand her needs, and to find and give to her those things from our heritage which she will regard as good and useful.

Europe

By E. MALCOLM CARROLL
Professor Of History

Just as Europe was made the principal theater of military operations in World War II, it is now the crucial area in the political warfare being waged against the Soviet Union and the type of communism which it represents. A solid Communist victory in China would be, in the long view, a catastrophe of the first magnitude, but Soviet strength is not directly involved there as it is in Europe. It is in Europe that we are in most direct conflict with Soviet aggression, and in Western Europe we have the support of allies whose survival as strong, independent states is of the greatest importance to this country. It is in Europe that the "cold war" may most easily degenerate into open warfare.

The American Government had no other purpose at the close of World War II than the return of peace and the recovery of prosperity through the establishment of freely elected democratic governments in the areas west of Russia. In signing the Yalta Agreement, Marshal Stalin seemed to affirm the same purpose, but the Soviet understanding of democracy is unfortunately not that of the West. Protected by Soviet troops, Communist minorities seized power and organized police state satellites in Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. Together with Yugoslavia, where Marshal Tito was already established, these countries comprised a population of almost one hundred millions.

Much as we disliked and disapproved of what had been done, we did not force the issue there. viet satellites, we increased the tempo of our leisurely quest for a political agreement with our friends of the Atlantic community and secured quickly the signature and ratification of the Atlantic Pact for mutual defense. Our first appropriation for the rearming of the most dangerously exposed of the countries of Western Europe begins another phase of our policy and responsibilities in Europe. We are now seeking to create as quickly as possible an effective political and military balance to Soviet power.

Any of the conceivable policies which we might have followed in Europe involved grave dangers. Calculated risks are always involved in policy as in military operations. It is always wise, however, to be sure that all possible dangers have been considered and guarded against insofar as that is humanly possible. There would seem to be something less than complete frankness in the public discussion of the new policy upon which we have embarked in regard to the difficulties that must be surmounted before anything like a balance is established. The reduction in the voting strength of the French and Italian Communists does not dispose of the danger of disloyal and disruptive action by the hard and fanatical core of these parties at a critical moment. In the military sphere, even the rudiments of a balance scarcely exist at present, and the talk of halting the massed strength of the Soviet armies on the Rhine with a few highly trained divisions is the height of folly. The two-thirds of the mighty German armies that were on the Eastern Front during the war did not succeed in stopping the Soviet

The United States Takes Respo

Latin America

By ROBERT S. SMITH
Professor Of Economics

A Latin American, a student for several years at the London School of Economics, told me he never heard an Englishman speak of the British Empire without including Argentina. We were discussing the devaluation of the pound sterling, and his remarks reflected the malicious satisfaction many Latin Americans find in England's present plight—a retribution, as they see it, for the evils of British imperialism. Still somewhat mysterious to the average Latin American is the basis for American aid to Britain, since it gives the appearance of bolstering an empire and colonials system which isn't worth saving. It sows in the minds of many "Good Neighbors" the suspicion that the United States is just as imperialistic and, perhaps, committed with England not to allow colonies, small nations and other dependent areas to achieve real independence.

Not that it is ever possible to find agreement on what constitutes imperialism. There are as many interpretations of imperialism as there are of communism; indeed, any foreign policy of a great power may be labelled imperialistic if it doesn't meet the high standard of international conduct revealed by the gospel of the Kremlin. Suspicion of our motives is by no means confined to jingoists and fellow travelers. It is the legacy of unsavory conduct south of the border in an epoch when "dollar diplomacy," "our Cuban colony" and "banana republics" were not remotely descriptive of our economic and political relations. But nowadays intervention takes more subtle forms—or perhaps it isn't intervention at all. The official name for it is cooperation; since 1938 it has been administered by the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation; and it costs American taxpayers millions of dollars a year.

As Professor Samuel Flagg Bemis has pointed out, the earliest manifestations of inter-American cultural exchange developed spontaneously out of Pan Americanism, not out of any policy of government. Long ago the health of Latin America was judged to be a matter of international concern, and the organization of the Pan American Union was soon followed by the establishment of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. American doctors and experts in public health have made life-time careers in the Bureau, moving from country to country and seldom returning to the States. Thanks very largely to their work, most Latin American [illegible]pitals have adequate sewerage [illegible]ms, a large number of cities [illegible]owns have satisfactory drink[illegible]ater, and communicable di-

academic freedom and tenure for professors, full-time professorships (most Latin-American university professors receive only a small part of their income in the form of pay for teaching), independence of politics and the health and physical well-being of students. Various programs of the United States government, such as grants-in-aid for visiting professors, have brought many Latin-American universities direct contacts with fields of learning and research previously neglected in the foreign university, and specialists in elementary and secondary schools have made similar contributions to the public schools systems of Latin America. The Inter-American Schools Service of the American Council on Education advises and secures financial support for a "chain" of American Schools located in many Latin-American cities, thus securing for the children of resident Americans as well as thousands of Latin Americans the equivalent of the pre-university schooling available in the United States.

Until recently there were many fine collections of books but few good libraries in Latin America. The Department of State, the Library of Congress and the American Library Association have all made significant contributions to the libraries and to the training librarians in Latin America. It is no longer an oddity to find a card catalogue in one of these libraries. In most countries our embassies are responsible for the maintenance of information centers, which collections of current American books and periodicals; larger libraries, such as the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City, function in connection with the cultural centers. These centers, or institutes, now organized in about thirty Latin-American cities, represent a rather impressive example of cooperation between the nationals of the country and resident Americans. Though supported in part by funds from the Department of State, as they grow older the institutes attract more local support, collect membership fees and tuition for classes in languages and in other ways move toward self-support. Organized to teach English to the nationals of the host country and Spanish (or Portuguese) to those whose native tongue is English, the language courses have been demonstrably effective in facilitating commercial and diplomatic as well as cultural relations. The institutes reported 46,000 students in their English classes at the end of 1948. For those who have not yet had an opportunity to learn the language, a limited translating program under the auspices of the State Department makes available in Spanish, Portuguese and French American textbooks, tech-

CO-EDS IN A HISTORY CLASS watch intently as an ins[illegible] son with a map.

The General Proble

By E. MALCOLM CARROLL
Professor Of History

To those of us whose memories begin with the century, the most astonishing of the many changes in American life during the past fifty years has been the swift acceptance of America's full participation and leadership in world affairs. Woodrow Wilson's tragic failure to achieve a similar aim is still recent history. For 20 years thereafter, Americans turned their backs to the quarrels of other nations and tried to assure their own neutrality by such legislative devices as "cash and carry." Involvement in World War II, despite all that had been done to prevent it, finally persuaded most Americans that isolationism was no longer a tenable policy.

Once our minds were made up, we went all out on the new course. Membership in the United Nations was accepted with little or no senatorial opposition. Despite the frustration of many hopes, we have continued to seek the peaceful settlement of international quarrels through the United Nations. The heavy responsibilities of the occupation of enemy countries with the view to preparing them for democracy and a decent life were undertaken

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The Far East

By PAUL H. CLYDE
Professor Of History

The role of the United States in the Far East and, more particularly, the need to enlighten ourselves on Asia's place in the present world are of staggering proportions, to put the case very mildly.

The whole matter stated in over-simplified terms amounts to this: the United States through

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mutual jealousies of the great powers. In he old equilibrium of power prevailed un- nd of World War I and the emergence of to a position of unrivaled advantage; the of power was thereby destroyed. In the t followed, Japan could and did restrict the American doctrines of the open door a's integrity in so far as it served her in- do so. This kind of thing could con- happen again if no balance of power is pre- Now the balance of power structure has anged. The equilibrium rests not on a alance, but on concentrated pressures from ces—the United States and the Soviet Many elements in this new balance are rary versions of an older historical herit- for example, as Russian influence or Outer Mongolia, Manchuria and North merican influence which makes up the of the balance represents forces whose is less predictable because they lack the precedent or tradition from which the dvance is in part derived. This is one asons why our difficulties in applying China are more perplexing than those that ussians.

be noted also that China's contemporary appears to be social as well as political. true, then American policy cannot ignore change and hope to succeed. Here again cal heritage is of interest. Our tradi- rines relative to China have always been political and commercial. In this form have been adequate for the China of that is by no means so certain that the old an be serviceable in the same limited . The open door and the principle of n make sense now only in so far as e fitted into a new social-revolutionary alistic China. This is the crux of our blem. The ironic commentary is that d be any problem at all. The United long regarded itself as the traditional

Potsdam in 1945, where President Truman and Marshal Stalin met for the first and only time, attempted to reconcile the irreconcilable. The three Western Powers naturally insisted upon the Western interpretation of democracy and of industrial organization as the basis of policy in the administration of Germany and claimed that the matter should be decided by majority vote, while the Russians, standing upon their own peculiar definitions which they were ruthlessly enforcing in their own zone, claimed the right of veto. The inevitable happened with the break-up of the Council. Under our leadership, the Western Powers then encouraged the formation of the Western German Governmen at Bonn based upon elections whereupon the Soviets have now set up a rival Eastern German Government in the form of a dictatorship of the German Communists. The contest between the West and East for the support of the Germans and for the control of Germany is rapidly approaching its climax, with Eastern Germany making a strong bid for the support of those very numerous Germans who value unity and power more than liberty. Germany's tremendous recuperative capacities makes it of the utmost importance that a united Germany should not in the end become another Soviet satellite.

Meanwhile, the economic weakness of the Western European countries threatened to paralyze their rsistance to communism at home and to Soviet imperialism abroad. America is meeting this challenge with considerable success. To relieve Great Britain of an intolerable strain, we took over many of her responsibilities in Iran, Turkey and Greece, and advanced the loan of 1945. We attacked the general problem of low industrial production and food shortages wherever our aid was desired by imaginative and well-conceived Marshall Plan. With increasing industrial production, Communist inspired strikes were defeated and there took place a notable decline in the voting strength of the Italian and French Communist Parties.

The Marshall Plan was intended to attain long-term aims. With the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, adding that sturdy country to the list of So-

theless, economic and military aid should be continued for the strengthening at least of internal stability.

History has something to teach those who are willing to learn about the balance of power as a safeguard to peace. The establishment of a balance against Germany and Central Powers in the years before 1914 was followed by a decade of scarcely uninterrupted crises. Historians agree in the view that the balance of power was one of the major underlying causes of World War I. The trouble is that the parties involved are never satisfied with a mere balance but are tempted to seek a superiority by one means or another which the opposite side will resist to the point of war. There is also the danger that tensions and passions may suggest the idea that war is better now than later. Here, the views of Bismarck, the greatest master Realpolitik (power politics) of them all, are worthy of consideration. Despite his conviction that France was certain to attack Germany sooner or later for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, he declared himself against preventive wars in principle on the ground that the outcome of war is never certain and that events may make war unnecessary. It is too soon to assess accurately the reactions of the British and the French to the recent news that the Soviets are in possession of the atom bomb, but it is likely to strengthen greatly their already strong opposition to the precipitous action. Paris and London are too obviously cast for the role of hostages.

There is reason to believe that time, at least for a number of years, will work more for our side than for the Soviet Union. The failure of the Russians to react aggressively against the Berlin air lift is one indication that they will be slow to resort to open warfare. Moreover, the Kremlin is already confronted with an extraordinarily difficult problem in Marshal Tito's defiance, and skillful encouragement could aid the appearance of similar stresses and strains in other satellites. While it would be unrealistic to count upon the disruption of the Soviet Union from within, this happy solution remains a possibility. It would seem better to bear with our present difficulties rather than to rush into an unknown and unpredictable future.

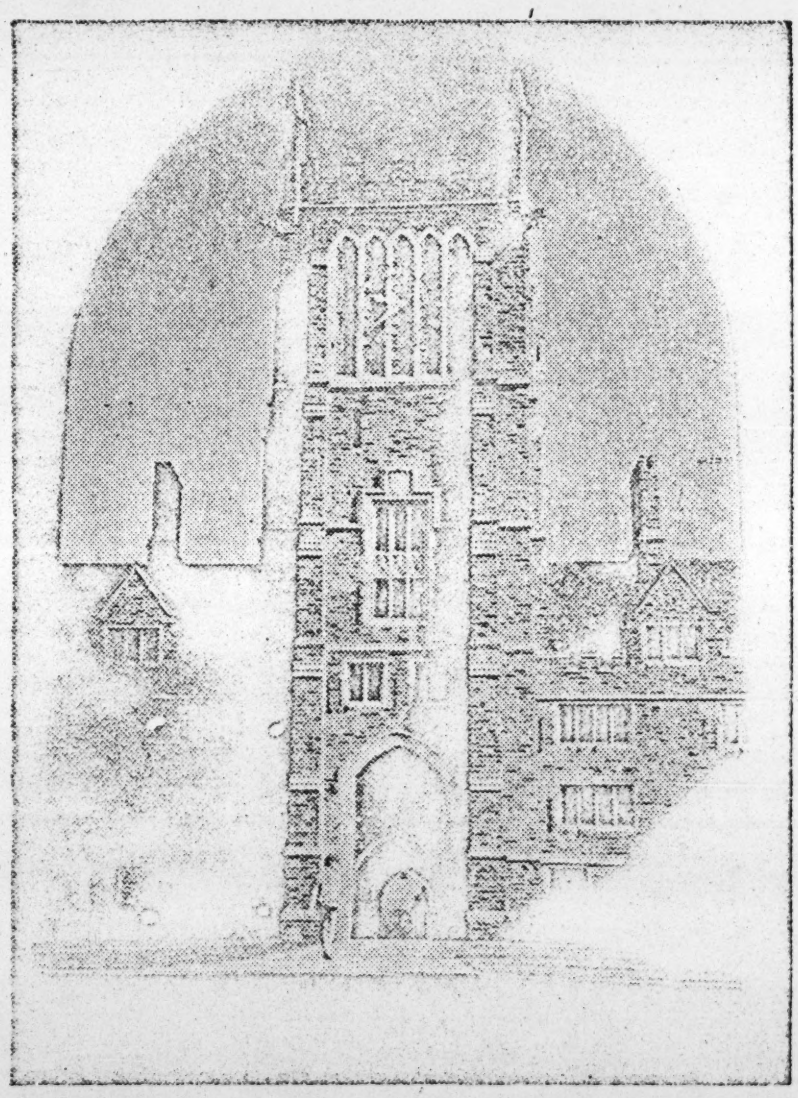
America, was scheduled to reach from Texas to the Panama Canal within a year or two of Pearl Harbor. It is still impossible to move on a hard-surfaced road from Mexico into Guatemala! And there are other monuments along the way to our misguided optimism and enthusiasm for cooperation.

Have we, nevertheless, acquired an intangible asset in the form of good will? I doubt it. Individuals are often grateful, but nations have a way of defying the adage concerning gift horses. Sometimes it is politically unwise to admit that the United States possesses any such virtues as generosity and good will. "Yankeephobia" is smart and profitable in some countries; that Americans are culturally and scientifically inferior to the French is a common conviction.

Are we securing markets, present and future? Maybe. Healthy and industrious populations will be better customers than poor and backward people; but in many countries the masses who are potential consumers have made insignificant progress toward assimilation into an international exchange economy. And when Latin Americans do have larger incomes with which to buy mass-produced goods, they may prefer to "Buy British" or "Buy German."

Are we paying an insurance premium, in case we need Latin-American help in the Third World War? Possibly, although it is difficult to imagine a risk great enough to justify insurance. Any contingency that would make it possible for Latin America to be useful to another world power would be such a serious invasion of hemispheric security as to make it impractical to use Latin-American resources anyway. We would really be in a sad predicament, for instance, if we were impotant to forestall the erection of Russian bases in Southern Chile.

By and large, our willingness to cooperate and furnish leadership in Latin America is either a manifestation of our soft-headedness or of our magnanimous response to a moral responsibility —only time can tell which. We are wealthy, skillful and—in certain respects—intelligent. There is no excuse for squandering our wealth, no justification for dissipating our skills, and no reason for neglecting our own unfortunates—the one third (or whatever it is) who lack wealth, skill and learning. Yet, as long as we live next door to people whose need is so desperate and whose willingness to help themselves is manifest, most of us will be persuaded to spare a portion of our resources and share some of our know-how with the other Americans. It is an act of faith, Professor Bemis says. And former Assistant Secretary of State Berle once described the Good Neighbor of the North as "inspired . . . to fortify the political independence and territorial integrity of the nations of the New World by increasing their economic and sociological well-being in order to further a general advance in civilization." The case for United States-Latin American cooperation is at once both as vague and as precise as that.



DORMITORY SCENE—The Clock Tower at the end of the South Quadrangle is framed by a Gothic arch. Beyond the tower lie the athletic fields, gymnasium, field house and Duke Stadium.

[illegible] No single agency takes the credit for the improvements in public health and the reduction in morbidity and mortality rates that have been realized in the last quarter-century; it would be unfair not to mention the investment of the Rockefeller Foundation in medical education, research and the training of personnel to fight the Latin American battle against malaria, yellow fever, typhus and other ailments to which the human body is peculiarly susceptible in tropical regions.

Probably the broadest intergovernmental program for public health work is that now being carried on by the Health and Sanitation Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (A U. S. government corporation). At the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Rio de Janeiro, 1942) it was affirmed that "health and sanitary measures are essential to the mobilization of human and material resources of the hemisphere;" and the organization subsequently established for the war emergency has continued with little change during these years of uncertain peace. Each participating government sets up a national Cooperative Health Service, headed by an appointee of theIIAA, with the Minister of Health in the cooperating country serving as co-director. In the war years the cost of tl program was largely met by the United States; after the war, the Latin American countries which wanted the work continued agreed to foot a larger share of the bill, and currently the United States pays about a third of the annual cost of 12,000,000. The program has been responsible for the construction or modernization of 82 hospitals in fifteen countries, including the Trudeau Sanitorium for tuberculars in Chile and the impressive Roosevelt Hospital in Guatemala. The Division has contributed to the improvement of municipal water works, the construction of sanitary markets and slaughterhouses, the administration of malarial control projects and the operation of schools of nursing in some thirteen countries. Study grants have been given to qualified Latin Americans, and more than 500 physicians, engineers, nurses, and other workers in the field of public health have been brought to the United States for training. In its enthusiasm for the economic benefits of the program the Division points out that "the value of exports of medical and sanitary supplies from the United States to Latin America increased from $18,000,000 in 1942 to over $61,000,000 in 1946."

Illiteracy and the lack of educational facilities constitute one of the bleakest sides of Latin-American culture. The University of San Carlos in Guatemala (founded in 1676) was recently host to the First Congress of Latin American Universities, to which came delegates from twenty-five universities. Through many of these institutions of higher learning make most universities of the United States seem youthful, the Congress had to deal with problems long since solved by most American colleges and universities, such as handbooks such as the Government Printing Office's best seller, **The Child From One To Six.** This is a two-way street: officially and privately Latin-American writers have been encouraged and rewarded by the translation into English of some of the best of their current literature, such as the Brazilian classic, **Rebellion In The Backlands.**

Economic cooperation is even more varied in form and method than the health and educational programs. Parts of President Truman's "Point Four" program, announced last January, had many antecendents in practice, since as early as 1939 (under Public Law 63) Congress had approved the "detail" of government employees to serve temporarily under the governments of Latin American republics. The law permits our government to accept reimbursement for the services of the emigrating specialists, and in the first six years of its operation foreign governments paid about fifty per cent of the half-million dollar cost. These are a few of the dozens of examples of what the program signifies: agricultural experts were "loaned" by the Department of Agriculture to the government of Haiti; soil conservation experts were "detailed" to Venezuela; statisticians of the Department of Commerce have been supplied to every country in the hemisphere; the Department of the Interior has furnished fisheries experts to Chile; and the Department of Labor, an authority on child welfare to Brazil.

Although the United States has had a census of population every ten years since 1790, some Latin-American nations have never counted their inhabitants and others have made infrequent and imperfect enumerations. Fortified by the experience of sixteen national censuses, the Bureau of the Census has taken the lead in training Latin-American statisticians for the formidable undertaking of a Census of the Americas in 1950, that is, a more or less uniform count of people in all countries of the Western hemisphere at the same time. Besides furnishing inservice training in Washington to a large number of Latin-American demographers and statisticians, the Bureau has been active in the improvement of statistical education and furnishes much of the leadership for the semi-official Inter-American Statistical Institute. Much of the economic cooperation born of wartime necessity has survived in only slightly modified form. In order to step up production of vital raw materials, the United States entered into food-production agreements with several of the countries which were exploiting their resources for war purposes. These agreements provided for the assignment of American agronomists, entomologists and other specialists to areas where help was needed to increase the outputs of foodstuffs. After the war the Food Supply Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs kept these technical "missions" operating in four countries, Costa Rica, Haiti, Paraguay and Peru. The work brings American experts into direct contact with native students [illegible]

Japan's political economy in terms harmonious with our own while Soviet Russia and China's Communists, exploiting China's political and economic collapse, are attempting to shape China's future in terms of the Marxian way of life.

Today and in the long view, there is every reason to believe that the Far East will be influenced more deeply by what China does than by any other single factor. What is happening in China now is a result of a Chinese revolution now more than half a century old. One is reminded that the Old China was known aptly as the Middle Kingdom, a name well-chosen since it reflected the fact that as China went, so went the Far East. The tragedy of America's lost influence in China is that for 50 years we have steadfastly closed our eyes and our ears to the political, social and economic collapse which was enveloping China. We simply were not interested, and now, when we can no longer escape the impact of the Chinese upheaval, we ask the question, "Is it too late?"

Until a comparatively few years ago the entire Western World in addition to the United States lost very little sleep worrying about the political theory or the political structure of Chinese society. Throughout the 19th and much of the 20th century, political China could be summed up as a society, authoritarian and bureaucratic, resting on a Confucian ethic. Government, whatever else it might be, was assuredly not by the people. In most political matters, most of China's millions were not participants but spectators. But of all this, Americans in general, knew little and cared less.

Now, in the past generation, the public consciousness of China's people has experienced a vast awakening. The products of this awakening are an infant nationalism and patriotism which, if too young to be described in detail, are sufficiently virile to make their presence unmistakable. It may be suggested therefore that while our old American foreign policy principles of the open door and of China's integrity could be and were often enunciated and applied without consulting China, present and future applications of these doctrines must take greater account of China's wishes and be based

the most potent facto of China in the year was the mutual jealou general the old equilib til the end of World Japan into a position balance of power wa years that followed, J or nullify the America and China's integrity i terests to do so. Th ceivably happen again served. Now the bala again changed. The diverse balance, but on two sources—the Uni Union. Many element contemporary versions age, such for exampl control in Outer Mon Korea. American infl other arm of the bala application is less predi historical precedent or Russian advance is in of the reasons why c policy to China are mor face the Russians.

It is to be noted als revolution appears to b If this be true, then An so vital a change and h the historical heritage tional doctrines relative essentially political and they may have been ad day, but it is by no m doctrines can be servic form today. The open integrity can make sen they can be fitted into and nationalistic China. China problem. The i there should be any p States has long regarde

and farmers, so that the latter learn first-hand the most modern methods of feeding livestock, preventing diseases in cattle, the use of insecticides, soil testing, methods of milling wheat and hundreds of other practical matters which constitute the stock-in-trade of a first-class agricultural college.

The traditional American agricultural experiment station has its counterpart in several Latin-American countries as a result of our cooperation. Under contracts with the foreign government, the United States furnishes library materials, scientific equipment and personnel, while the other party provides the necessary land and building and part of the staff. Although the research work of these stations is likely to be reported in out-of-the-way technical publications, some of them have started a series of booklets containing advice for the average "dirt" farmer, strictly comparable to the famous "Farmers' Bulletin" of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Eighth American Scientific Congress proposed an international agricultural school, and following the signing of a convention at the Pan American Union in 1944 the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences was established at Turrialba, Costa Rica. The Institute is supported by contributions from the signatory nations; the student body and faculty are drawn from all the countries, including the United States. The first director of the Institute was an American agricultural economist, Dr. Earl N. Bressman.

resents an intergovernmental educational project, while the School of Pan American Agriculture in Honduras is strictly a private undertaking, endowed and managed by the United Fruit Company.

Somewhat different from the work of United Fruit, as an example of non-governmental contributions to Latin-American development, are projects of Nelson Rockefeller, one-time Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Commencing with the International Basic Economy Corporation, the Rockefeller interests sponsor a number of stock-company subsidiaries (for instance, the Venezuelan Basic Economy Corporation) which operate in a business-like fashion to exploit new methods of production or develop economic activities previously neglected by private capital, such as the refrigeration and marketing of fish in Venezuela and transportation and low-cost housing in Brazil. Non-profit research and development work is carried on by Mr. Rockfeller's American International Association for Social and Economic Development.

Many pages could be devoted to multiplying the examples of leadership and cooperation furnished by our government, businessmen and scholars to the 140 million Americans of Latin America. It would be, perhaps, more appropriate to conclude with some estimate of what it all adds up to—is it merely boondoggling on a global scale, as Senator Butler complained? Notorious is the story of the Inter-American Highway which, with millions of American dollars and the co-

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Social Science And The Atomic Cris

(Editor's Note: Dr. Hornell Hart, professor of sociology at Duke University last year was awarded the Edward Bernays Award by a committee of judges of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. The award, a $1,000 U. S. Government Bond, was won by the Duke professor for "the best action-related research in the social implications of atomic energy." The following article by Dr. Hart is a further development of his prize-winning paper in which he, as other sociologists, raises storm warnings over our civilization.)

By DR. HORNELL HART

This paper summarizes some of the evidence which leads to the following five fundamental conclusions.:

(1) The recent swift increase in man's power to kill and to destory is the resultant of a long-time trend.

(2) Even swifter acceleration in destructive power within the next few years is highly probable statistically.

(3) In order to protect civilization against these accelerating forces of destruction, man's power to establish law and order in the world needs also to accelerate swiftly, but past expansion of government have lagged disastrously behind the power to destory.

(4) This lag of law and order might be overcome if organized human intelligence were applied to the social problems of the atomic age with the same thoroughness and verifiability with which physical science attacks technological problems.

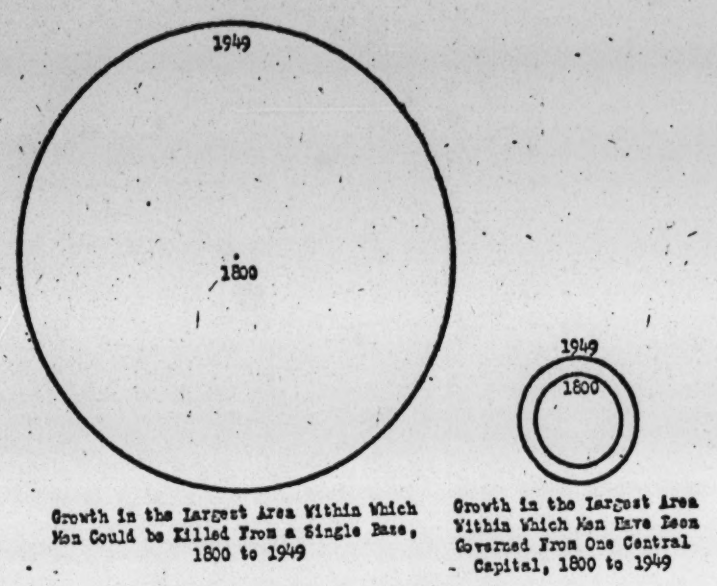
(5) An upsurge in social science has already begun, and the endeavor to meet the atomic crisis by means of organized and disciplined intelligence is sufficiently promising to justify the fullest endeavor.

The Killing Area Versus The Governing Area

The present world crisis is deeper and more far-reaching than the problem of what to do with the atomic bomb. That bomb is not itself the essence of the menace. It is merely the product of age-long acceleration in destructive power, combined with man's failure (up to the present) to develop any adequate means of restraining that destruction.

The essence of the crisis can be presented graphically by means of a chart. The large circle on the left represents the area within which men can be killed by nonstop projectiles from a given base. Recently that area has been expanded to include practically the entire surface of the earth. It has been demonstrated that a B-36 bomber, starting from the United States, and being refueled while in the air, can fly to any city in the world, drop an atomic bomb and return to its base.

The black dot in the center of the left-hand circle represents the



Growth in the Largest Area Within Which Men Could be Killed From a Single Base, 1800 to 1949

Growth in the Largest Area Within Which Men Have Been Governed From One Central Capital, 1800 to 1949

Chart 1. GROWTH IN MAN'S POWER TO KILL, COMPARED WITH THE GROWTH IN MAN'S POWER TO GOVERN

rate of this growth has obviously been only a tiny fraction of the rate at which the killing and destroying area has been expanded. In terms of square miles, the killing area has grown, during the past century and a half, more than 10,000,000 times as fast as the governing area.

The Law Of Destructive Acceleration

The growth of the killing area from about five square miles to over 195,000,000 square miles is represented by the growth of the left hand circle in the chart from a dot in 1800 to the world-encompassing circle of 1949. This sudden expansion of the killing area was not something that started in 1800. It was the continuation of a trend which can be demonstrated to have been developing since long before the dawn of history. The killing area depends on the range of deadly projectiles. The left hand circle of the chart resulted from the increase in projectiles ranges from the mile or so of primitive artillery in 1800 up to the world-encompassing range of the B-36 bomber in 1949.

But this type of acceleration did not begin with the early improvements in artillery ranges. Before gunpowder was invented, the ancient Romans and Assyrians were using catapults and ballistae to hurl rocks a quarter of a mile or more against beseiged cities. Before catapults and ballistae were invented, ancient man was using bows and arrows; before these were invented, prehistoric man used spear-throwers, and before that simple spears. Still earlier in prehistoric times, our ancestors hurled rocks at one another in battle. The ranges of these ancient and prehistoric projectiles can be determined within reasonable limits of error. When those ranges, and the resulting killing areas, are plotted can be described by mathematical laws.

But why should there be a mathematical regularity in the trends of cultural growth? The reasons can be stated simply as follows: Cultural progress has depended upon inventions. Inventions consist in new combinations of old elements. For example, the first successful automobile was a carriage plus a gasoline engine, plus steering gears, plus differential gears, plus gasoline, plus a driver, all adapted to existing roads.

The importance of inventions is not confined to technological progress. All social evolution takes place through combinations of old elements, forming new units which, in turn, may enter into further combinations. The speed of social change thus depends (among other things) upon four major factors: (1) the number of culture elements available from which new inventive combinations can be made; (2) The speed with which new culture elements become known; (3) The amount of improvement which each element is able to contribute; (4) The degree to which scientific methods are applied to the problems of social change.

Science consists in the systematization and increased efficiency of the process of truth-seeking. Underlying principles are discovered, by means of which the number of new combinations to be tested can be vastly reduced. Measuring and calculating devices are developed, so that new combinations can be accurately described and their results precisely determined. The methods of logic, statistics and experiment are themselves systematically improved. Thus the acceleration of progress is raised to a still higher power.

In summary, because of (1) the geometrical increase in the number of cultural

the attempt to establish law and order, and to restrain the use by aggressors of the greater and greater powers of destruction which inventions have provided for them.

In the attempt to trace the trends of growth in law and order, the only quantitative index which has thus far been pushed back into ancient times is the size of governmental areas. The growth of political areas during the past four thousand years has definitely been accelerating. This fact can be shown by taking the maximum area over controlled from one capital at each of three dates—2000 B.C., O, and 2000 A.D. At the date 2000 B.C., the largest area within which law and order had ever been maintained from a single capital was the Empire of Sargon, which had about a quarter of a million square miles in it. At the time of Christ, the record-breaking empire was that of Darius, which included something less than two and a half million square miles. By 1949 the record was held by the British Empire, with over 13 million square miles.

During the 2000 years before the time of Christ, the rate of growth in the governmental power was, therefore, approximately a million square miles to a thousand years; during the 2000 years since the time of Christ and the rate of growth has been more than five million square miles in a thousand years—or more than five times as steep. That this acceleration is still continuing is indicated by the fact that the maxmum governing area has grown nearly as much in the last 100 years as it did during the previous thousand. This accelerated growth would seem most encouraging were it not for the ominous fact that the technology of destruction has accelerated millions of times as fast as the power to govern.

The relative slowness with which mankind has learned how to exercise control over destructive aggressors becomes thus the central problem of the atomic age. If destructiveness goes on increasing at anything like the rate that has been apparent in the past few decades, and if the power to maintain law and order continues to lag at the relatively snail-like pace which it has shown during the past century, the destruction of civilization would seem to be a foregone conclusion.

Cultural Lag May Be Entering A New Phase

In seeking to understand the crisis of our age, two opposed theories of cultural lag need to be examined. The first may be called "The Ever-Widening Gap Theory," and the second "The Successive-Upsurge Theory." Let us briefly consider these.

The "Ever-Widening Gap Theory" would hold that technological progress, by its very

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and to destroy has already grown to such stupendous potential, and has already acquired such blitzkrieg swiftness, that the gap must be narrowed rather than widened if society is to survive.

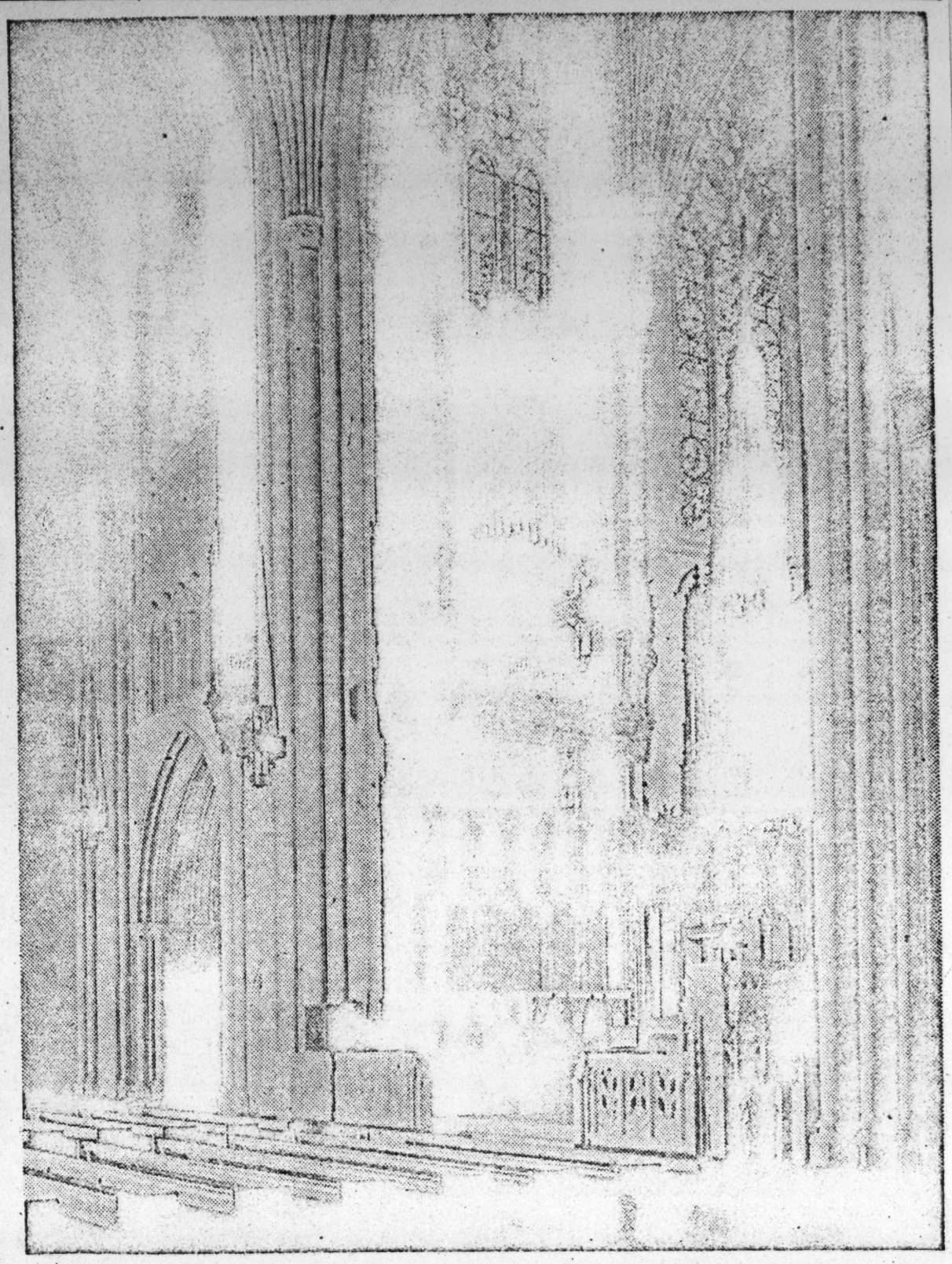
Fortunately for our hopes, and for the possible future of coming generations, the Ever-Widening Gap Theory of cultural lag may prove to be unsound. An alternative theory is implicit in some of the analyses of human society which were made more than a century ago by Auguste Comte. We may call this second theory of cultural lag the Successive-Upsurge Hypothesis.

Students of Comte may remember that he set forth a theory about the hierarchy of science, and about the successive emergence of the various modes of human thought into what he called the positivistic or scientific stage.

Comte argued that the order of emergence into the positive stage is determined by the relative simplicity of the various sciences and by their dependence upon one another. The idea might be added that scientific methods tend to be adopted most readily in those aspects of culture in which measurement of the crucial variables is easiest. Aspects like physics and chemistry tend to emerge relatively early, because of the readily measurable and verifiable character of their sensori-motor data. But later, when living organisms are studied systematically, with the aid of the microscope developed by physics, and of the substances and the techniques developed by chemistry, biology emerges into its scientific stage. When psychology borrows the experimental methods, the mathematical devices and the rigorous procedures of its predecessors, it too becomes scientific. Each of these sciences, in turn, makes giant strides as soon as it has learned to think systematically and rigiorously.

If the Ever-Widening Gap Theory of cultural lag is correct, the swift development of the material aspects of social life may be expected, in the near future, to produce disastrous disruption. On the other hand, if the Successive-Emergency Theory is correct, there may be some justified hope that the tensions of human society may be relieved by the speeded-up development of scientific thinking on the psychological and the sociological levels.

According to Comte's analysis, after the immense developments in engineering and in medicine which have resulted from the upsurges of physical and biological sciences, since the Industrial Revolution, we should observe corresponding upsurges in education, in social research and in government, resulting from the emergence of psychology and sociology out of the metaphysical



SYMPHONY IN STONE—Soaring arches and exquisite masonry frame the choir and organ in this view of the Duke Chapel interior.

present crisis and to the possibilities of achievement or of destruction which may hinge upon the success or failure of social science, are the ones who are summoned to apply organized intelligence constructively to the problems of the Atomic Age.

Kilgo Dormitory on the West Campus was named for John Carlisle Kilgo, president of Trinity College, 1894-1910.

Crowell dormitory was named in honor of John Franklin Crowell, president of Trinity College, 1887-94.

Duke Hospital and the Medical School togethre have more than seven acres of floor space.

The Duke Law School's Legal Aid Clinic, the "poor man's lawyer," has given free legal service to more than 7,000 different persons since 1931.

Welcome, Doctor Edens,

nonstop projectiles from a given base. Recently that area has been expanded to include practically the entire surface of the earth. It has been demonstrated that a B-36 bomber, starting from the United States, and being refueled while in the air, can fly to any city in the world, drop an atomic bomb and return to its base.

The black dot in the center of the left-hand circle represents the corresponding killing area a century and a half ago. In 1800 the largest area within which human beings could be killed by nonstop projectiles from a given base was about five square miles.

The largest area in the world within which security, law and order have been maintained from a given capital is represented by the outside circle on the right of the chart. Up to the present, that largest area has consisted in the British Empire at its prime. The attempts of the United Nations to maintain law and order in Palestine, India and in other trouble spots of the earth, represent possible beginnings of a more extended governing area in the world. But at present the British Empire holds the record, as represented by the outer circle on the right of the chart. The inner circle on the right represents the corresponding governing area a century ago. It will be seen that there has been considerable increase during the past 150 years. But the

were invented, ancient man was using bows and arrows; before these were invented, prehistoric man used spear-throwers, and before that simple spears. Still earlier in prehistoric times, our ancestors hurled rocks at one another in battle. The ranges of these ancient and prehistoric projectiles can be determined within reasonable limits of error. When those ranges, and the resulting killing areas, are plotted on a time scale, it becomes evident that the accelerating growth in man's power to destroy has been going on for at least tens of thousands of years.

This accelerating increases in killing power, conforming as it does to mathematical formulas, does not stand alone in the history of human culture. In 1948 Stuart Chase published "An Inquiry into the Science of Human Relations" which he entitled **The Proper Study of Mankind.** In that book he has a chapter called: "Some Laws of Social Change." In that chapter he develops the fact that inventions grow at accelerating rates which resemble compound-interest curves. Mr. Chase drew his information on this subject from the writings of Professor William F. Ogborn of the University of Chicago. Dr. Ogborn is only one of the considerable series of social scientists who have been pointing out that cultural change accelerates, and that this change

duced. Measuring and calculating devices are developed, so that new combinations can be accurately described and their results precisely determined. The methods of logic, statistics and experiment are themselves systematically improved. Thus the acceleration of progress is raised to a still higher power.

In summary, because of (1) the geometrical increase in the number of cultural elements to be combined, (2) of the greater and greater rapidity of communication, (3) of the increasing potential of available elements to add to human achievements, and (4) the development and accelerating improvement of the scientific method of making inventions and discoveries, cultural evolution may be expected (as long as it continues without major disaster) to accelerate, subject to limitations inherent in an unchanging physical and chemical basis and in a relatively unchanging set of human biological elements.

The Growth Of Government Has Also Accelerated

The law of accelerating growth in culture applies not only to the power to kill, and to technological inventions in general. It pervades all the fields in which human beings have been striving to find better and better ways to accomplish their purposes. One of the fundamental purposes which human beings have manifested everywhere and in every age is

A New Phase

In seeking to understand the crisis of our age, two opposed theories of cultural lag need to be examined. The first may be called "The Ever-Widening Gap Theory," and the second "The Successive-Upsurge Theory." Let us briefly consider these.

The "Ever-Widening Gap Theory" would hold that technological progress, by its very nature, must always accelerate faster than other types of social change. Mechanical inventions, and other developments in the physical sciences, deal with objects which can be measured, weighed and reduced to pointer readings on dials. It is easy to tell whether one type of airplane is faster than another, or whether one engine gives more power per pound of weight than another engine does. The problems of physics and chemistry can easily be reduced to mathematics, and controlled experiments can be developed to test the inventor's hypotheses as to which of the two new machines, or which of two new drugs, or which of two new explosives fulfills its purpose better.

In contrast with technology, improvements in law and order are based upon elusive factors, such as attitudes, values and social relationships. It is hard to measure which of two governments is better, and it is difficult if not impossible to carry out controlled experiments to test hypotheses as to what sort of invention in international control will work best. The inventor of a better guided missle can carry out his experiments relatively quickly. But if a group of scientists is trying to discover better ways of reconciling interests of two governments, or how to transform as illiterate and suspicious population of some Asiatic country in to an intelligent and well-informed democratic nation, the necessary experiments might take decades or even generations. Such facts as those just stated would seem to point toward the possibility that the sciences of human destruction will continue to leap ahead faster and faster, while the art and science of establishing international security will necessarily lag farther and farther behind. But if this conclusion were valid, the end of civilization would seem to be within sight. The power to kill

and the sociological levels.

According to Comte's analysis, after the immense developments in engineering and in medicine which have resulted from the upsurges of physical and biological sciences, since the Industrial Revolution, we should observe corresponding upsurges in education, in social research and in government, resulting from the emergence of psychology and sociology out of the metaphysical into the positivistic stage. The facts indicate strongly that this is exactly what is happenng.

After World War I, an upsurge occurred in various aspects of social science. Just before the Industrial Revolution, a somewhat similar upsurge occurred in the number of British patents—a growth which was spectacularly rapid for the time at which it took place. But the upsurge in social research in the 1920's and 1930's was four times as rapid as that pre-Industrial-Revolutionary spurt in mechanical inventions.

The vast and swiftly growing reservoir of high-school and college graduates is another factor favorable to an upsurge in social science. Per 1,000 persons aged 21, the rate of college graduation increased seven-fold between 1885 and 1940. The increase in high-school graduation has been approximately similar. The supply of educated brain-power is more abundant than at any previous time in history.

When modern social scientist recognize that they must achieve or perish, they achieve, and they can do it almost breathlessly fast if they have to. We do have to in the field of social science.

Seeking Consensus Among Social Thinkers

The swift upsurge of social thinking into the scientific stage, which occurred between World War I and World War II, and which still continues to accelerate, points toward the hope that systematic intellectual teamwork may possibly solve the atomic crisis before the accelerating power of destruction devastates civilization. The problem which confronts us is what to do with the very brief space of time and with the limited resources still at our disposal. These upsurges of human culture—mathematical though their trends may be—are still the outgrowth of arduous human striving. Those who are awake to the significance of our

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A Great University

A Great Leader

Welcome and Congratulations

To You Dr. Edens

TO HAVE GROWN IN
SIZE AND CONTINUE

American Adjustment To The Atomic Age

By DR. HENRY W. NEWSOM
Professor Of Physics

If future historians ever speak of an "Atomic Age," we are now at the very beginning of it and can only guess what it will bring. Since we are all well informed on the unpleasant applications of atomic energy, such guesses are bound to be pessimistic.

To speak first on the optimistic side: We can predict nothing very startling. The by-products of the present atomic energy program already have been applied to a wide variety of scientific and technical problems. These and similar ones to follow are like newborn babies and one cannot tell what will become of them. They almost certainly include the really important and useful applications of atomic energy.

Perhaps the most practical problems are those connected with agriculture. A small increase in annual crop yields could easily pay for the whole atomic program. More spectacular but less promising is the possibility of applying atomic energy to space ships. Unfortunately, the lightness of atomic fuel is of relatively little advantage even in an unmanned rocket since the driving force of a rocket is due to the spent fuel which is thrown back from the exhaust. Atomic fuel has great advantages in an airplane but these are largely offset by the dangerous radiations given off by an atomic engine. The shielding necessary for the take-off of an unmanned aircraft, might weigh more than the fuel load in a more conventional plane.

Finally, to speak with more certainty, the generation of electric power and the propulsion of ships seem technically feasible at the present time. These problems will be solved as soon as capital is made available. However, there is considerable hesitation at present for fear that conventional fuels may be able to do the job almost as cheaply and without the enormous initial outlay of capital.

In short, on the credit side at least, the release of atomic energy, like any other scientific or technical advance, may or may not have a great enough effect on the lives of men to give its name to an "Age." More likely, atomic energy may be the first spectacular success of a new technology which will seek consciously to apply new scientific discoveries rather than the older method of searching the established branches of science for help in the solution of some practical problem or group of problems. The latter method wasted much energy on essentially impossible problems such as perpetual motion or those beyond the scientific resources of the time like alchemy. In addition the inventory often lacked the training to apply pertinent scientific knowledge to his problem. The newer method should be much more efficient and might form the basis of a much wealthier society than our own. We may therefore name the "Atomic Age" after what may be its most troublesome but not necessarily most important offspring.

At its worst, the Atomic Age may be short and disastrous. On the pessimistic side, I can be as explicit as I was vague before. **Two or three hundred atomic bombs properly aimed can raze every American city of the size of Durham or larger.** A simultaneous attack by, say, 1,000 bombers of sufficient range might easily accomplish its mission even against 80 per cent interception, and fatal damage might not be averted by 90 or 95 per cent losses among the attackers. It will be too late if a plane were shot down over the target or on its way home. During the last war, a 20 per cent loss among the attackers constituted a serious defeat whether or not the mission was accomplished.

We may be assuming too much in the way of long flights over hostile territory if such a large country as ours is under attack, but, at any rate, border and coastal regions would certainly fare badly—whether the attack came by air, sea, rocket or saboteur.

We see here clearly enough an enormous increase in offensive potential due to atomic energy. Until some of the constructive problems have been solved, atomic energy will not help the defense at all. Furthermore, improvements in atomic weapons or methods of delivery are at least as likely as improvements in defensive techniques.

This tremendous boost in offensive power is summed up by the phrase that there is no defense against the atomic bomb. A technical victory in atomic warfare will come at a cost which no people can afford.

We can see clearly enough that there is danger that the industrial society which alone might support an "Atomic Age" may be destroyed or hopelessly crippled at the very outset. This is not by any means an accident. It is usually easier to apply a new invention destructively than otherwise. If we continue to so apply an increasingly powerful technical approach, we come closer and closer to disaster with each advance. If atomic bombs do not make an end of us, bacteriological warfare or some as yet unnamed horror will.

Clearly if we are to attain to a scientific age, a little scientific thinking must go into our politics. We cannot apply mathematics or laboratory methods to these problems, but we can at least try to face the facts after we have determined them to the best of our ability. Actually most of us live in a political dream world created by our own wishful thinking. We prefer to transport ourselves to the days of William McKinley or perhaps to the Air Dictatorship of H. G. Wells: to any and all times where we are not faced with the harsh realities of 1949.

The results of our fuzzy thinking appear in the papers daily:

1. In creating the United Nations we went even farther than the stupidest of the three little pigs; we built a straw house to keep out a hurricane. This was in spite of general agreement that we must have effective world organization.

2. The Marshall Plan is based on a well reasoned argument. Communism is a desperate remedy taken up only when a people is driven to despair. To prevent the spread of communism, we have merely to see that non-Communist countries are reasonably prosperous. In particular, the countries of Western Europe are unlikely to go Communist if their recovery from war and occupation is reasonably fast. The financial help furnished by this country is small compared to our $15,000,000,000 a year military budget, but the appropriations must be pulled from Congress like teeth. Furthermore, there is every reason to feel that the help is too little, the method clumsy and the time limit ridiculously short. Thus, our only promising strategy in the cold war is pursued with much less vigor than military preparations for a shooting war.

3. Finally, in spite of the fact that we speak of World War III as lightly as a monkey might put a curious paw in a meat grinder, I have heard no suggestions as to how we will avoid atomic destruction and how we would exploit a dearly bought victory. If we then show no more grasp of postwar problems than we have now, we will have lost the third World War no matter how much purely military success we have.

I submit that although there is rather general agreement on these three problems we are not facing the facts as we see them. We do almost nothing about 1) and 3) while the Marshall Plan is carried out half heartedly. We do nothing at all with the host of problems which are more controversial.

Finally, I should like to mention a relatively minor problem where rather generally accepted facts were ignored. If we had told the world before Hiroshima of our success, we probably would not have been believed; afterward any other group of qualified engineers and scientists needed only economic backing to repeat the performance. Few denied the correctness of this view, but the Atomic Energy Act set up "security regulations" as nearly like the protection of a pirate's treasure as possible. Actually the Russians do not seem to have been delayed a second by this nonsense. According to reports, with a considerably less developed economy and probably with no more scientists than were driven off our project by security precautions they made their first bomb in a shorter time than we did. I understand that ostriches do not hide their heads in the sand when frightened. The fable must have been invented by an expert in human psychology. The net result was that we hampered ourselves more than the Russians. No catastrophe followed, but it is quite apparent that the American Congress with popular approval treated a straight forward technical development as if it were witchcraft. We had only to seal our lips to keep the magic incantations secret indefinitely, or, at least, until the Russians made a suitable pact with the Devil.

With this sort of thinking going on in our highest political levels, what chance do we have to enter any new age but a dark one?

Southern Economy

By
C. B. HOOVER
and
B. U. RATCHFORD

(Editor's note: This article by Dr. Calvin B. Hoover and Dr. Benjamin U. Ratchford, professors of economics at Duke University is a summary of their recent report for the National Planning Association's Committee of the South. This report which received widespread attention was the result of over two year's intensive research by the Duke economists.)

The distinguishing economic characteristic of the South is the low per capita income in the region. The region's major economic problem is how to raise that income. Althought substantial progress has been made in the past 20 years, much remains to be done.

In industry, the region made striking progress in the prewar decade, about held its own during the war on an overall basis but reduced its dependence on textiles and realized the beginning of a healthy diversification. Apparently a slow but steady relative progress continues in the postwar years. The South has realized its greatest relative increases in financial resources but still ranks lowest in that field.

Per capita income payments in the South rose from 47 per cent of per capita payments in the non-South in 1929 to 63 per cent in 1947, but most of that gain was concentrated in two short periods—1931-34 and 1941-45. A slow relative progress continues in the postwar years after a setback in 1946. Over the period, the structure of income payments improved in balance, with smaller amounts coming from agriculture and more from industry and other sources.

Causes Of South's Lag

Many causes have been advanced to explain the South's economic lag. Among these have been the protective tariff, higher freight rates, absentee ownership of southern industry, the wage differential between the South and the rest of the country, not to mention the hoary old standby, the lingering effects of the "War Between the States."

All these alleged causes of economic lag are actually either of minor importance or are not truly causal. The complete removal of the protective tariff, for example, would not of itself improve the income of cotton producers enough to affect greatly total income in the South. The nature of the differential in freight rates, North and South, has been generally misunderstood and its effect greatly exaggerated. Lower wages in the South are only a causal factor to a minor degree. Primarily they

More basic causes of the South's low income are: (1) mediocre soils which have been depleted by row-cropping and erosion; (2) small farms with little power equipment; (3) a comparative scarcity of industries with high productivity per worker; (4) a late start in the development of industry; and (5) unfavorable "terms of trade" on which it must sell the goods it produces to the rest of the country and to the world, due to the price characteristics of those goods.

Means To Overcome Southern Lag

The fundamental means by which the economic lag of the South can be overcome is through the increase of productivity and value of output of southern industry and agriculture. This means that the South must have more industry and the kind of industry in which the value of output per worker is higher. It means an agriculture of fewer uneconomically small farms and of more medium sized farms employing fewer people with larger output per capita and with greater diversification in crops. Fortunately these trends in industry and in agriculture already exist. Through their operation, per capita income in the South has increased more rapidly than for the country as a whole during the last 20 years. Even after this improvement, however, it remains much below that of the country as a whole.

Role Of Federal Government

Action by the Federal Government to increase per capita income in the South in relation to the national average should be primarily a continuation and extension of the type of aid which has been furnished in the past. The Federal Government itself cannot carry out operations which will produce greater income in industry and agriculture. This must be done by private individuals and corporations. Since the bottom of the depression in 1933, industrial production in the South has been generally expanding. New industries have been established. The number of persons employed in industry has increased. Real wages have risen, and the wage differential somewhat diminished. In agriculture there has been a trend toward diversification, larger output per capita, larger producing units and a reduction in tenancy. The policies of the Federal government have on the whole facilitated these developments which operate to diminish the economic lag of the South.

Need For Capital

Great increases in capital investment must take place if industry is to expand on a scale sufficient to provide needed employment and to increase value added per worker. Up to the

C. B. HOOVER And B. U. RATCHFORD

the expansion of old ones whenever opportunities for profit were present and were recognized. Whether adequate capital will be available in the future without direct aid from the Federal government is uncertain. Institutional development already observable may require a strengthening role for the Federal government in this field.

The Federal government can continue to be of the greatest possible service to the area in maintaining such conditions that these trends can develop further and in accelerating the rate of change. The policies of the Federal government in bringing about the recovery of the economy of the United States from the depression of the thirties and in carrying out policies which supported agricultural income were of the greatest help in the South.

The attainment and maintenance of a high level of output per capita in industry and agriculture depends upon the carrying out of similarly effective economic policies in the future. The maintenance of full employment in industry on the one hand and the reasonable support of farm income on the other are two of the pillars upon which economic development of the South in the future must rest. It is, however, not a simple task to maintain full employment while avoiding inflation. It will not be easy to maintain farm income while keeping prices of farm products low enough so that they will not pile up in surplus and while avoiding "freezing" agricultural production patterns.

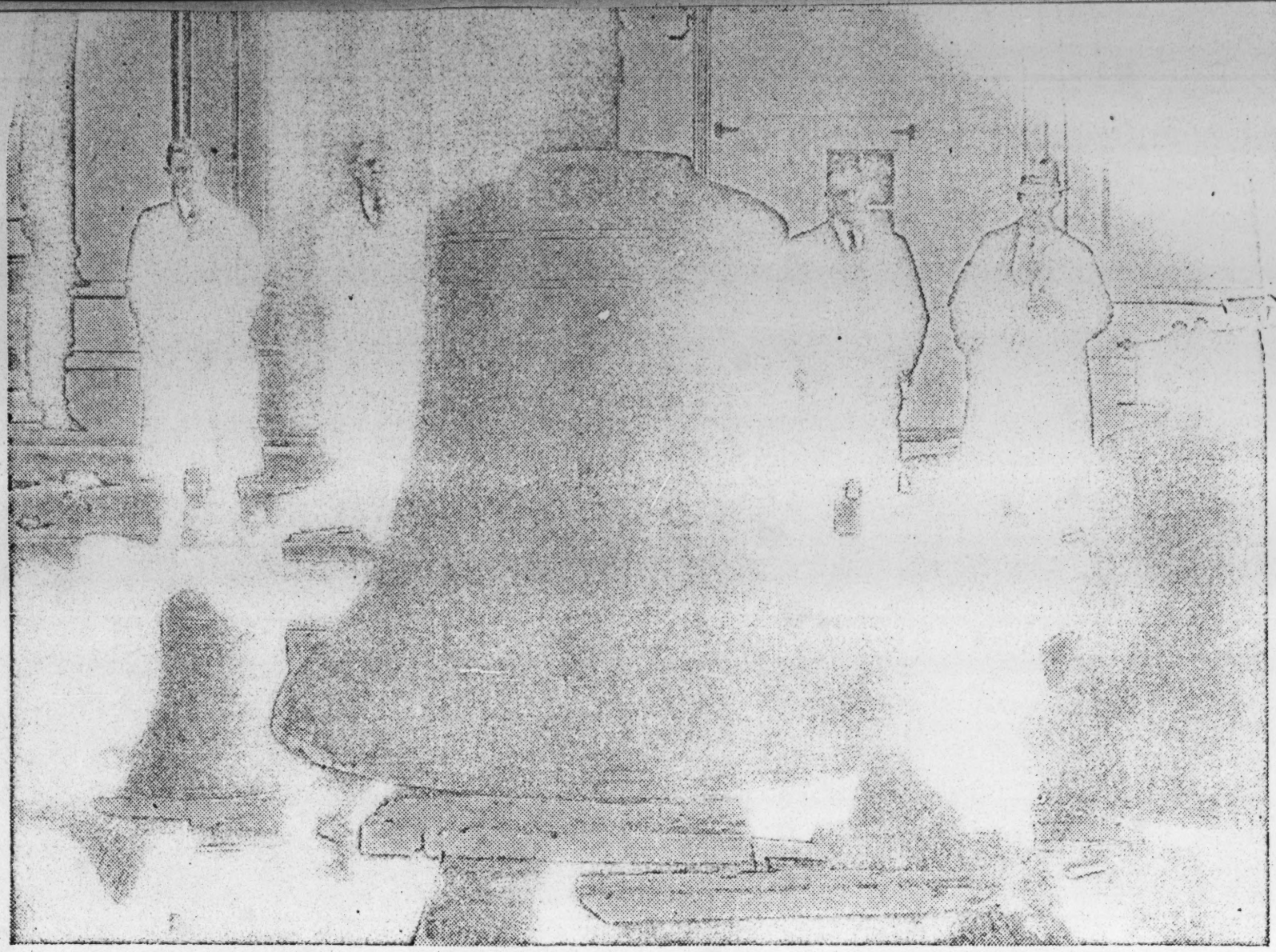
The maintenance of fair practices in collective bargaining, the the expansion of industry are likewise complex functions of the Federal government essential to the economic development of the South.

The Place of Trade

The South has much the same interest as the rest of the country in the foreign trade policy of the Federal Government. Working out through the I. T. O., the Reciprocal Trade Pacts and other international institutions and agreements, the means by which the rest of the world can pay us for our exports instead of our having to give them away or to push them on a reluctant world through export subsidies is another of the essential responsibilities of the Federal government. Once more, it must be said that the maintenance of a dynamic domestic economy is the prerequisite for the effective implementation of such a foreign trade policy.

Federal aid to research which serves industry and agriculture, Federal aid to equalize educational opportunities in the South with those of the rest of the Nation, supported by a fiscal policy which is fair to the South can continue to forward economic progress.

This report, by its very nature, emphasizes the role of the Federal government in the past, present and future economic progress of the South. The authors of the report nevertheless wish to emphasize their conviction that the South should not and generally does not expect special treatment from the Federal government. The South as a region cannot expect to benefit from Federal policies planned with a sectional bias. The Federal government should



BELLS MADE IT THE "SINGING TOWER." The gift of a 50-bell carillon by George C. Allen and William R. Perkins made the Chapel's spiritual dominance of the campus complete. Here, with the group's largest bell, which weighs 11,200 pounds, are, left to right: the late President W. P. Few; Dr. W. H. Wannamaker, now vice chancellor; Dr. Robert L. Flowers, now chancellor; and a representative of John Taylor and Co., Bell-founders, of Loughborough, England, who supervised the installation of the bells. The cost of the bells was $55,000.

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—*Ruskin*

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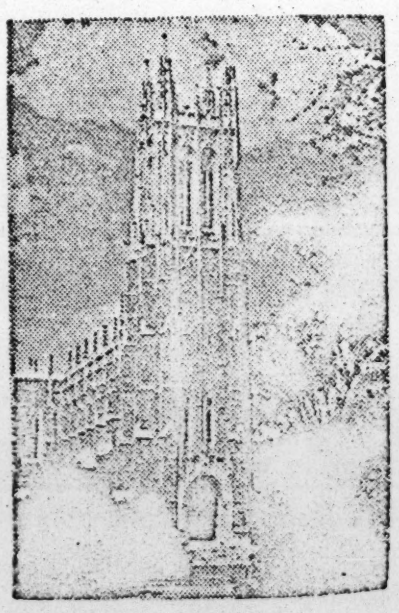
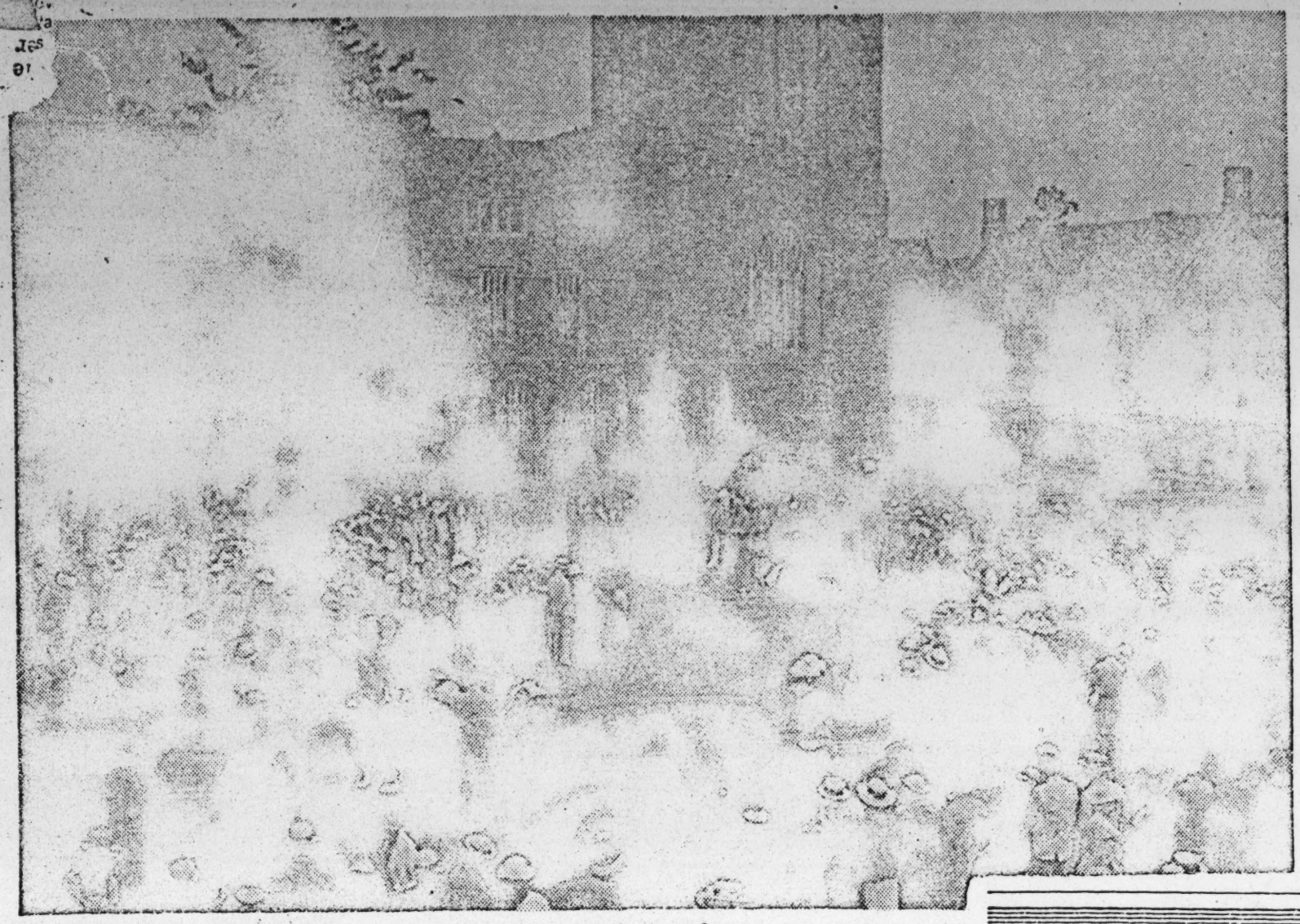
Our Best Wishes
To Duke's New President
Dr. Hollis Edens



30 years ago Mr. H. A. Newcomb head of Durham Furni-

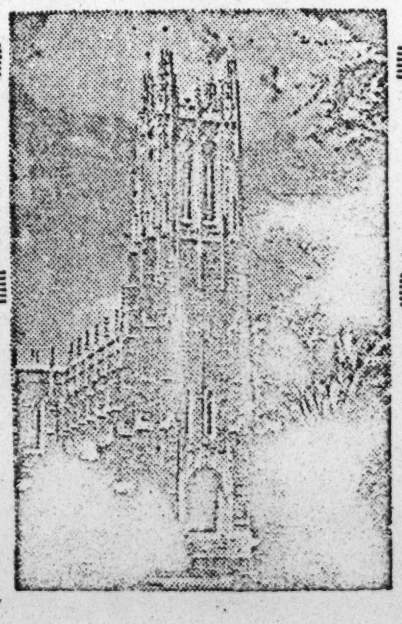
aggerated. The South needs far more industrial investment from whatever source available.

ern industry. Capital has generally been available to finance new industries or to provide for competition through the payment of sub-standard wages but which will not be so high as to limit and management, in agriculture, in industry and in commerce, must do the rest.



FOUNDER IMMORTALIZED IN BRONZE. Crowds gathered in the main quadrangle to witness the unveiling of a statue of James B. Duke at Commencement exercises June 3, 1935. Charles Keck of Carmel, N. Y., was the sculptor. Speaker for the occasion was the late J. A. Thomas of White Plains, N. Y., a long-time associate of Mr. Duke.

Durham's Leading Furniture Store . . .



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Showers

Partly cloudy and warm today. Cloudy and occasional showers tonight and Sunday morning. Partly cloudy, cooler Sunday afternoon.

THE DUR

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ESTABLISHED 1889 VOL. LXI, NO. 203 DURHAM, N. C., SATURDAY

EDENS OUTLINES 1

DORIS DUKE ATTENDS INAUGURAL EVENTS—Doris Duke, tobacco heiress and daughter of Duke University's founder, James B. Duke, is shown above chatting with other guests at the library reception at Duke last night. She is shown above in the new Duke Rare Book Room. Left to right are: Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle, who donated the new library addition; Dr. Benjamin Powell, librarian; Karl Bock, designer of the Rare Book Room; Miss Duke; and to her left, Dr. W. C. Davison, dean of the Duke Medical School.

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Doris Duke In City For Inauguration

Doris Duke, one of the world's richest women and daughter of the late James B. Duke, founder of Duke University, was here today to attend the inaugural ceremonies of Dr. A. Hollis Edens, new Duke president, and today expressed pleasure at being in the city again and at revisiting Duke.

The tobacco heiress, who only arrived in New York yesterday by plane from Paris, flew to Durham yesterday afternoon and attended all inauguration activities yesterday, including a special reception at the Duke library last night officially opening the new library addition.

She attended the inauguration program on the Duke campus this morning after spending the night at the home of Dr. Wilburt C. Davison and Mrs. Davison in Hope Valley, and was scheduled to leave by plane this afternoon for her home in Somerville, N. J.

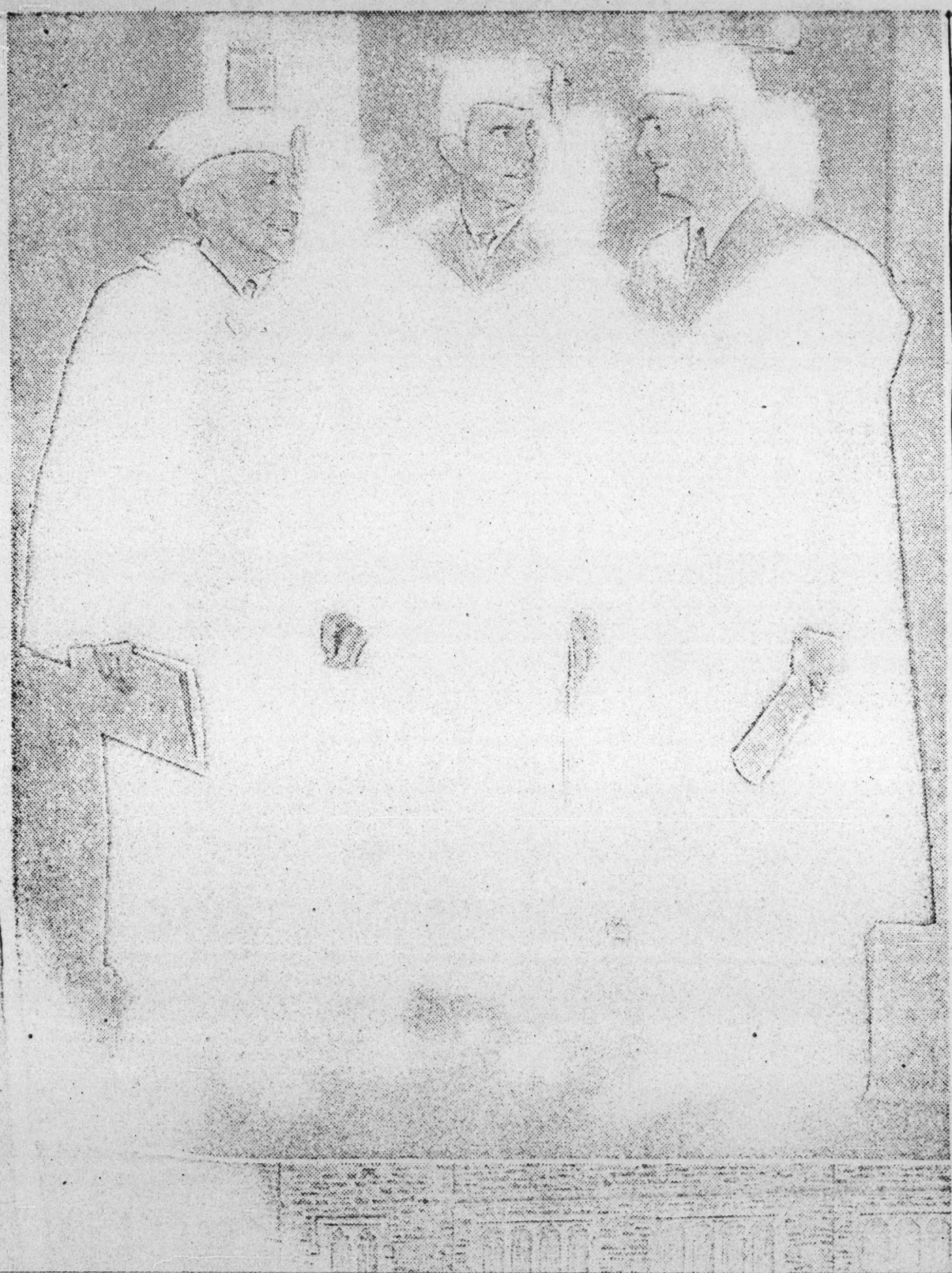
HAM SUN
ISHED IN
EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

AY AFTERNOON, OCT. 22, 1948 | 16 PAGES | ★★ | PRICE: FIVE CENTS

Chuckle

Gabby child: "Dady, am I made of dust?"
Pop: "No If you were, you'd dry up now and then."

10-YEAR PROGRAM



Urges 'Bold Venture' At Inaugural

New Duke President Calls For Better Education In South

Calling for "bold venture" and "positive action" in a South "which still needs better education," President Hollis Edens of Duke University outlined a 10-year program for Duke University in his inaugural address here this morning.

Hundreds of visiting dignitaries, Duke alumni, faculty, students and friends crowded the main quadrangle in front of the Duke Chapel to see the installation ceremonies and to hear the president's message.

Specifically, President Edens said that Duke University should:

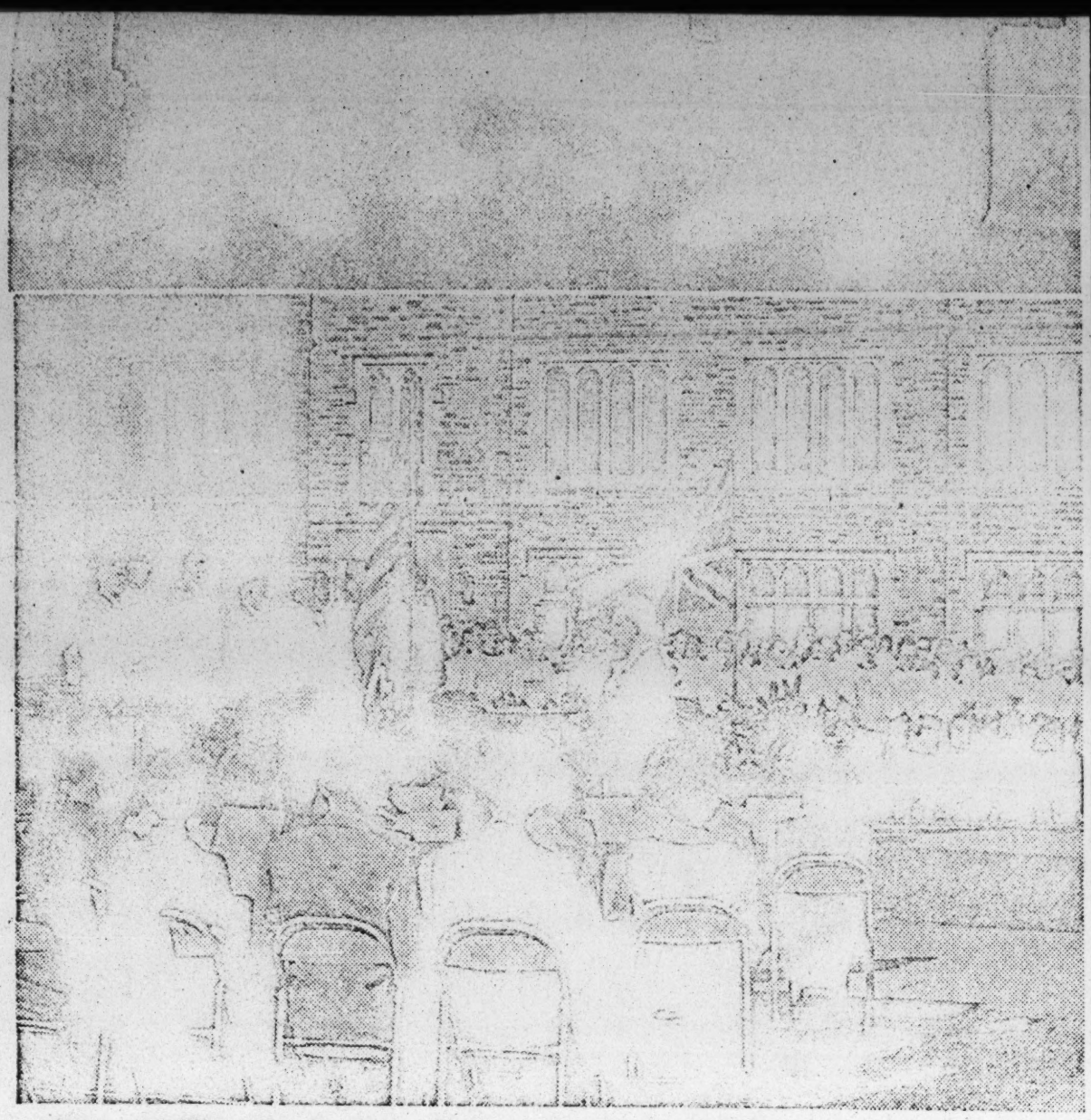
1. "Utilize a large portion of any new funds made available to add to our faculties more of the leading young minds of the Nation."
2. "Seek to gain a financial position which will allow us to do this."
3. Make available "supplementary support for fellowships, scholarships, library and research."

"If in the next decade such a program can be activated here, Duke University as an institution shaped in our Southern pattern of life can make its full contribution to the life of the region and nation," he said.

Pointing out that Duke "has been and will continue to be in the future to an increasing degree a university of national stature," the new president said that Duke University "must not be bound by geographical lines."

"It's chief concern in this respect need only be that a favorable climate for creative thought is maintained."

But, "we cannot forget in a certain sense that this University is located in the South. It must be [illegible]



EDENS INAUGURATED—Dr. Hollis Edens, center, who was formally inaugurated today as president of Duke University, is shown in the top picture with Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, left, adviser to the Secretary of State, and Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the United States, principal speakers during the two-day program which began yesterday. The lower photo, with both British and United States flags flying, shows a scene during the general convocation ceremonies in the University's Main West Campus Quadrangle.

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"It's chief concern in this respect need only be that a favorable climate for creative thought is maintained."

But, "we cannot forget in a certain sense that this University is located in the South. It must be concerned also with the problems of the South."

One such problem, President Edens pointed out, is the need for better education in the South. "Those of us in education cannot be content until we have made the best that we have readily available to the South and the Nation."

"To do that calls for the support of all who wish the South to make its full contributions in the affairs of the Nation and of the world. Our youth must not be forced to leave the South to get the best."

President Edens emphasized that "no course that this University could pursue will contribute more to the South and the Nation than to furnish here higher education of a quality which meets the best standards that exist."

Tracing the recent pattern of state-supported higher education in the South where "liberal arts colleges have been the heart of state universities and agricultural and mechanical arts formed a second institution," President Edens said:

"Today each of these has added so many courses that its original curriculum would not be recognizable. This has been neccessary . . . but it has resulted in scattering our all too meager financial resources so that strong graduate centers have been slow in developing." At the same time he emphasized the need for improved undergraduate instruction.

"We have been so busy and so heavily burdened financially in getting more of our youth into college and in providing facilities that we have had too little time and money to spend on research. North Carolina has been more fortunate in this respect than some other states."

Urging educators to be alert to avert government domination of education, Dr. Edens said "We should guard our heritage of freedom of education as jealously as we guard freedom of religion."

"To weaken or to hesitate is to fail," he stated. "This University is

See EDENS, Page Two

Durham Tobacco

Yesterday's Sales

Pounds	579,070
Paid Farmers	$301,071.26
Average	$51.99

Sales Corresponding Day Year Ago

Pounds	1,032,548
Paid Farmers	$550,558.55
Average	$53.32

Season To Date

Pounds	28,068,432
Paid Farmers	$13,607,904.00
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2 Killed As Only One Of 5 Escapes In Break

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The fifth man, Jack L. Tatum, member of the notorious Tatum gang which once terrorized the Southwest, apparently escaped the building. Road blocks were set up to try to halt him.

Sheriff Cal Boies said that for two hours officers thought all six men in one tank cell had broken loose. But the sixth man was later found cowering in the cell, where he had been beaten and left by the others.

The prisoners slugged a jailer and a watchman and wounded a deputy sheriff in the break, which Boies said they had carefully planned for several days.

Hero of the battle was crippled watchman Tom Stowe, 40. He faced the desperadoes alone as they burst from a ground floor elevator, and killed two of them instantly with his 38 automatic.

To Escape reatened Her

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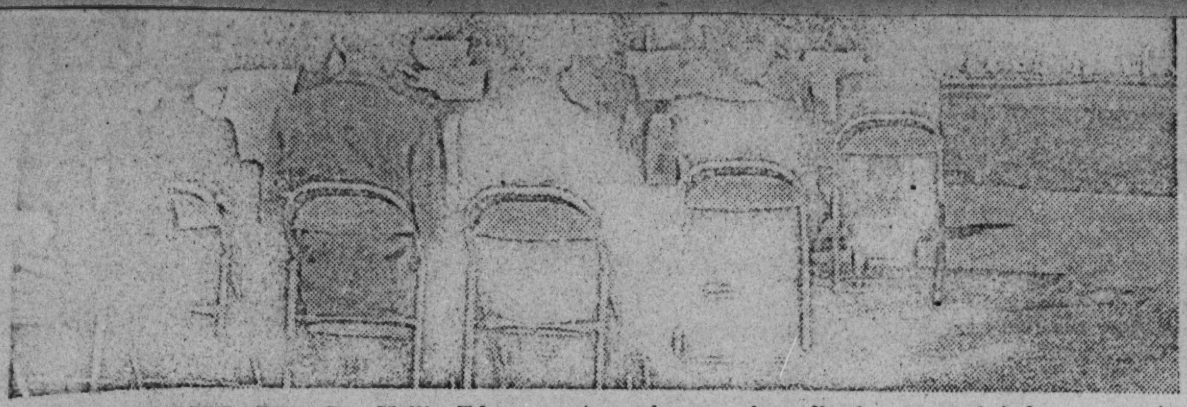

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When the alarm first sounded, every available policeman, fireman deputy and highway patrolman was called to the scene. A cordon of 100 heavily-armed men surrounded the courthouse, prepared to kill the men in their tracks if they showed themselves.

Powerful searchlights played on the building and a hook-and-ladder fire engine was backed up to the wall. Officers climbed into the top floor where the jail is located, and worked down through the five-story building, dropping gas grenades before them.

The dead prisoners were Charles McEwen, who had been awaiting trial for the murder of an Arizona rancher, and Edward Corcoran, an itinerant printer awaiting trial for

See BREAK, Page Two

To Escape reatened Her

"She used to kid sometimes about getting a divorce but I always told her, 'just try to get rid of me'," Sherry said. "That girl and I were made for each other and I'm not going to let her go.

"When I first heard about the divorce suit, I thought someone was trying to play a joke on me. When I learned it was true, I was just sick. I'm sure she'll come back when this whole thing blows over.

"It's just a matter of controlling my awful temper, but I know we can patch this thing up if we can just see each other again.

Meanwhile Miss Davis, whose emotional roles have won her two golden "Oscars" and the title "First Lady of the Screen,"

See DAVIS, Page Two

ARTHUR HOLLIS EDENS

Elected Nov. 19, 1948—Assumed full time duties March 15, 1949

Dr. Arthur Hollis Edens, who is being installed as the third president of Duke University today is the 11th head of the institution since its founding 111 years ago. He assumed his full-time duties last March. One of the Nation's most promising young educators, Dr. Edens has before him the goal outlined by the late President Few of "developing our resources, increasing our wisdom, and promoting human happiness."

ROBERT L. FLOWERS

Jan. 29, 1941-Jan. 20, 1948 (Resigned)

Dr. Robert Lee Flowers, chancellor of Duke University since his retirement from the presidency in 1948, is distinguished for more than 57 years of faithful and fruitful service to the University. Coming to Trinity College in 1891 as instructor of electrical engineering, Dr. Flowers subsequently served as Professor of Mathematics, secretary and treasurer of the University, vice-president in charge of the business division, member of the board of trustees, vice-president of the board, and president of Duke University after the death of Dr. Few in 1940. His service at Duke has been characterized by faithfulness, understanding and a vitality which would have broken a less-vigorous man. Well known for his courtly and considerate manner, Chancellor Flowers is equally at home in the presence of celebrities, students or men of the workaday world, and the charm of his personality has endeared him to countless hundreds of people who have known him.

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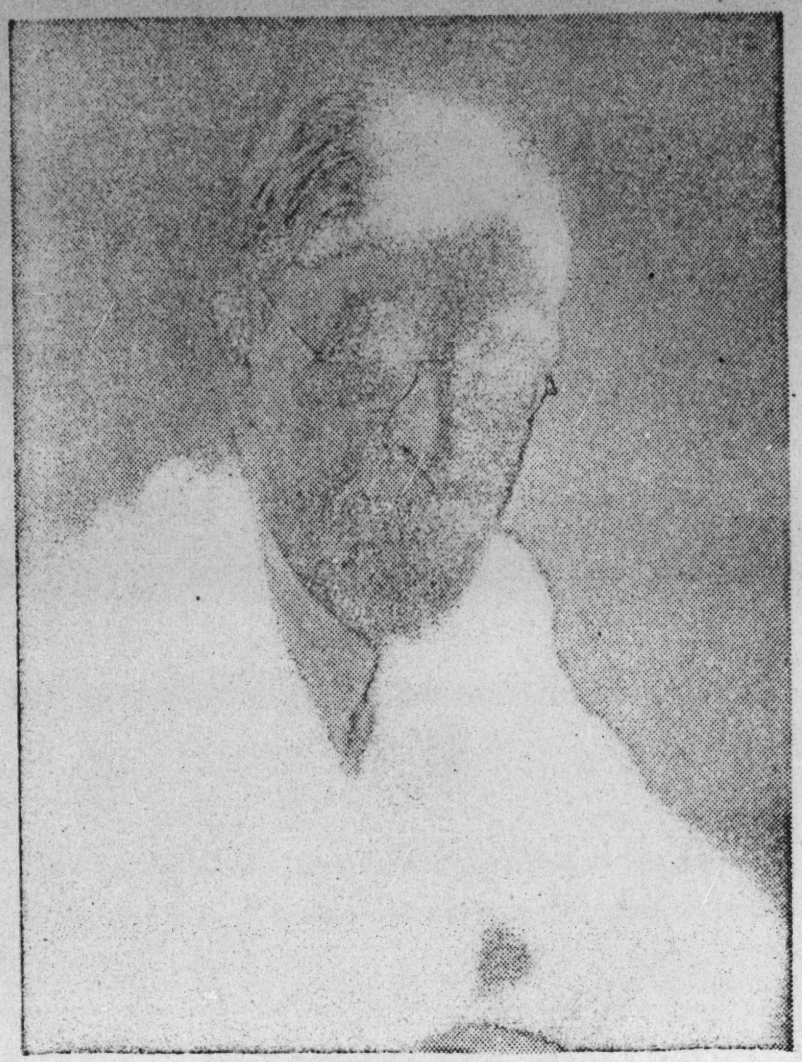
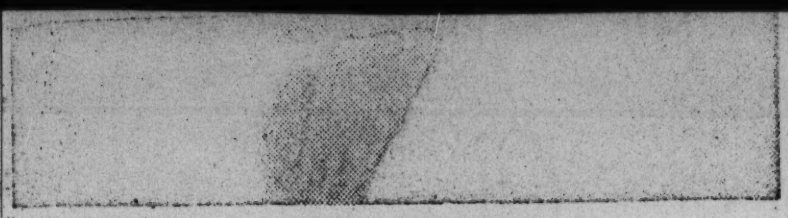
Brief History Of Trinity And Duke Through The Eyes Of The Presidents



W. P. FEW
Nov. 9, 1910-Oct. 6, 1940

Dr. William Preston Few, who guided thriving but small Trinity College during its transformation into Duke University, served as president for 30 years. Slender, quick in his movements, Dr. Few possessed the serenity, resourcefulness and power of concentration necessary to the successful executive, yet he was thoroughly at home in the realms of English literature. Born in South Carolina of a family that had played a distinguished part in the history of the Carolinas and Georgia, Dr. Few became Professor of English at Trinity in 1896 and at the time of his election to the presidency was serving as dean of the College. Active in the Methodist Church, President Few served in numerous official capacities and was also a leader in educational fields. Honorary degrees were conferred on him by 10 colleges and universities. President Few visualized Duke as a timeless institution built on a precious heritage. At the time of his death, the United States had not yet entered the war, but he was keenly aware of the world crisis and saw beyond it to a time when the University would perform an ever-broader, more important mission in realms of education. He was the University's architect, as well as its first president.

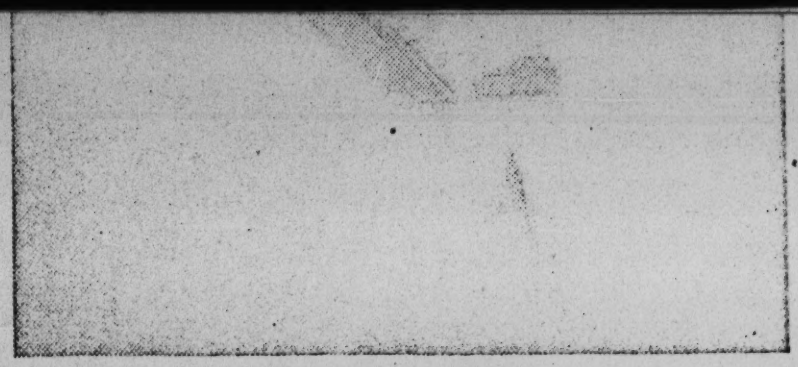


J. C. KILGO
August 1, 1894-June, 1910

Dr. John Carlisle Kilgo, who assumed the duties of president in 1892, guided Trinity College through one of its greatest periods of development, which included expansion of a three-building college with a small, inadequate endowment to a college whose 62 acres were dotted with new buildings and whose endowment was the largest in the South. Dr. Kilgo's inspiring personality and outstanding eloquence as a speaker were instrumental in winning the Duke family's interest in Trinity and in gaining public support for the institution. In 1910 Dr. Kilgo resigned to become a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. Pegram
1881-June, 1883

The Rev. W. H. Pegram was elected chairman of the faculty following President Craven's death in 1882. This was a trying period for Trinity College, still financially unstable. Deprived of Craven's leadership, students talked of leaving school or of not returning at the end of the Fall term. Pegram reported at this time that the buildings and campus were "in a fair degree of preservation and neatness," but that much was needed "in the way of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, maps, charts, and other appliances essential to the running of a first class institution." Far from being discouraged, however, officials of Trinity decided on a vigorous plan of action that was ultimately successful in enabling the College to weather the crisis.



J. F. CROWELL
April, 1887-May, 1894

John Franklin Crowell, who served as president from 1887 till 1894, was graduated from Yale in 1883. A native of York, Pa., Crowell had "fought his way upward" and while at Yale had decided to devote his life to cause of education. President Crowell led Trinity through a brilliant period of progressive administration. His administration was decisive in the history of the College because he led, almost single-handedly, the move to Durham and opportunity.

W. T. GANNAWAY
Feb. 3, 1864-October, 1865

W. T. Gannaway, Professor of Latin and Greek at Trinity College, was elected president pro tempore following the resignation of President Craven. Guiding the institution through the last two years of the war, Prof. Gannaway described the "unfavorable circumstances" of his administration as follows: "Heavy military levies had already deprived our Southern Colleges of most of their usual patronage, or suspended them altogether; the financial affairs of the country were very unsettled and quite uncertain; the means of subsistence remarkably scarce and commanding fabulous prices; many of our regular boarding houses were entirely closed, while others were only partially and reluctantly opened; and the College and campus dormitories were without furniture, thus rendering it difficult, or next to impossible to procure, for the students, the necessary accommodations for board and lodging."

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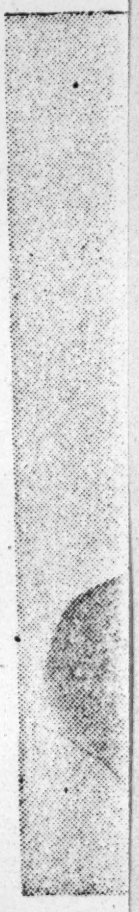

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J. F. HEITMAN
January, 1885-1886

The Rev. J. Franklin Heitman guided Trinity College as chairman of the faculty from 1884 until 1886. A student at Trinity when the War between the States broke out, he left to join the Confederate Army, where he rose to the rank of captain. After being held prisoner by the Union Army for several months following the surrender at Appomatox, he re-entered Trinity College as a student. He later taught school, joined the North Carolina Conference and in 1881 entered business. An able administrator, Dr. Heitman was particularly active in securing funds for the struggling College.

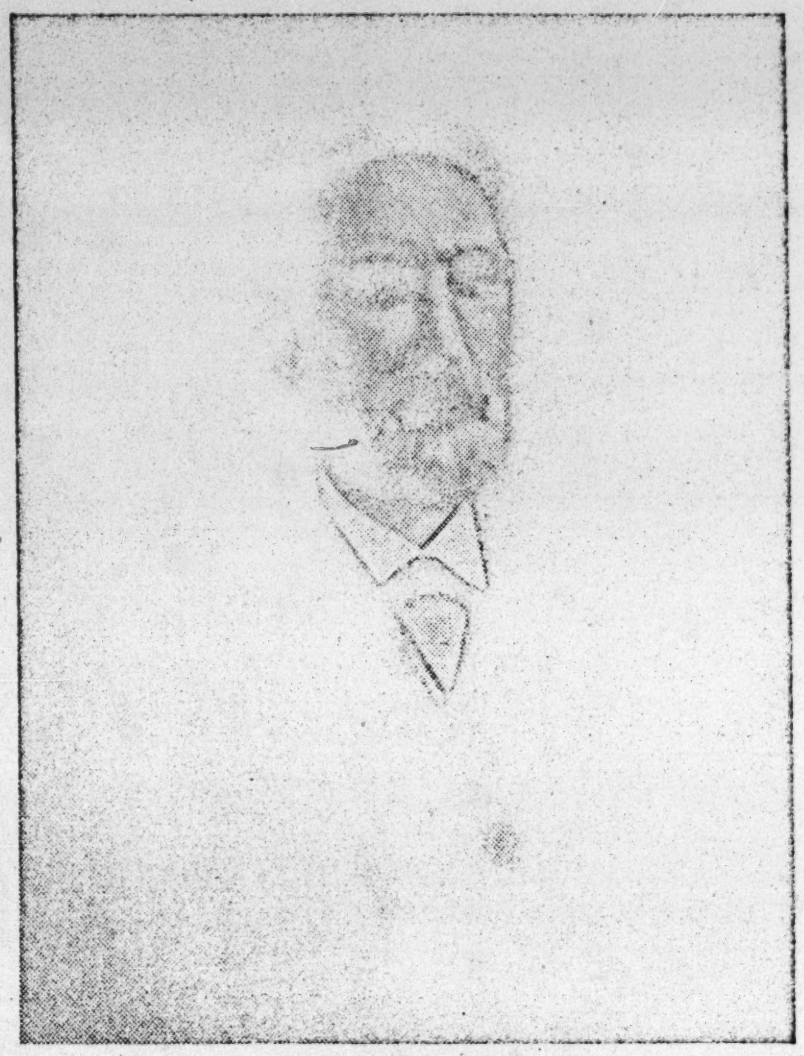
BRAXTON CRAVEN
1842-Nov. 17, 1863; Oct., 1865-Nov. 7, 1881

Braxton Craven, 19-year-old assistant to Dr. York, was elected president of Union Institute Academy in 1842 and guided its development through a period of 40 years. Reared as an orphan in the home of a Quaker farmer, Craven won the respect and admiration of the community during his first two years at Union Institute.

After the school came under the patronage of the Methodist Church and became Trinity College in 1859, Craven served as president almost a quarter century except for a two-year period during the War between the States.

MARQUIS L. WOOD
June, 1883-December, 1884

Dr. Marquis L. Wood became Trinity's president in 1883. An honor graduate in the class of 1855, Dr. Wood had been active in China in missionary work for the Methodist Church before becoming president of Trinity College. An active supporter of humanitarian interests, Dr. Wood was primarily interested in religious and educational pursuits. He was a careful student of the Bible who "pursued the critical study of the Scriptures in their original tongues throughout his life" and he had "little patience with parents who neglected to give their children all possible advantages of education." In addition to his executive duties, Dr. Wood taught classes in metaphysics, logic and theology; edited and supervised the printing of the College catalog; aided in the upkeep of the campus; and lectured and preached throughout North Carolina.



BRANTLEY YORK
1839-1842

In 1837, the Rev. Brantley York, a native of Randolph County, accepted an invitation to teach in Brown's Schoolhouse, which he described as "a very inferior building, built of round logs, and covered with common boards. . . . The hearth was dirt, and the whole in bad repair; for, when it rained it was with difficulty that the books and papers could be kept dry."

During the first few months in his new position, Dr. York worked out plans which led to the establishment of Union Institute Academy. A cultured, far-sighted man, he displayed an enthusiasm in behalf of education and religion which served to inspire both students and their parents. Dr. York served as president of Union Institute Academy from 1839 until 1842, and then departed for other fields, eventually founding the York Collegiate Institute.

Weather

Partly cloudy, continued warm today and tonight. Partly cloudy and cooler Sunday preceded by few showers. Yesterday's temperatures: High, 80; Low, 40. For further weather data see Sec. 1, Page 2.

Durham Mo

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR | FINAL EDITION | DURHAM, N. C., SATU

EDENS BECOMES DUKE

Communists Begin Last - Ditch Battle In Nation's Courts

Appeal Notices Filed In Behalf Of 11 Reds Sentenced To Prison

New York, Oct. 21. (AP)—The Communist party began a last-ditch battle through the appeals courts today after its 11 top American leaders were sent to prison.

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina sentenced 10 of the defendants to the conspiracy law's limit of five years in prison. The 11th, Robert C. Thompson, received a three year sentence because of his war record. All were fined $10,000 each.

Within an hour after Judge Medina sentenced the men, the defense filed notices of appeal from the conviction and sentences.

Judge Medina refused to free the 11 Communist leaders on bail. He has kept them in jail without bail since a jury convicted them a week ago today. He turned down another defense argument today for their temporary freedom and they were taken to the Federal house of detention to await transfer to a Federal prison.

Normally, the case now goes to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for a review. Then it can go to the U. S. Supreme Court for final judgment. The process usually takes months, sometimes years.

The party leaders were convicted of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the U. S. government. Their nine-months trial was one of the longest Federal criminal cases in history.

U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey pleaded for 10-year prison sentences. He said the "potentianl danger of these men is incalculable."

But Federal Judge Medina held that a change in the Smith Act, under which they were convicted, made five years the limit.

"If it wasn't for this change in the statute," the court said, "

Vishinsky Charges Reds' Convictions Violated 'Rights'

Defense Counsel Held In Check, Red Envoy Says

New York, Oct. 21. (AP)—Russia's Andrei Y. Vishinsky told the United Nations today the conviction of 11 top American Communists was a violation of human rights.

That was his retort to western charges that Soviet satellites in eastern Europe are systematically persecuting people behind their iron curtains.

Vishinsky waved his arms in the 60-nation assembly

Tot Falls To Death

Numbed by the tragedy in which her 28-month-old son, Steven, was killed, Mrs. Georgia Monroe of Sherman Oaks, Calif., hands the boy to an ambulance attendant. The youngster fell from a car in which he was riding into the path of another vehicle. (International)

Unification Row Hearing Is Ended; Johnson Testifies

Hoover And Marshall Enter Strong Pleas

At Duke Inaugurati

Library A Plea Ma

Norman Cousins Asks Revision Of UN Charter

Literary Editor Says Measure Can Avoid Atomic War

(See Sec. 1, Page 7 for text of speech.)

Norman Cousins, editor, Saturday Review of Literature, called for a revision of the United Nations charter as the best hope of avoiding atomic war in an address last night at the formal opening of the new Duke University library addition.

Speaking to a capacity crowd in Page Auditorium as a part of the inauguration program for Duke President Hollis Edens, Cousins urged the American government to take the moral leadership in calling a revision conference of the UN for the purpose of giving it "rules of the game to carry out and real powers to do the enforcing."

"Let us propose," he said, "that this revision conference cure the world of the disease of a narrow and possibly fatal case of sovereignty

rning Herald

The Duke Story

Duke's past, present and future is reviewed in Section 3 of today's Durham Morning Herald. Turn to the section for a comprehensive picture of The Duke Story.

RDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1949 THREE SECTIONS—42 PAGES PRICE DAILY 5c; SUNDAY 15c

E'S THIRD HEAD TODAY

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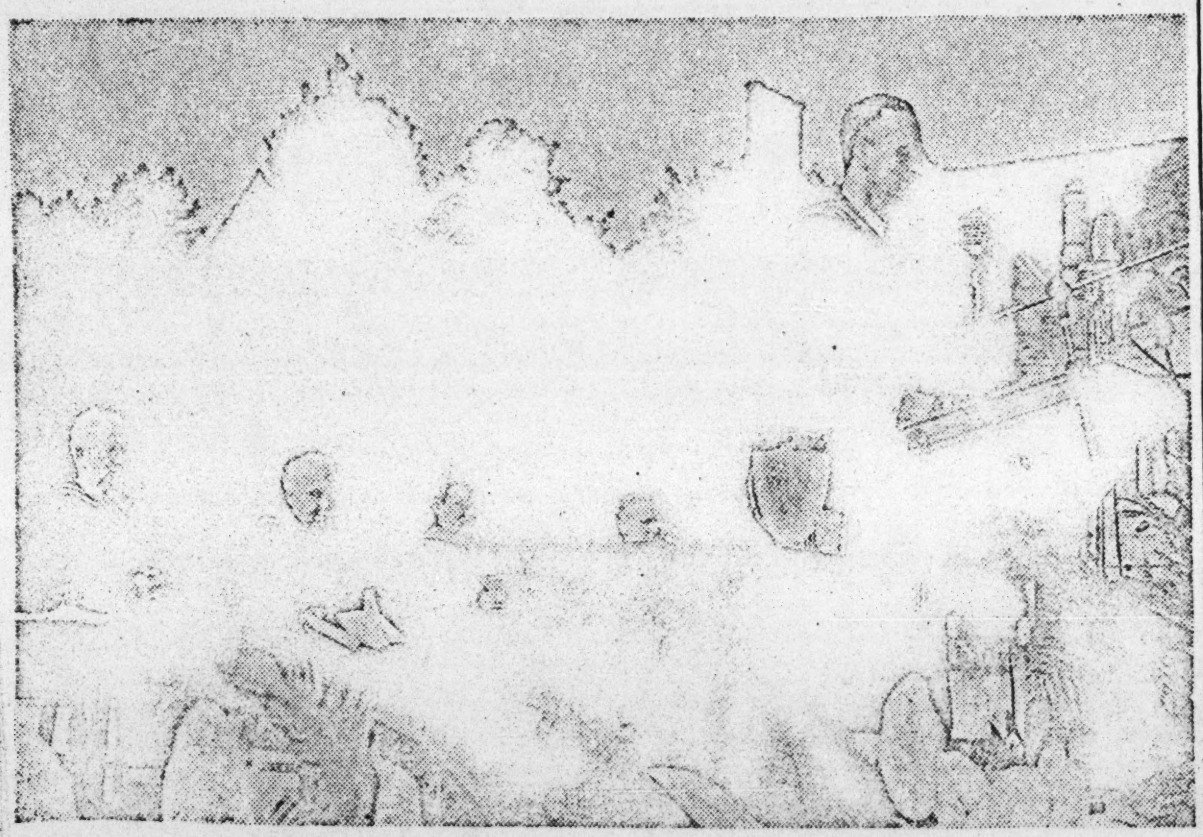
Annex Dedicated; Humanism de; British Gains Are Cited



Sir Oliver Franks Speaks At Inauguration

On the speaker's rostrum above is Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the U. S. who opened the Duke University presidential inauguration ceremonies yesterday with an address at the general convocation. The activities, to last for three days, began at 2:30 P. M. yesterday on the university's Main West Campus Quadrangle. In the background are (left to right), Dr. Paul M. Gross, vice-president of the university, Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, advisor to the U. S. Secretary of State, Dr. Hollis Edens, president of Duke, and Dr. Paul H. Clyde, professor of History at Duke, and university marshal.

Education For Atomic Age | Two-World System

1,500 Expected To View Rites At 10:30 A. M.

350 Representatives From U. S. Schools Here For Ceremonies

Duke University's main quadrangle will be alive with activity today as some 1,500 guests witness the installation of Dr. Hollis Edens as the third president of Duke.

The inaugural exercises will be held in front of the University Chapel, beginning at 10:30.

Following a carillon recital from the chapel tower, the University Concert Band directed by Allan H. Bone will play a processional to which academic delegates will march down the quadrangle to the speakers platform. The train will include over 350 delegates from colleges and universities throughout the United States, as well as faculty members, students, alumni and visiting officials.

Gov. W. Kerr Scott, Mayor Dan K. Edwards, and Willis Smith, chairman of the University Board of Trustees, will deliver greetings, and the Inaugural Address will be given by Dr. Edens.

Events of the afternoon include the Duke-V.P.I. football game and homecoming festivities for returning alumni. The homecoming was timed to coincide with the inauguration exercises.

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British Gains Are Cited

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Education For Atomic Age Outlined In Fosdick Talk

Convocation Address By Former President Of Rockefeller Foundation Is Optimistic

(See Sec. 1, Page 6 for text of speech.)

"The principal task of education in an atomic age is to help men [illegible] new pattern of human values," Dr. Raymond Blaine Fosdick, [illegible] to the Secretary of State and former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, said yesterday afternoon at Duke University.

Speaking at a convocation on "Education for the Atomic Age" held in connection with the inauguration of Dr. Hollis Edens as president of the University, Dr. Fosdick outlined problems of our civilization, suggested ways that universities may meet these problems, and sounded a note of optimism for the future.

Dr. Fosdick described the atomic bomb as "a symbol of the vast social complexity which confronts us rather than the cause of it. A more adequate description of the kind of age we are living in would have to include the new economic interdependence of human society in which the relations between cause and effect have been so widened that the fact that you drink two cups of coffee for breakfast instead of one has its reflex in some laborer's home in Brazil. Everywhere the economic forces have broken through old barriers of isolationism

Czechs Jail U. S. Embassy Employee; Russians Indicted

By The Associated Press

[illegible] an American [illegible] in Prague

Two-World System Retarding Economic Peace, Envoy Says

Reports Advances Made By Britain

(See Sec. 1, Page 6 for text of speech.)

Despite a worldwide "irresponsible apathy bred of uncertainty," Great Britain has in one sense achieved economic reconstruction, Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the United States, told a large crowd attending Duke University Inauguration ceremonies yesterday.

"The peace has been different from what we had hoped. We had looked for one world, . . . but the Russians have imposed a two-world system upon us and the sharp division of the iron curtain. The dislocations of the war have been greater than men thought, and it has taken longer than we desire to build up the shattered political and economic structures of in-

At 10:30 A. M.

350 Representatives From U. S. Schools Here For Ceremonies

Duke University's main quadrangle will be alive with activity today as some 1,500 guests witness the installation of Dr. Hollis Edens as the third president of Duke.

The inaugural exercises will be held in front of the University Chapel, beginning at 10:30.

Following a carillon recital from the chapel tower, the University Concert Band directed by Allan H. Bone will play a processional to which academic delegates will march down the quadrangle to the speakers platform. The train will include over 350 delegates from colleges and universities throughout the United States, as well as faculty members, students, alumni and visiting officials.

Gov. W. Kerr Scott, Mayor Dan K. Edwards, and Willis Smith, chairman of the University Board of Trustees, will deliver greetings, and the Inaugural Address will be given by Dr. Edens.

Events of the afternoon include the Duke-V.P.I. football game and homecoming festivities for returning alumni. The homecoming was timed to coincide with the inauguration exercises.

The inaugural program began yesterday afternoon at 2:30 with an address by Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the United States. His speech was preceded by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the audience, accompanied by the university band and choir. The Rev. Frank S. Hickman, preacher to the University, gave the invocation.

Second phase of the inaugural program yesterday afternoon was a convocation on "Education for the Atomic Age," highlighted by a talk by Dr. Raymond Blaine Fosdick, advisor to the Secretary of State and former president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Paul M. Gross, vice-president of Duke University, presided over the opening session of the inauguration program. "This university," he said, "like all similar institutions faces hard and difficult times, complicated by the release of atomic energy. It will be necessary to find new methods of support with public and private agencies."

"It is no longer possible to inhabit an ivory tower, we must train students in terms of international

See EDENS on Page 2

Coal Burning Rail Lines Told To Cut Passenger Trains

FORM G 24

RDC		RDC
RWJ		RWJ
EdE		EdE
FMc		FMc

New York Times
October 1, 1950

Circulated by JHP

Comment: (JHP) Hollis Edens has a keen sense of public relations. He did this flawlessly.

His statement did not require great courage. It merely required calm confidence, knowledge of the pattern of characteristic southern thinking about the Negro, and good judgment. He said exactly what was necessary to resolve the constraints. It was a great opportunity for him, and he executed the maneuver perfectly. His stature undoubtedly increased in the South because of it. The typical southerner recognizes a brilliant touchdown run when he sees one - and Edens carried the ball for just that

yards.

The line-up:

DUKE (28)

Left Ends—Souchak, Earon, Field.
Left Tackles—Young, Lawrenc, Adams, Holben.
Left Guards—Deyton, Cavanaugh, D. Knotts, Perkinson.
Centers—J. E. Gibson, Tepe, Lacaruba, Koziah.
Right Guards—James, Richardson, Sherrill.
Right Tackles—Anderson, Logan, Holben, Bonin
Right Ends—Brooks, Youmans, J. F. Gibson, Pearson.
Quarterbacks—Carye, Leach, Hager, Grune Sommers.
Left Halfbacks—Cox, Wild, Eanes, Bickel, Lea
Right Halfbacks—Powers, C. Smith.
Fullbacks—Mounie, Green, Berger.

PITTSBURGH (14)

Left Ends—Warriner, Glagolda, Geremsky.
Left Tackles—Bolkovac, Greene, Brennen.
Left Guards—Andabaker, Thomas.
Centers—Radosevich, Gembarosky, Dazio.
Right Guards—Boldin, Karanovich, Deluca.
Right Tackles—Yost, Gasparovic, Mihm.
Right Ends—DeRosa, Bozek Masarik.
Quarterbacks—Bestwick, Botti.
Left Halfbacks—Sichko DiFonso.
Right Halfbacks—Reynolds, Campbell, Simile.
Fullbacks—Huzvar, Schmidt.

SCORE BY PERIODS

Duke	0	0	14	14—28
Pittsburgh	0	0	7	7—14

Pittsburgh—Touchdowns: Sichko, DiFonso. Points after touchdowns: Bolkovac 2 (placements).

Duke—Touchdowns: Powers 2, Mounie, Bickel. Points after touchdowns: Souchak 4 (placements).

NEGRO IN GAME AT DUKE

Pitt's Greene First of Race in Conference Contest There

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 30 (AP) —State football history was made here today when Flint Greene, Negro tackle, played for Pittsburgh's football team against Duke.

It marked the first appearance of a Negro player in a Southern Conference game in North Carolina.

Dr. Hollis Edens, Duke president, issued the following statement shortly before game time:

"Yes, we have heard that the Pittsburgh team has a Negro on the squad. When we schedule a team we of course expect to play on fair and even terms. The coaches of each team have the unquestioned right to play any eligible man they choose to play.

"We have neither the right nor the desire to ask a coach to restrict or limit his team's participation because of creed or color. Duke fans and students have a fine record of treating visiting teams courteously. We have every reason to believe that this record will be continued."

Greene, a senior from New Kensington, Pa., played second string left tackle for Pitt.

FORM G 24

JAN 1 2 1951

RDC	DEC 6 '50	RDC
RWJ	DEC 20 '50	RWJ
EdE	DEC 20 '50	EdE
FMc	DEC 28 '50	FMc

Atlanta Journal and Atlanta Constitution
Sunday, Dec. 3, 1950

Circulated by JHP

A-Accelerator Planned at Duke

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 2—(AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission announced Saturday night it would install a huge nuclear accelerator at Duke University here.

The machine's function is similar to that of the cyclotron in splitting atoms. Installed, it will cost about $500,000. It will be installed in a $250,000 annex to the new million-dollar Duke Physics Building.

The accelerator, first in the Southeast and one of the few in the nation, will generate 4,000,000 volts of electricity. It will be used to split or penetrate the atom in a broad research project. It is being built now and will be delivered next fall.

"This project . . . will complement the research programs of our neighboring institutions, the University of North Carolina and North Carolina State College, and so will make this one of the national centers of nuclear research," said Duke President Hollis Edens.

FORM G 24

JAN 23 1952

RDC	DEC 28	
RWJ		
FMc	DEC 28 51 JAN-2 52	
EdE	JAN-3 52	

New York Times
December 26, 1951

Circulated by JHP

ENGINEERING ADDED TO DUKE RESEARCH

University Development Plan Linking Institution to Science of Region Enters New Field

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 25—Duke University's research and development program which integrates the university's facilities with regional advances in science and health has been expanded to include engineering research needed to meet the rapid industrial growth of the new South.

Under the expanded program, the research facilities of the College of Engineering will be coordinated with the requirements of industrial conditions, the Armed Services and other governmental agencies. New work will be undertaken in the fields of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and in general it will deal with applied rather than pure science.

Aims to Assist Industry

"Any region looks to its educational institutions for leadership, and Duke University is endeavoring to fulfill its obligation to the South by making its facilities available to industry," Dr. Arthur Hollis Edens, president of Duke, declared.

University officials pointed out that there were many small industries developing in the South which could not afford to have their own research laboratories and consequently must "farm out" their research contracts. The Duke program will assist these small industries by putting the industry's engineering research resources at their service.

Professor Walter J. Seeley, chairman of the Electrical Engineering department has been named director of the new phase of the program. Faculty members of the College of Engineering will carry out research investigations and tentative plans call for student participation in many of the projects.

Depend Upon Research

"Industrial development is built upon research," Dr. Seeley said. "The fast-growing industries in the South must depend more and more on new discoveries and their technical application if the progress is to be continued."

Duke has developed as a regional research center in the fields of physics, chemistry and medicine. The installation of a Van de Graaf nuclear accelerator in a new $25,000 wing of the physics building is nearing completion and other physics research projects include molecular studies through the use of short microwaves and cosmic ray studies.

Duke chemistry research has helped improve the quality of American-grown tobacco and also has resulted in advances in the study of fluorine organic compounds and organic chemistry.

Duke Hospital conducts an extensive research program along with its treatment of patients and the training of physicians and nurses. Many of the hospital's research projects are national in scope and have attracted the services of leading medical scientists.

Will Need Staff Additions

Dr. Paul M. Gross, vice president of Duke, noted that the research and development program was a long-term project that would require additions to its staff of experts in many fields over a period of years.

"This new phase of engineering research is a significant step both to the region and the station," Dr. Gross said. "It will help our university to serve more adequately the region in which it is located, and will keep our rank high with other schools that render service to the country."

The College of Engineering will concentrate on applied and developmental research. It is already cooperating with the government's office of ordnance research, particularly in applied research on materials. Several Duke scientists helped set up the ordnance research organization which serves

Continued on Page 32, Column 5

ENGINEERING ADDED TO DUKE RESEARCH

Continued From Page 31

as a clearing-house for all basic research of interest to the ordnance corps conducted at universities and other institutions.

Among the specific projects to be considered under the Duke Engineering Research program are:

Civil Engineering: Work in sanitary engineering projects, such as water purification and treatment of industrial wastes: problems in soil mechanics and analyses of indeterminate structure.

Electrical Engineering: Utilization of illumination sources: circuit analysis and synthesis: magnetic and electronic controls; high voltage engineering and basic work in power and communications.

Mechanical Engineering: Combustion fuels and their utilization, refrigeration, heating, air-conditioning and ventilation, projects in vibration and welding and machine design and fabrication.

FORM G 34

FEB 27 1952

JHP	JAN 30 '52	JHP
RWJ	JAN 30 '52	RWJ
EdE	FEB 1 '52	EdE
FMc	FEB 1 '52	FMc

The Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, N. C.
January 28, 1952

Circulated by RDC

DUKE DRIVE FOR FUNDS IS SUCCESS

Development Goal Is Oversubscribed By $113,000 Sum

DURHAM, Jan. 27.—Duke University's drive for $8,650,000 during 1950-51 has gone over the top by more than $113,000, President Hollis Edens announced here today.

Latest tabulations, just completed, show that 8704 contributors from all 48 states and from 21 foreign countries took part in the mammoth campaign and gave a total of $8,763,199.90.

Development workers said here today that gifts have continued to come in since the Dec. 31 deadline, adding that the final total is expected to be somewhat larger. A final report, which will include all last-minute gifts and indicate the geographical distribution, soon will be under way and completed within a few weeks.

FIRST PHASE ENDED

This means, President Edens explained, that the first phase of Duke's $12 Million Development Program is completed. The 1950-51 campaign was launched in the Fall of 1950 with the aim of securing funds for the University's most immediate needs.

"This achievement is a landmark in the history of the University," President Edens stated. "This campaign was unique to Duke University because the institution had never before in its history found it necessary to seek outside aid.

"The overwhelming success of the campaign proves, finally and completely, that Duke University has within the ranks of its alumni and friends the support it needs to do the work it has set out to do."

"The University is deeply grateful to the thousands of alumni and friends who made such generous contributions of time and money."

The campaign was well over the top by the Dec. 31 deadline, President Edens said. The total as of that date was $8,742,688.57 from 8319 contributors.

SPECIAL GIFTS

The remaining funds needed in the Development Campaign will be sought in the form of special gifts from special sources, Dr. Edens explained.

From now on alumni and members of the general public will be asked to make their contributions directly to the Duke Loyalty Fund which has been inactive since the 1950-51 Campaign began.

First started in the Fall of 1947, the Loyalty Fund is designed to secure funds needed for operating expenses of the University.

IVY LEE AND T. J. ROSS
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Forwarded as of Possible Interest to

From the Winston-Salem, North Carolina Journal
March 24, 1960

Duke Trustees Accept Resignation of Edens

Continued From Page 1
lem was among the trustees present.

The chairman of the board of trustees, Norman A. Cocke of Charlotte, opened the trustee meeting with a strong denial of published reports which placed Dr. Edens on record as favoring a regional university future for Duke, compared to a national university future which Dr. Gross was said to favor.

He told the board he had never heard of any such issue between president Edens and vice president Gross. He then read from the report of the president for the academic year 1958-59, which was presented to the trustees last June and published in November, and which cited in Dr. Edens' own words his attitude toward the proposed long-range planning program and the future of Duke University.

Although they accepted Dr. Edens' resignation, the trustees unanimously extended to him a vote of confidence.

Edens, who was not present during the discussions or the actions taken at the meeting yesterday, expressed appreciation of the board's vote of confidence. He further expressed appreciation of the board's action in accepting his resignation which he reiterated is final and expressed the hope that the committee appointed to select his successor would move ahead as expeditiously as possible in recommending a successor.

"In the meantime," he stated, "I will continue to direct the affairs of the university toward a constructive future, and the work of the long-range planning committee will continue to receive my fullest cooperation."

WLL

Duke Trustees Act

Edens' Resigning Okayed

From Journal Wire Reports

DURHAM — Duke University trustees "regretfully" accepted the resignation of President Hollis Edens yesterday and fired Dr. Paul A. Gross as vice president to relieve "an intolerable situation" on the campus.

Edens resigned last month in a move which was reported to be the result of friction with Dr. Gross, who served as vice president in the division of education.

Gross complied with the trustees' request and resigned, but will remain on the faculty as William Powell Pegram Professor of Chemistry.

The trustees emphasized that their action was taken "for the best interest of the university."

Trustee vice chairman Richard E. Thigpen of Charlotte said the board viewed Dr. Edens' resignation as a "gracious removal of one side of an intolerable situation, requiring the other party (Gross) to step aside in order to restore the balance to the university community."

Dr. Edens, 59, had said, in submitting his resignation, he would remain as president until a successor has been selected.

A five-member selection committee, composed of three trustees and two faculty members, met after the trustee meeting. Committee chairman P. Huber Hanes Jr. of Winston - Salem said the committee discussed procedures to be used in looking for a new president.

The trustees suggested that, instead of selecting a successor to Dr. Gross, the posts he held as vice president and chairman of the long-range planning committee be allocated to other members of the staff. They suggested that Dr. Edens use Dr. Marcus E. Hobbs, dean of the university, "to the fullest extent possible" in allocating the duties.

Edens, who has headed the school for 11 years, announced Feb. 19 he was resigning to allow a younger man to guide Duke through a period of an extensive development program.

Subsequent reports said relations between Edens and Gross had been strained to the breaking point. Earlier this week, the Duke University Council, speaking for the faculty, said it found no evidence of serious divisions in the staff.

Gross came to the campus in 1919, when it was Trinity College, as an assistant professor of chemistry. He was made a full professor in 1925, shortly after the college became Duke University. He was named vice president in 1949 and, in the same year, was chosen president of the Institute of Nuclear Studies at Oak Ridge, Tenn., a post he still holds.

A widely-recognized leader in the field of science, he serves as vice chairman of the board of the National Science Foundation. In 1952 he was named dean of the university.

Edens came to the university from the Rockefeller Foundation. He had served earlier as vice chairman of the University System of Georgia and dean of admissions at Emory University.

B. S. Womble of Winston-Sa-

See Duke, Page 9

IVY LEE AND T. J. ROSS
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Forwarded as of Possible Interest to

From the Raleigh, North Carolina
News and Observer
March 24, 1960

Edens, Gross Resignations Sanctioned By Duke Board

DURHAM (AP) — The resignations of both figures in an upper echelon dispute at Duke University were accepted Wednesday by the Board of Trustees.

The boad, after accepting "with regret" the resignation of President A. Hollis Edens, asked for and received the resignation of Dr. Paul M. Gross as vice president in the Division of Education.

Board Vice Chairman Richard E. Thigpen of Charlotte said the trustees viewed Edens' resignation, announced last month, "as the gracious removal of one side of an intolerable situation requiring the other party (Dr. Gross) to step aside in order to restore the balance to the university community while we look for a new president acceptable to all of the Duke University constituency."

Dr. Gross is to remain at Duke as William Powell Pegram professor of chemistry.

'Best Interest'.

The trustees emphasized their action was taken "for the best interest of the university."

A five-member selection committee, composed of three trustees and two faculty members, met after the board meeting to discuss procedure to be followed in seeking a new president.

The trustees expressed the opinion that President Edens should help in selection of a successor to Dr. Gross as vice president in the Education Division and as chairman of the long-range planning committee. They suggested that University Dean Marcus E. Hobbs be used "to the fullest extent possible."

The chairman of the board of trustees, Norman A. Cocke of Charlotte, opened the trustee meeting with a strong denial of published reports which placed Dr. Edens on record as favoring a regional university future for Duke, compared to a national university future which Dr. Gross was said to favor.

He told the board he had never heard of any such issue between cessor would move ahead as expeditiously as possible in recommending a successor.

"In the meantime," he stated, "I will continue to direct the affairs of the University toward a constructive future, and the work of the long range planning committee will continue to receive my fullest cooperation."

Also at Wednesday's trustee meeting, the board upon motion of Don Elias of Asheville, and

See DUKE, Page Two.

DR. A. HOLLIS EDENS
. . . As President

DR. PAUL M. GROSS
. . . As Vice President

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He told the board he had never heard of any such issue between President Edens and Vice President Gross. He then read from the report of the president for the academic year 1958-59, which was presented to the trustees last June and published in November, and which cited in Dr. Edens' own words his attitude toward the proposed long range planning program and the future of Duke University.

Motion.

In accepting Dr. Edens' resignation, the trustees commented on their responsibilities to the University, and then adopted the following motion: "That Messrs. Womble, Mayer, Horne and Elias and Mrs. Spears be and they are hereby directed to prepare an appropriate resolution of appreciation for the services of Dr. Edens to Duke University, for adoption at the meeting of this board at which his successor is elected; and that we give president Edens a rising vote of confidence." The board by rising unanimously extended to President Edens the vote of confidence.

President Edens, who was not present during the discussions or the actions taken at the meeting Wednesday expressed appreciation of the board's vote of confidence. He further expressed appreciation of the board's action in accepting his resignation which he reiterated is final, and expressed the hope that the committee appointed to select his suc-

DR. A. HOLLIS EDENS
. . . As President

DR. PAUL M. GROSS
. . . As Vice President

WCC

IVY LEE AND T. J. ROSS
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Forwarded as of Possible Interest to

~~LFK~~
~~EMR~~
~~KCO~~
HMP

From the Raleigh, North Carolina
News and Observer
March 24, 1960

DUKE—Gross Also Resigns

Continued from Page One.

after a full discussion of the necessity for revising the bylaws of Duke University, adopted the following motion overwhelmingly: "That a special committee consisting of Judge J. D. Johnson, chairman; Robert W. Bradshaw, A. H. Sands, Richard E. Thigpen and Kenneth M. Brim, to study the charter and bylaws of Duke University, and recommend to this board such changes or amendments as the committee shall determine to be in the best interest of Duke University."

Dr. Gross' letter of resignation to the board read: "Mr. Womble has advised me of the desire of the board to have my formal resignation effective March 23, 1960 from my present position as vice president in the Division of Education at Duke University and also as chairman and a member of the Long Range Planning Committee of the University. I am submitting these two resignations herewith. I will return to my position as William Howell Pegram Professor of Chemistry in the department of Chemistry at Duke University to resume my teaching and research career."

Dr. Edens first announced his resignation to the Duke faculty on Feb. 19 "to become effective when my successor is duly elected and takes office." He was elected president of the University in 1948 and formally assumed the duties in March 1949, coming to Duke from the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation where he had served as associate director. He is 59 years old.

Dr. Gross, a faculty member at Duke (and its forerunner, Trinity College) since 1919, will be 65 years old next September. He has been a vice president of the University since January 1949.

Science Building remodeled and equipped. In 1900 the President's home and an additional professor's residence were erected. In 1901-1902 the new library building and a new dormitory were erected, and a new heating plant was installed.

On account of the fact that the fundamental laws under which the College was managed were contained in an original charter and in several amendments, it was deemed best by the Board of Trustees, in June, 1902, to appoint a committee to make application to the Legislature for a new charter which should unify and harmonize the provisions of existing legislation. On February 28, 1903, the Legislature of North Carolina enacted the following charter:

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE TRINITY COLLEGE

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That A. P. Tyer, J. H. Southgate, B. N. Duke, G. A. Oglesby, V. Ballard, J. A. Long, J. F. Bruton, J. N. Cole, F. A. Bishop, J. G. Brown, C. W. Toms, J. W. Alspaugh, W. R. Odell, J. A. Gray, F. Stikeleather, Kope Elias, S. B. Turrentine, P. H. Hanes, T. F. Marr, G. W. Flowers, M. A. Smith, R. H. Parker, W. J. Montgomery, F. M. Simmons, O. W. Carr, R. A. Mayer, N. M. Jurney, Dred Peacock, B. B. Nicholson, W. G. Bradshaw, E. T. White, T. N. Ivey, J. B. Hurley, R. L. Durham, and W. C. Wilson, and their associates and successors, shall be and continue as they have been, a body politic and corporate under the name and style of "Trinity College," and under such name and style are hereby invested with all the property and rights of property which now belongs to the said corporation, and said corporation shall henceforth, by the name and style of "Trinity College," hold and use all the authority, privileges, and possessions it had or exercised under any former title and name, and be subject to all recognized legal liabilities and obligations now outstanding against said corporation.

SEC. 2. That such corporation is authorized to receive and hold by gift, devise, purchase or otherwise, property, real and personal, to be held for the use of said College and its dependent schools, or for the use of either or both (as may be designated in the conveyance or will), to a value not exceeding in the aggregate sum three millions of dollars.

[In January, 1911, the General Assembly of North Carolina repealed the provision of the Charter which limited the value of the property to be held by the College.]

SEC. 3. That the Trustees shall be thirty-six in number, of whom twelve shall be elected by the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South; twelve by the W. N. C. Conference of the said church, and twelve by the graduates of said College: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be elected a Trustee till he has first been recommended by a majority of the Trustees present at a regular meeting; and the Trustees shall have power to remove any member of their body who may remove beyond the boundary of the State, or who may refuse or neglect to discharge the duties of a Trustee. The term of office of Trustees shall be six years, and they shall be so arranged that four Trustees shall be elected by each Conference and four by the graduates every two years. The Trustees shall regulate by by-laws the manner of election of the Trustees to be chosen by the graduates. Should there exist a vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise of any Trustee, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Board of Trustees. That the present Trustees shall continue and remain in office during the term for which they have been heretofore respectively elected.

SEC. 4. That the said corporation shall be under the supervision, management, and government of a President and such other persons as said Trustees may appoint; the said President, with the advice of the other persons so appointed, shall from time to time make all needful rules and regulations for the internal government of said College, and prescribe the preliminary examinations and the terms and conditions on which pupils shall be received and instructed.

SEC. 5. That said Trustees shall have power to make such rules, regulations, and by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and of this State, as may be necessary for the good government of said College and the management of the property and funds of the same.

SEC. 6. That the Trustees shall have power to fix the time of holding their annual and other meetings, to elect a President and professors for said College, to appoint an Executive Committee to consist of seven members, which committee shall control the internal regulations of said College and fix all salaries and emoluments, and of doing all other things necessary for an institution of learning, not inconsistent with the laws of this State and of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the Faculty and Trustees shall have the power of conferring such degrees and marks of honor as are conferred by colleges and universities generally; and that five Trustees shall be a quorum to transact business.

SEC. 8. That all laws and parts of laws or of the charter heretofore granted, which are in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification and acceptance by the Board of Trustees.

At the close of the academic year 1909-10, Dr. John C. Kilgo, having been elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, resigned the presidency of the College, and Dr. William Preston Few was, on June 6, elected to succeed him, and was formally inaugurated, November 9, 1910.

A new academic building was completed and occupied on January 10, 1911. On January 4, 1911, the Washington Duke Building was destroyed by fire.

In August 1911 a new dormitory was completed and in March 1912 the East Wing of the group of buildings to replace the old Washington Duke Building was finished.

The Board of Trustees has adopted the following constitution and by-laws for the College:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE 1

AIMS OF THE COLLEGE

The aims of Trinity College are to assert a faith in the eternal union of knowlege and religion set forth in the teachings and character of Jesus Christ, the son of God; to advance learning in all lines of truth; to defend scholarship against all false notions and ideals; to develop a Christian love of freedom and truth; to promote a sincere spirit of tolerance; to discourage all partisan and sectarian strife, and to render the largest permanent service to the individual, the state, the nation, and the church. Unto these ends shall the affairs of this college always be administered.

ARTICLE II

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is the corporate body of Trinity College. This Board elects its own officers, the President of the College, members of the Faculty, and, from its members, an Executive Committee; it passes upon all recommendations for college degrees and distinctions of honor, nominates all members to fill vacancies arising from any cause in the Board, fixes the time and place of its regular meetings, and performs all other duties defined for it by the charter of the College.

The officers of the Board of Trustees shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. These officers shall be elected annually at the regular meeting of the Board.

PRESIDENT

The President of the Board shall call to order, and preside at, all the meetings of the Board, shall sign all legal documents of the College, shall call extraordinary meetings of the Board when, in his judgment, such meetings may be necessary, and, as its legal head, shall represent the Board at the public meetings of the College. He is *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee.

VICE-PRESIDENT

The Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, in the absence of the President, shall call to order, and preside over, the meetings of the Board, but shall not perform any of the other duties of the President unless ordered to do so by the Board.

SECRETARY

The Secretary shall take and record the minutes of all the meetings of the Board, do the correspondence of the Board, and shall be the custodian of the records and other documents that may belong to the Board.

TREASURER

The Treasurer shall receive and hold for the purposes, and under the direction, of the Board such moneys and other assets as the Board may place in his hands, and shall make an annual report to the Board of the amount and condition of all assets and securities held by him, and also of all expenditures together with the vouchers for the same.

ARTICLE III

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee shall consist of seven members, elected annually by the Board of Trustees from their members, unless otherwise provided for in the charter of the College. Its officers shall be a chairman and a secretary. It shall fix all salaries and emoluments, have immediate oversight of the administration of the College, and exercise all rights set forth in the charter of the College. It shall elect its own officers.

CHAIRMAN

The Chairman shall preside, when present, over the meetings of the Committee, and shall have authority to call a meeting of the Committee at any time and place he may deem wise or necessary.

SECRETARY

The Secretary of the Committee shall take and record all the minutes of the meetings, do the correspondence of the Committee, and be custodian of all its records and other documents.

REPORTS TO THE BOARD

The Executive Committee, through its chairman, shall make annually to the Board of Trustees a report of its work in order that the Board of Trustees may be informed of all the administration of the College.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE

The officers of the College shall be a president, a dean, a secretary to the corporation, a treasurer, and a registrar. These officers shall be elected annually by the Board.

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE

The President of the College shall call and preside at all the meetings of the Faculty, shall see that the laws and regulations of the Board affecting the administration and work of the College are carried out, shall appoint all committees of the Faculty, and have direction of the discipline and work of the College. He shall have the authority to veto any action of the Faculty when, in his judgment, such action is not in harmony with the aims and laws of the College and of the Board, or when he may deem such action as unwise. However, in every instance he shall submit to the Faculty in writing his reasons for setting aside their action, and the Secretary of the Faculty shall record his reasons in the record book of the Faculty. The President shall make an annual report to the Board of the work, conditions, and needs of the College, and of other matters that may be of concern to it or to the cause of higher education. He shall nominate all members of the Faculty, and as the head of the Faculty shall represent them at all public meetings of the College, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. He is *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee.

DEAN

The Dean of the College shall have oversight of the conduct and personal welfare of the students, and, in the absence of the President, shall act as Chairman of the Faculty. He shall, however, advise the President of all his acts of administration, which acts shall always be subject to the approval of the President.

SECRETARY TO THE CORPORATION

The Secretary to the Corporation shall act as Secretary of the Faculty of the College, and shall keep a faithful record of their meetings. He shall also keep the records of grades and standing of students and, under the regulations of the College, shall send out to those entitled to them reports of students' grades and standing. He shall have charge of all official correspondence of the Faculty and such other correspondence as pertains to prospective students and information concerning courses of study, expenses, etc. And he shall superintend the advertisement of the College in papers and magazines, and, in the absence of the President, he shall be responsible for the business administration of the College. He shall advise the President of all his acts, which acts shall always be subject to the approval of the President.

TREASURER OF THE COLLEGE

The Treasurer of the College shall receive all income from whatever source it may be derived and shall approve and settle all bills against the College. He shall submit to the Board an annual report showing the income of the College from all sources and all expenditures of such income, together with the vouchers for the same. He shall be custodian of such assets and documents as the Executive Commiteee may place with him. He shall give such bond as the Executive Committee may require and receive for his work such remuneration as the Executive Committee may decide upon. No paper signed by the Treasurer of the College shall be legal unless it can be shown that such signature was authorized by the Executive Committee.

REGISTRAR

The Registrar of the College shall be under the direction of the President of the College and shall have charge of the collection of all bills due the College. He shall rent rooms to students, keep the books of the College, and see that all the laws of the Board governing bills due the College are duly enforced.

FACULTY

The Faculty of the College shall be composed of all professors, assistant professors, adjunct professors, and instructors elected

by the Board or the Executive Committee. They shall have the right to enact such regulations as they may deem necessary to carry on the instruction of the College, advance its standard of work, and otherwise develop the scholarly aims of the College. They shall recommend to the Board such persons as they deem fit to receive academic degrees or other marks of academic distinction. However, at all times the action of the Faculty shall be subject to the approval of the President of the College.

ARTICLE V

The constitution and by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees by the affirmative vote of two thirds the full membership of the Board

ELECTION OF FACULTY AND OFFICERS

The members of the Faculty and officers of the College are elected in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on June 4, 1906: "That officers and teachers may be elected for terms of one, two, three, or four years, and that after six years' service, officers, and teachers with the rank of professor, may be elected without time limit to serve at the will of the Board of Trustees."

The Coördinate College for Women

Trinity College

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

The Committee on Organization for the proposed College, as appointed by the Trustees of Trinity College, consist of:

James H. Southgate, Chairman
Robert Lee Flowers, Recording Secretary
Dallas Walton Newsom, Treasurer
Laura Drake Gill, Executive Secretary
William Preston Few
Fannie Carr Bivins

THE NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

The needs of the College, as outlined by the above Committee at its first formal meeting on October 10th, 1914, are:

(a) Buildings, four in number:

1. Hall for offices, auditorium and lecture rooms $60,000 - 75,000
2. Dormitory - - - $45,000 - 60,000
3. Gymnasium - $35,000 - 50,000
4. Science Building $40,000 - 60,000

(b) Endowment for salaries of women officers, (dean, physical and musical directors, clerks., etc.)
$200.000-400,000

THE MANNER OF MEETING THIS NEED

1. A building gives a chance for commemorating a name. It is hoped that each of the four buildings which are now needed may be given by some one person, who will give it a name. It is also hoped that other friends will arrange bequests in their wills, such as to provide for the further dormitories and lecture halls which are sure to be needed soon.

2. The endowment is intended to be amassed from the gifts of smaller donors whose interest will be no less valued by the College because it must be expressed in smaller absolute gifts, which may often be in reality much larger relative gifts.

FOUNDERS

In order to attach the smaller donors to the College by bonds of abiding relationship, the Committee has established a group of Founders, to consist of all persons giving at any time twenty-five hundred or more dollars toward the funds of the College.

These Founders will have no legal relation to the administration of the College, but their names will be printed annually in the college catalogue, and they will be considered a picked group of friends for conference and consultation as occasion demands a close touch with the larger public.

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Trinity College

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The Coördinate College for Women
Trinity College

1919

NC-162

~~COLLEGE FILE~~

The actual insurance now carried amounts to about $670 000 on the new value of the buildings

Statement in Behalf of Trinity College Durham, North Carolina

DURHAM, N. C., August 29, 1919.

To the Delegates to the Thirteenth National Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa:

The Senate of Phi Beta Kappa having approved the application of Trinity College for a charter, the members of Phi Beta Kappa in the faculty of the College beg leave to submit to the National Council the following statement in support of their application.

Trinity College has developed from an institution known as Union Institute, established in 1838 by citizens of Randolph County, North Carolina. The institution was chartered as Normal College in 1851, and the first class, numbering two students, was graduated on July 28, 1853, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1859 the legislature amended the charter and changed the name of the institution to Trinity College. Though inadequately equipped for its work, the College rendered great service to the cause of education in North Carolina from the Civil War up to 1892. In that year the institution was removed from its original seat in Randolph County to the City of Durham, where it has enjoyed more than a quarter of a century of vigorous growth. In faculty, buildings, equipment, and endowment the new Trinity is exceptionally well prepared to uphold the best standards of college work.

The present charter of Trinity College was enacted in February, 1903, and provides for a board of thirty-six trustees, elected on the recommendation of the existing board, twelve by the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, twelve by the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and twelve by the alumni of the College. There are no denominational requirements for faculty or students.

Trinity College has a campus of about 101 acres, for the most part within the corporate limits of the City of Durham. It possesses eleven buildings used for purposes of instruction or as dormitories, besides power station, several faculty residences, greenhouse, etc. The total value of the ~~buildings is $478,606~~. The two principal buildings used for the purposes of instruction and administration are the East Duke Building, which cost $68,500, and the West Duke Building, which cost $79,250. The College Library cost $65,000, and contains 54,073 bound volumes and 13,314 accessioned pamphlets; some 10,000 additional pamplets are not yet classified. In the equipment of the College are included excellent laboratories in physics, engineering, chemistry, and biology. The College also maintains an extensive historical museum and a natural history museum.

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1911-19

Total estimated income for the present year is $165,000

The total endowment of Trinity College is $1,641,757.12. About $200,000 of this amount is invested in income producing dormitories (the value of these dormitories has been included in the total value of the buildings mentioned in the preceding paragraph). ~~The net income from endowment is $94,225. From tuition fees and miscellaneous sources an income of about $18,750 was received in 1918.~~ The tuition fee is $50 a year, and ~~other compulsory fees bring the annual aggregate of tuition and fees to $68. Tuition is free to certain classes of students.~~

The faculty of Trinity College ~~in 1918~~ consisted of ~~twenty-two~~ 25 professors, five assistant professors, four instructors, one ~~gymnasium~~ athletic director, seven laboratory and other assistants, six members of the library staff, and an officer in charge of military training. Members of the faculty hold eleven Doctor of Philosophy degrees from the following institutions: Harvard, three; Johns Hopkins, three; Columbia, two; University of Chicago, two; and Yale, one. Eighteen members of the faculty hold the degree of Master of Arts (or Master of Science) from ten institutions. For the year ended June, 1918 (like other recent years somewhat abnormal on account of war conditions), there were 146 students in the Freshman class, 139 in the Sophomore class, 73 in the Junior class, and 67 in the Senior class; there were also six special students and 13 students in a special course in education designed for school teachers.

The only degrees (excluding honorary) offered by Trinity College are A.B. and A.M. Approximately 1,600 persons have received the A.B. degree. During the past five years on the average 72 persons have received the A.B. degree at each commencement and six persons the A.M. degree. The minimum number of hours required for the A.B. degree is 61.

In the academic year ended June, 1918, instruction was given in the following branches: Greek, Latin, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Philosophy, History, Economics and Politics, Biblical Literature, Mathematics, Mechanics and Engineering, Physics, Biology, Geology, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Education.

Students are usually admitted to Trinity College on certificates from accredited schools. A candidate for admission must be a graduate of the school from which he comes. The entrance requirement for admission to all groups of study is 15 units. If otherwise satisfactory, students may enter though they have conditions in one or two units. Such deficiencies must be made up by the end of the Sophomore year. Trinity is a member of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States.

Members of the faculty of Trinity College publish the "South Atlantic Quarterly," which is to be found in a large number of college and public libraries in all sections of the United States. The "Quarterly" is devoted to readable but scholarly essays on literary, social, and political topics, especial attention being given to Southern life and problems. This publication has had many distinguished contributors from all parts of the country. The Trinity College Historical Society publishes periodical volumes of papers on subjects relating to North Carolina and Southern history. The Society has also inaugurated a collection of John Lawson Monographs, of which three volumes have been published. These volumes contain memoirs,

athletic director
12 coaches

Error in the

letters, and other original material on the history of the South. Present and former members of the faculty of Trinity College have published many books in the nature of contributions to knowledge.

Many of the alumni of Trinity College have attained positions of great distinction and usefulness. Some of these are Honorable F. M. Simmons (formerly Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee), and Honorable Lee S. Overman, United States Senators from North Carolina; Honorable Daniel C. Roper, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Honorable John H. Small, Member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, and formerly Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors; Justice W. R. Allen, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; President Bruce R. Payne, of Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee; President Charles C. Weaver, of Emory and Henry College, Virginia; Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina; Dean George B. Pegram, of the Faculty of Applied Science, Columbia University, New York City, and Professor John Spencer Bassett, of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. The College records, kept as accurately as circumstances have allowed, show that 1,029 Trinity men have served in the war just ended; that twenty-two have given their lives in the service; and that quite a number have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross or decorations by foreign governments.

The foregoing statement is respectfully submitted to your consideration by the members of Phi Beta Kappa in the faculty of Trinity College.

WILLIAM H. GLASSON,
Elected at Cornell.

ALBERT M. WEBB,
Elected at Yale.

WILLIAM K. BOYD,
Elected at William and Mary.

ARTHUR M. GATES,
Elected at Wesleyan University (Connecticut).

WILLIAM T. LAPRADE,
Elected at Johns Hopkins

CHARLES W. PEPPLER,
Elected at Johns Hopkins.

THORNTON S. GRAVES,
Elected at University of Chicago.

F. A. G. COWPER,
Elected at Trinity College (Connecticut).

elment this year, including the students
school of Education and the Fitting School (200)
1000.

From the President's Report

tion of education in the Southern States. Thus men from the outside have been brought to the College, and, on the other hand, our choice students sent to the strong universities in the East and in Europe.

The College these twenty-five years has not interpreted its educational obligations in a narrow way, but it has been concerned to do its full share to keep the fountains of life fresh and strong, to purify the air, and to create a wholesome climate of opinion. There is always an intimate connection between moral soundness and intellectual productivity. Scholarship of a high order, art, and literature are but the flowering of the tree of life. Any vital literature or art must be the unearned increment of a vigorous civilization. The undertakings of the College to give voice to the best thought of the State and region have been so remarkable that it seems to me to be worth while to give a brief review of the College publications during the last twenty-five years, with a glance backward at the beginnings.

Publications of the College

The first of these was *The Southern Index,* begun in 1850 and published as a bi-monthly magazine. At the end of that year it was changed to *The Evergreen* and became a literary magazine instead of a teachers' journal. Our files are incomplete, and I do not know the length of life of this magazine. *The North Carolina Educational Journal* was edited by Professor John F. Heitman, and published at Trinity College from 1883 to 1885. *The School Teacher* established in 1887 was under the leadership of Dr. John F. Crowell in 1890 changed into a monthly magazine called *The Southern Educator,* which was published in Durham for three years by the Educator Company, under the general editorship of Edwin S. Sheppe. *The Christian Educator* was published from 1896 to 1898. Through the *South Atlantic Quarterly,* established in 1902, the College has spoken with a voice that has carried farther than through any other of its publications. The *Alumni Register,* under the auspices of the Alumni Association, made its first appearance in April, 1915, and was greeted with enthusiasm by Trinity men all over the country and in foreign lands. It marked the beginning of a new era

in alumni activities. *The Historical Papers of Trinity College Historical Society* began in 1897 and comprise twelve volumes dealing with topics in North Carolina and Southern history. In the series of the *John Lawson Monographs,* Volume I, *The Autobiography of Dr. Brantley York,* appeared in 1910; Volume II, *The Memoirs of Governor W. W. Holden,* in 1911; Volume III, *The Reminiscences of Gen. W. R. Boggs,* in 1913. *Trinity College Publications* beginning in 1899 with W. L. Saunders' *Lessons from Old North Carolina Records,* contained such publications as ex-President Crowell's *Program of Progress* and *Constitution of the United States of Brazil,* and closed in 1893 with his *Taxation in American Colonies: the Colony of New Jersey. The College Bulletin,* beginning with ex-President Crowell's administration in 1887, continued until 1894, fifteen numbers appearing. Within the last eight years the department of education has from time to time issued important bulletins on educational subjects. The *North Carolina Journal of Education,* established in 1906, the official organ of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, is edited here by Professor E. C. Brooks.

The students have for many years maintained publications of their own. *The College Herald* was begun in 1882; was succeeded the next year by *The Trinity Magazine;* this, in turn, in 1887 became *The Archive,* a monthly magazine which has been published constantly ever since by the Senior Class and which has maintained a uniformly high standard of excellence. The students began in 1905 a weekly paper, *The Chronicle,* which through all these twelve years has been a creditable student publication. The college annual, *The Chanticleer,* began in 1912 and has appeared once a year to the present time.

Fundamental aims of Education

It has been commonly believed that institutions of the higher learning in North Carolina, as in most of the Southern States, arose out of one of two origins, that they were made to rest on either the aristocratic or the ecclesiastical conception of education. Mr. Walter H. Page in his well known essay, "The Forgotten Man," has pointed out that the

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THE HIGHLANDS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Report on the Necessity of a Mountain Biological Research Station in the South

A. S. PEARSE

BY

E. E. REINKE, Ph.D.

Director of The Highlands Museum
Professor of Biology in Vanderbilt University

HIGHLANDS, NORTH CAROLINA

Publication Number

1

THE HIGHLANDS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Clark Foreman, President

Albertina Staub, Secretary

E. E. Reinke, Director

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HIGHLANDS

NORTH CAROLINA

FOREWORD

The Highlands Museum was started in 1927, for the purpose of preserving some of the splendid private collections made by the first settlers in this region. From the beginning, moreover, an effort has been made to enlarge these collections. Also a catalogued list of all objects identified by the Museum has been kept as the nucleus of a regional life survey.

Practically the same conditions which inspired our early settlers to become so extraordinarily interested in natural history exist today. The beauty and wealth of living forms which are rare or unknown in other parts of the world exist here, and are a great attraction for biologists.

Realizing these natural advantages and also the great need in the South of facilities for summer biological research, the Trustees of the Highlands Museum invited Dr. E. E. Reinke, Professor of Biology at Vanderbilt University, to come to the Museum as Director for 1929. Dr. Reinke was requested to make a study of the facilities of Highlands and to prepare a report on the advisability of establishing there a biological research laboratory in connection with the Highlands Museum.

The Trustees felt that Dr. Reinke was eminently suited for such a study, not only because of his position among the biologists of the South but also because of his experience at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and at the Carnegie Laboratories in the Tortugas.

Dr. Reinke's report is printed here for those scientists interested in the biology of the southern mountains and for those people who are interested in the development of scientific study in the South.

CLARK FOREMAN, *President.*

The Necessity of a Mountain Biological Research Station in the South

No one will deny the statement that the South has lagged behind other sections of the country in promoting scientific research in general and biological research in particular. This is not due to any natural restriction in the opportunities for investigation, nor is it due to any lowered intellectual standards or lack of ideals, but rather the condition grows out of the broad fact that in material progress the South is far behind the East, the North and the West.

Thus, we find that very few Southern institutions of learning have or can even afford facilities for scientific research comparable to the average university of the East or North. This is just as true of our state universities as of our privately endowed institutions. Men in our universities and colleges who have the training necessary for conducting research are in many instances fully occupied with teaching and other institutional duties; they all suffer from a lack of library facilities, and in many cases find themselves hopelessly isolated.

Outside of these scattered universities and colleges there are no agencies in the South for the promotion of pure biological research; there are no museums comparable to those of the East and North; there are no biological stations comparable to those at Woods Hole and at Cold Spring Harbor or to the inland stations maintained by certain universities. It is true that the Woods Hole Station is not regional in its intent, but it is a marine laboratory primarily, and geographically it is very remote from the South, and to just that extent it is more or less inaccessible to the Southern biologist and ill-adapted to his needs. What the botanists and zoologists of the South need now, more than any other single agency for promoting research, is a more or less centrally located station where they can congregate in the summer, exchange ideas and pursue their own investigations under the most favorable conditions.

Viewing the matter from a somewhat different angle, the South, and indeed the country at large, has a splendid but neglected biological asset in the Southern Appalachians where they cross western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee as a broad belt of mountain ranges, to come to their termination in northern Georgia and central Alabama. Here is an extensive area of abundant vegetation and varied animal life passing from the Upper Austral through the Transitional into the Canadian life zones. Any proposal to establish a biological station in the Appalachian Province is one which should arrest the attention of botanists and zoologists in the surrounding states, and secure their hearty co-operation, providing always that the feasibility of the proposition is demonstrated. With the exception of the Alpine Experimental Station on Pike's Peak there is no mountain biological station in the country. The establishment of such a station in the Appalachian Province, properly endowed and offering facilities to trained investigators, would fill a real need; there is no reason why such a station should not become the mountain counterpart of our great marine stations, attracting to itself the inland botanists and zoologists for their mutual benefit.

It is with these considerations in mind that the possibilities of the Highlands Museum of Natural History are presented. Highlands, N. C., has been known favorably and for a long time by collectors of one kind or another. It is not a resort in the sense that it becomes crowded in the summer by transient vacationists and tourists, but many families from Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Charleston and other Southern cities have established summer residences there. The summer population is estimated as over 2,000.

The Museum itself has had a spontaneous origin and growth due to the intelligent interest of the townspeople and summer residents. On the Board of Trustees and on the roll of subscribers are to be found the names of men and women of wide interests. It is the program of the Museum to extend its activities to include the establishment of a research laboratory.[1]

Highlands is situated abreast the Blue Ridge in the western part of North Carolina, not far from the Georgia and the South

[1] It is in keeping with this program that this part of the Director's Report is being made public.

Carolina boundary lines. It is just as accessible from Georgia and South Carolina as from the eastern part of North Carolina. Its position is at long. 83 deg. 11 min. W. and lat. 35 deg. 3 min. N. The elevation on the main street of the village is 3823 ft., but the average elevation of the township would be closer to 4000 ft. Some of the surrounding peaks reach elevations of over 5000 ft. To the east of Highlands is the continuation of the Blue Ridge; to the north are the Cowee Mountains and beyond them the Plott Balsams; to the northwest are the Great Smokies and to the west the Nantahala Mountains. Points in all these mountains can be reached easily from Highlands.

The village itself is the highest incorporated town east of the Rocky Mountains. It maintains its own power plant and water supply and, with its stores, would make an excellent base of supplies for a laboratory. It is not situated on a mountainside nor in a valley, but on a plateau with its more varied physiographic features.

Surrounding elevations are the sources of gushing streams, some of which find their way into the Mississippi River, while others feed rivers that empty into the Atlantic Ocean. Within the confines of the plateau are six artificial lakes, each one of which would be available for observational and experimental studies. To the north the Cullasagee River cuts an enormous gorge as it tumbles 1200 feet in a few miles, wonderfully scenic but even more interesting biologically. Beyond the "Bowery", toward Black Mountain, is a natural marsh. To the east, five or six miles distant, is an extensive area with a dense forest which has never been cut, a veritable preserve in itself. There are also grassy flats and on the neighboring peaks are to be found areas of bare shelving rock; both show their characteristic fauna.

Varied physiographic features such as these afford varied life conditions, and where these obtain within a relatively restricted area, there we have an ideal location for a biological laboratory. But over and above this is the fact that if, with Highlands as a center, we should draw a circle whose radius is roughly 10 miles, in traversing that circle from west to east we should pass through a gradient of elevations, from 2000 to 5000 ft.; if we took a direction from south to north we should pass through an actual gradient of 3500 ft. This simply means that we should pass through

successive life zones, terminating in the Canadian. The best feature of it is that Highlands is close to the top of the gradient and not at the bottom of it, as is true of most of the villages in the Southern Appalachians.

The visitor to the Southern Appalachians is immediately impressed by the forests. In his report, Mr. R. S. Maddox[1] says that the forest conditions of the Highlands region are typical of the Appalachians. He lists 59 species of trees, the list itself being admittedly incomplete. The chestnut is the predominating tree but it becomes supplanted at higher elevations by oaks, pines and the hemlock. Shrubs are present in great profusion and on the plateau itself there are many varieties of grasses and rushes. Ferns, mosses, liverworts, lichens and fungi are all abundant in their preferred localities.

The fauna of the region is equally interesting and abundant. As might be expected, rodents are the prevailing mammals, Highlands itself being the type locality for Sciurus hudsonicus abieticola. Charlton Ogburn[2] has written an extensive report on the birds of the region. Reptiles are represented by snakes, lizards and turtles, all of which are fairly common. The amphibian fauna is the richest the writer has ever observed. Insects are not so plentiful as at lower elevations, pestiferous insects in particular being absent. Odonata and Orthoptera, however, are common. The Myriopods offer good opportunities for investigation. Land molluscs are abundant but are not represented by many varieties. The lakes and ponds on the plateau must support a rich aquatic fauna, but the writer was unable to explore them.

The mountains of the Southern Appalachians have an extremely heavy rainfall; without this the luxuriant vegetation would not be sustained. Highlands is entirely typical in this respect; in the summer it rains practically every day, and if it misses one day it is apt to make up for it the next. One quickly becomes adapted to the rain, for between rains things dry off quickly. The climate is invigorating and salubrious. Observations on the daily temperature taken over a period of nine weeks (July 15th to Sept. 14th inclusive) show an average maximum temperature of 74.5 deg. F. and an average minimum of 57 deg., with a resulting average daily

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[1] R. S. Maddox, State Forester, Tenn., MS Report 1929.

[2] Charlton Ogburn, MS Report 1929.

variation of 17.5 deg. The highest temperature recorded was 82 deg. and the lowest 44 deg.

Foliation and the other seasonal changes of spring are naturally later at Highlands than at lower altitudes at a corresponding latitude. Thus, laurel was in full bloom on May 19th, 1929, on the Cumberland Plateau (Monteagle, Tenn.) and six weeks later, on June 30th, it was still in bloom, but going into its decline, at Highlands. Azalea was in bloom on the Highland Rim at Manchester, Tenn., during April; it was in bloom at Highlands during June. A laboratory record shows that toad eggs were hatching out on July 31st, 1929, at Highlands. Toad eggs in cleavage were found in a pond a few miles west of Dickson (Tenn.) on March 24th (1929)! The advantage of the relative lateness of the season is obvious; it is one of the most valuable features of a mountain laboratory.

With its natural wealth of vegetation and animal life the Highlands region will support indefinitely a varied program of research. One thinks first of taxonomic studies; there is much to be done on the flora and fauna of the Appalachians. But the region is excellent for ecological research and, in the opinion of the writer, material is abundantly available to maintain continuous work in morphology, embryology and physiology.

In brief, this report is a digest of those considerations which have convinced the writer that: (1) a station for biological research is needed in the South, particularly one which will supplement the facilities of Southern educational institutions; (2) that it should be a mountain station rather than any other, since the Appalachians offer unique natural advantages and the establishment of a station there would have national significance; (3) that Highlands, with its central position, its altitude, its varied physiographic features and its wealth of living material affords an ideal location for such a station. As a local enterprise the Highlands Museum has secured the support of distinguished persons in various parts of the country, men and women of letters, of business and of the professions. With its enlarged program should it not have the active support of those to whom the greatest benefits of its development would naturally accrue,—the biologists of the South?

E. E. REINKE.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 29, 1929.

Mr. Clark Foreman,
The Highlands Museum
Highlands, N. C.

Dear Sir:

It was very gratifying to receive your kind letter of November 25 and to learn that the good work of exploring the biota of the southeastern mountain area undertaken by the Highlands Museum under the able direction of Dr. Reinke, is progressing satisfactorily. It can be asserted with confidence that no region in the United States is more interesting, more important and less known zoologically. The work you are undertaking deserves all possible encouragement and I wish you success with your plans for developing a first class research laboratory in the mountains of North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

L. Stejneger

L. STEJNEGER
Head Curator, Department of Biology.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF HERPETOLOGY

New York City, December 4, 1929.

Mr. Clark Foreman, *President*,
The Highlands Museum,
Highlands, N. C.

Dear Mr. Foreman:

I am sure that it is not necessary to enlarge upon the need of an inland research laboratory at some central locality in the South, as every scientific worker feels this need. There probably is no better place for such a station than Highlands.

A quest for salamanders first brought me to this town but I soon saw that the rich amphibian fauna was only one of many advantages of the locality. I have in mind, among other things, the nature of the country immediately surrounding Highlands, its cool, refreshing summers, and proximity to the new Great Smoky National Park.

Although the postoffice at Highlands is higher above sea level than any other in the East, the mountains surrounding the town are not precipitous and difficult of ascent but easily explored. The great altitude of these mountains prevents the temperature from reaching unpleasant heights.

A glance at a map shows that Highlands is almost the exact center of a circular area including all the southeastern states but Florida. This fact alone might be taken as a major factor in the selection of a site.

In closing I must say that it was a real pleasure to find such a warm spirit of cooperation among the residents of this mountain village and I eagerly look forward to future visits.

Very sincerely yours,

Clifford H. Pope

CLIFFORD H. POPE

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

December 13, 1929.

DR. E. E. REINKE,
Professor of Biology, Vanderbilt University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Dr. Reinke:

I am greatly interested in the steps you are taking to organize and establish a biological museum at Highlands, North Carolina. This enterprise is worthy of wide support. If carried out as you outline in your report it will be of great benefit to all educational institutions in the South, and will give an opportunity to biologists such as does not now exist anywhere in the United States. I wish you all possible success in this undertaking.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Kirkland

J. H. KIRKLAND
Chancellor of Vanderbilt University.

JHK/B

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

WOODS HOLE, MASS.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 17, 1929.

MR. CLARK FOREMAN,
Highlands Museum,
Highlands, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Foreman:

I have learned with great interest of the plan to establish a station for biological research at Highlands, North Carolina. This plan, it seems to me, has several very great advantages. In the first place, the existing laboratories have not sufficient space to accommodate during certain parts of the summer all of the competent workers who wish to avail themselves of their facilities. My own difficulty in trying to find space during July and August at the Woods Hole laboratory for all who request it has brought home to me in a very definite way this side of the situation.

In the second place, while the Northern Atlantic Coast, the Pacific Coast, the Middle West and parts of the Rocky Mountain region are fairly well supplied with laboratories for summer research in biology, the South is at present seriously handicapped by an almost complete lack of such facilities. Biologists from the Southern States are frequently unable to afford to make the long trip necessary to work at one of the existing institutions.

Finally, while the facilities for the study of the organisms of the sea and of inland lakes and rivers are now fairly good, almost no provision has as yet been made for work on the equally interesting fauna and flora of the southern Appalachian Mountains. From two visits which I have made in past years to Highlands, amounting together to some four or five weeks, I know personally that the region is one of peculiar attractiveness and that its summer climate is unusually stimulating. If asked to suggest a more promising place for the establishment of a new biological laboratory at the present time, I should be unable to do so.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. Jacobs.

M. H. JACOBS
Director, Marine Biological Laboratory.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

December 14, 1929.

Mr. Clark Foreman,
The Highlands Museum of Natural History,
Highlands, N. C.

Dear Mr. Foreman:—

The establishment of the Museum of Natural History at Highlands I look upon as an event of great significance. For a number of years I and other instructors and students of natural history subjects in the University have felt the pressing need of such an institution, particularly the laboratory feature. Parties from our Department of Botany here have several times established temporary headquarters in the mountains for the study of botany and they have often discussed the convenience of having a central place around which to gradually develop a more intensive study of the vegetation.

The mountains of our state offer an unparalleled opportunity for plant study in all of its phases. The vegetation of the southern states has been and still is imperfectly known and the students of that section will certainly find abundant rewards and opportunities for material for publication. I will take pleasure in doing all I can to forward the success of your institution.

Yours very sincerely,

W. C. Coker

W. C. COKER

The Charleston Museum

FIRST MUSEUM FOUNDED IN AMERICA

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Jan. 2, 1930.

MR. CLARK FOREMAN,
Highlands Museum,
Highlands, N. C.

My dear Mr. Foreman:

If your young Highlands Museum can be developed into a mountain research laboratory it will inspire scientific institutions in the surrounding states to undertake new research work and will encourage isolated students.

My own Museum has for years been progressing steadily if slowly on a biological, archaeological and historical survey of South Carolina. Its first task was to preserve the records of the state's classic past. We would eagerly welcome the opportunity which the proposed research laboratory would afford. We need just this. At present our scientific staff works independently or turns to northern institutions for cooperation. It knows less of other southern institutions and workers than of northern. A Highlands research laboratory would change this and inaugurate a new era in scientific study in the South. I earnestly hope your plan may be realized.

Sincerely yours,

Laura M. Bragg

LAURA M. BRAGG
Director.

LMB/R

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George Stevens	New York

Foundership represent a contribution of the equivalent of one hundred dollars; life membership, of the equivalent of fifty dollars.

Hildebrand, S.F. 1930
Beaufort Laboratory

DEC - 8 1930

A. S. PEARSE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Economic Circular No. 72 Issued July, 1930

THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND ITS BIOLOGICAL STATION AT BEAUFORT, N. C.[1]

By Dr. Samuel F. Hildebrand, *Director*

HISTORICAL

The United States Bureau of Fisheries found its origin in a joint resolution passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in 1871 which created the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. It was the duty of this officer to make investigations and inquiries into the subject of the diminution in food fishes, and if a decrease was found, its causes were to be ascertained and it was then to be determined what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted. The commissioner was to report the results of his investigation directly to Congress. It was provided, furthermore, that the commissioner must be a civil officer of the Government, of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes, and that he must serve without additional compensation.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, then Assistant Secretary, later Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was appointed to fill the newly created office, which he held from 1871 until his death in 1887, serving continuously and most efficiently without a salary except the one received from the Smithsonian Institution.

Professor Baird was succeeded immediately upon his death by his able assistant, Dr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The work of the Fish Commission had grown and expanded until it was very evident that the position required the full time of the commissioner; and Congress now amended the original bill, removing the stipulation that the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries must be a civil officer already in the Government service. It was made a full-time position with a salary attached.

Doctor Goode, before serving a full year as commissioner, voluntarily relinquished the position and was succeeded in 1888 by

[1] Submitted for publication Apr. 22, 1930.

Marshall McDonald, a practical fish-culturist, who became the first full time and salaried Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. The Fish Commission was now an independent institution, responsible only to Congress. It continued to grow and to expand in its scope of work, personnel, and equipment during the régime of Marshall McDonald, who held office until his death in 1895.

Marshall McDonald was succeeded in office by Capt. John J. Brice, a retired naval officer, who served for 2 years. In 1898 came Commissioner George M. Bowers, who held office for 16 years. During Commissioner Bowers' administration, in 1903, the Fish Commission ceased to be an independent institution of the Government directly responsible to Congress, for in that year it was included in the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor; and it became the United States Bureau of Fisheries, as it is known at present. The officer in charge, however, retained the title of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Commissioner Bowers was succeeded in 1913 by Dr. Hugh M. Smith, for many years associated with the Bureau of Fisheries in various capacities before becoming the head officer. Doctor Smith in turn was succeeded in 1922 by the present commissioner, Henry O'Malley, who also had been for years associated with the bureau and who, like his predecessor in office, was thoroughly familiar with its history, its work, objects, and needs.

Under these able men the Bureau of Fisheries has grown from a small, supposedly temporary, institution into a large bureau whose activities extend into every State of the Union and into every one of "Uncle Sam's" possessions and which reaches out to neighboring waters and into the depths of the sea, leaving no line of fisheries work untouched.

It was expected when the Fish Commission was instituted, as already indicated, that its work would be completed within a few years, and apparently for that reason no quarters or office space were provided for it by Congress. Thereupon Professor Baird made available certain rooms for it in his private residence. The work of the commission, however, was destined to be continued and to grow. In 1872, one year after its inception, the subject of fish culture, now one of the important activities of the bureau, was added to the investigational work for which it was originally established. Thus year by year the scope of the work was enlarged and the appropriations and the personnel increased correspondingly until the available space in Professor Baird's home became much too crowded. In 1875 Congress authorized the renting of a house. However, this proved to be inadequate, and the commissioner continued to give space in his private residence.

Later other small buildings were rented until 1889, when the bureau became housed under one roof in the Armory Building situated at Sixth and B Streets SW. This building, interiorly remodeled many times and with a substantial annex added in 1918, has continued as the home of the bureau to the present time. However, within a short time the bureau will be located in the new Department of Commerce building now under construction.

It became evident soon after the bureau was established that vessels were necessary to carry on the work assigned. The most note-

worthy of these, acquired during the early history of the Fish Commission, were the *Albatross* and the *Fish Hawk*. Both vessels were extensively and effectively used for many years in the work of the bureau. Much of our knowledge of the life of the deep sea was gained from the explorations made with the *Albatross*. The *Fish Hawk* was used at times as a floating hatchery on the rivers and to a much greater extent in the exploration of the coastwise waters. Both vessels have been replaced by more modern ones.

When the bureau enlarged its scope of work so as to include fish culture, the necessity for hatcheries at once became obvious. One of the first to be placed in use was the shad hatchery at Havre de Grace, Md. Others followed in rather rapid succession until a total of 37 main stations and 40 substations are in operation at present, distributed over 34 States and Alaska. Forty-five species were propagated in 1929, the aggregate output of fish and eggs amounting to 7,060,000,000. The demand for warm-water fishes to rehabilitate depleted streams greatly exceeds the capacity of the Federal hatcheries. It has, therefore, been found of mutual benefit to establish cooperative hatcheries and rearing ponds supported by State and private organizations. Fifty per cent of the output may be claimed by the Government for filling its applications, but to date the number of fish taken from cooperative nurseries for distribution to other than local waters has been negligible, and the sponsors of the various projects have received almost 100 per cent benefit from the output.

The first commissioner very soon saw the advantages of conducting fishery investigations from certain field stations where aquatic life was abundant. He found Woods Hole, Mass., to be such a place, and very early began to take steps to establish a biological station there. Congress at first did not consider the matter favorably; but through the generosity of certain wealthy men a temporary building became available for the use of the Fish Commission, and in 1883 a permanent plant built with funds provided by Congress was completed. Woods Hole was the scene of many important activities in the early history of the bureau, and it continues to be to those interested in the study of marine life.

Beaufort, N. C., also was found to be a place especially well suited for the study of the marine fauna and flora. It was visited as early as 1860 by such eminent zoologists as Gill and Stimpson, by Coues and Yarrow in 1871–72, and also by Baird and others connected with the Bureau of Fisheries. Beaufort became a resort, thereafter, for persons interested in biology; and for a period of 10 years or so prior to the establishment of a Government station, professors and students of Johns Hopkins University maintained a laboratory there. In 1899 the first fisheries laboratory at Beaufort became established in a rented building. In 1900 Congress authorized the erection of a biological station which was completed and opened to investigators for the first time in 1902.

A third biological station of the Bureau of Fisheries was authorized by Congress in 1908 and was built on the Mississippi River at Fairport, Iowa. A temporary building had been completed by 1910, and sufficient equipment had been assembled to begin certain investigations. The main laboratory building was completed and opened to investigators in 1914. This station of course is devoted to the

study of the fresh water fauna and flora and in the past principally to mussel problems, although other fisheries investigations have been conducted.

The biological investigations of the Bureau of Fisheries are conducted from the three field stations just mentioned and by "field parties" sent out from the central station in Washington, D. C.

The Bureau of Fisheries is without executive control of the fisheries, except in Alaska, as under the Constitution the several States legislate for themselves. The bureau, therefore, has no direct voice in making and enforcing laws. It acts in a purely advisory capacity, yet it influences fishery legislation profoundly. In Alaska where the most important salmon fisheries are located the bureau enforces fishery laws; and in the Pribilof Islands, where the valuable fur seals come ashore each year to breed, it has entire adminstrative control of the native inhabitants, the fur-seal herds, and the growing of foxes for their pelts.

ORGANIZATION

The executive officer of the bureau, as already indicated, is the commissioner. The officers immediately under the commissioner are a deputy commissioner, a chief clerk, and a chief of each of the other four divisions into which the work of the bureau is divided, as shown subsequently. The deputy commissioner is the executive officer who acts with full powers during the commissioner's absence. The chief clerk has charge of the commissioner's office and attends to routine correspondence, and to many matters concerning the personnel. To him are responsible the accountants, property clerks, the engineer's office, and the librarian. He also has general supervision over the bureau's vessels.

The work originally assigned to the bureau, as stated elsewhere, was that of making fishery investigations or inquiries. It was found that statistics were a necessity in order to determine the status of the fisheries. Scientific inquiries and the collection of statistics, therefore, are closely related and have always gone hand in hand. Fish culture, as already stated, became a part of the work of the bureau very soon after its establishment. Later the executive work, referred to elsewhere, in connection with the Alaskan fisheries was assigned to the bureau.

The work of the bureau, therefore, falls into four rather logical divisions, namely: (1) Scientific inquiry, the investigational division which studies the animals entering into the fisheries as well as animals and plants affecting the fisheries, to learn at first hand their requirements, their breeding habits, their rate of growth, migrations, how affected by commercial developments, their diseases, etc. (2) Fishery industries, which collects statistics of the commercial fisheries, methods of fishing, value of the catches, value of fishery equipment, number of men and vessels employed; carries on investigations for the preservation of fishing gear by various treatments; and develops better methods for catching, preparing, and distributing fishery products. (3) Fish culture, which maintains hatcheries, collects and hatches eggs, distributes the young fish, and rescues stranded fish from overflowed lands in the Mississippi Valley. For the distribution of fish, four specially constructed cars are used. Each has a

capacity of from 250 to 300 pails of fish and is equipped with cooling compartments, air compression, and quarters for the crew. (4) Alaska fishery and fur-seal industry, whose principal duties are the administration of the Alaska fishery laws and the supervision of the taking, curing, and shipping of fur seal and fox pelts on the Pribilof Islands. Under the direction of this division the fur-seal herd has been increased from 130,000 animals in 1910 to about 1,000,000 in 1930, constituting 80 per cent of the world's resource.

The employees of each division are responsible to the division chief, who, as already stated, is directly responsible to the commissioner. Each division chief has an office with a clerical staff in Washington from which the field work is directed. The divisions of scientific inquiry and fisheries industries also have laboratories there, and the division of fish culture maintains a number of aquaria for exhibition of representative fresh-water fishes and operates hatching jars and troughs during the late winter and spring to show actual methods of artificial propagation.

The personnel of the bureau consists of 504 employees of which 73 are attached to the commissioner's office and 431 are located in the field. For investigation, patrol, and propagation work the bureau operates 3 steam vessels, 4 auxiliaries, 75 motor vessels, and 167 small boats (1929).

PUBLICATIONS

The results of the work of the Bureau of Fisheries are published chiefly in two series, the Reports and Bulletins. A somewhat recently established series of Economic Circulars gives prompt information on subjects of current interest. The contributions from the laboratories of the biological stations are included in the regular series of publications of the bureau. The Economic Circulars and separates of papers included in the Reports and Bulletins may be purchased at a very low cost from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

THE BEAUFORT STATION

LOCATION

The Beaufort station is situated on Pivers Island, which lies within Beaufort Harbor about 1 mile from Beaufort Inlet. It is separated from the mainland and the town of Beaufort by a channel about 150 yards wide. This provides a very desirable isolation, yet it does not remove the station far enough from the town and a source of supplies to make the location inconvenient. Immediately to the north of the station is the large estuary, known as Newport River, headed by a sluggish fresh-water stream of fair size. Westward lies Bogue Sound, eastward is another large estuary, the North River, and Core Sound; the latter connects with the great Pamlico Sound. Adjacent to the sounds and estuaries are large stretches of marshes, and sand and mud flats. Furthermore, the numerous good roads of the vicinity make it possible to reach easily by automobile various fresh-water creeks, ditches, drainage canals, swamps, ponds, and small lakes.

It is evident, therefore, that the station is so situated that the ocean with its shore lines, bights, and fishing banks, and the sounds and estuaries, with streams, ponds, marshes, and sand and mud flats are all within easy reach from the laboratory. This makes it possible to obtain conveniently for study a very large variety of aquatic animals and plants, ranging from those that live in the ocean in strictly salt water, to those occupying the sounds, estuaries, and streams with salt to brackish and fresh water. Here may be had fish, oysters, clams, scallops, crabs, shrimp, terrapins, porpoises, water birds, seaweeds, and a host of living things that have no names other than the ones given them by naturalists.

An idea of the wealth of the local fauna and flora may be formed from the fact that 291 species of fish, 153 species of decapod crusta-

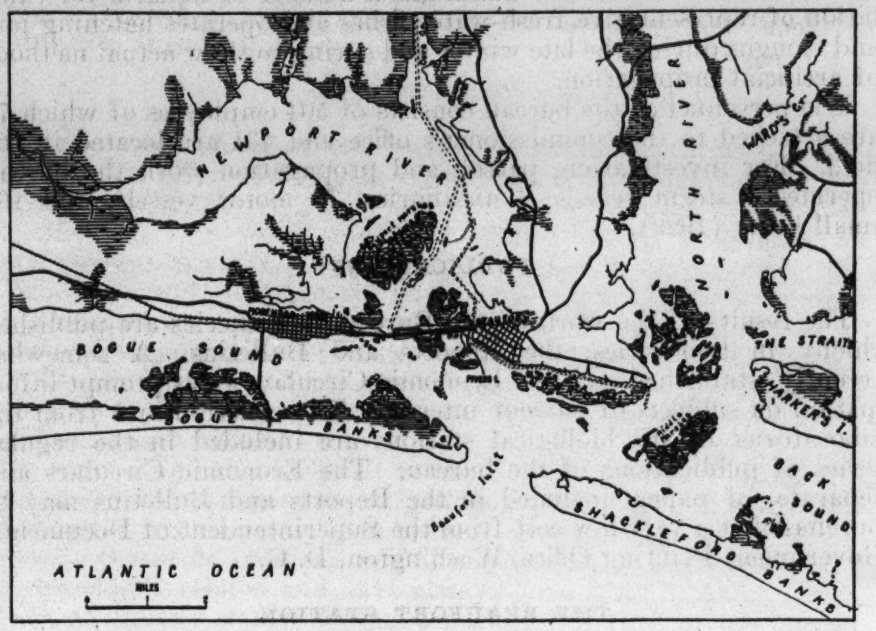

FIGURE 1.—Beaufort Harbor with near-by estuaries; showing also a part of the inland waterways and the principal roads entering Beaufort

ceans—that is, crabs, crayfish, shrimp, etc.—216 species of mollusks, and 132 forms of marine algæ or seaweeds, are known from the almost immediate vicinity of the laboratory. Furthermore, the conditions for the study of the aquatic life in its natural environment are excellent, as industrial development and the concentration of population are not great enough to seriously disturb nature, and the plants and animals, as already indicated, may be studied over a very wide range of natural conditions.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The biological station consists of the main laboratory building, the mess house and kitchen, director's residence, pump house, boathouse, carpenter shop, and a terrapin-rearing house. The latter is a building 60 feet long by 25 feet wide and is designed to house con-

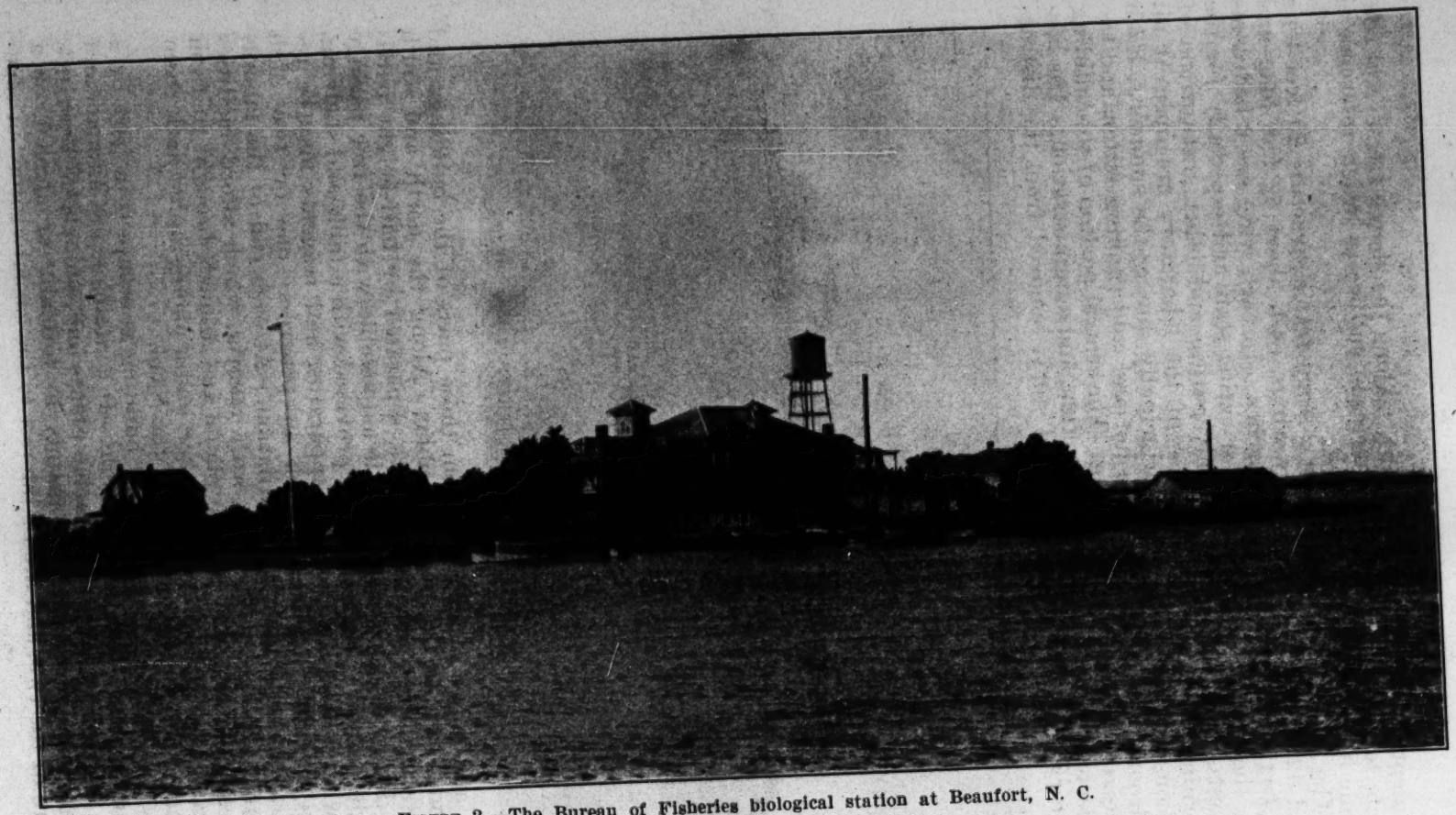

FIGURE 2.—The Bureau of Fisheries biological station at Beaufort, N. C.

veniently 30,000 young terrapins. Along the shores are several concrete terrapin ponds, used in terrapin culture to which reference is made in a succeeding paragraph.

The laboratory building is a 2-story frame structure 70 feet long and 42 feet wide, with 2-story wings, each about 52 feet long and 18 feet wide, surrounded by porches. In each wing are 6 bedrooms for the accommodation of the scientific staff and especially for the investigators from colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning, to whom the facilities of the laboratory are open at all seasons but who work there principally during the summer. Each bedroom is provided with both hot and cold running water, and the necessary furniture and bedding. The central portion of the building is devoted to investigation, instruction, and administration. The laboratory occupies the entire second story, removed from the distrac-

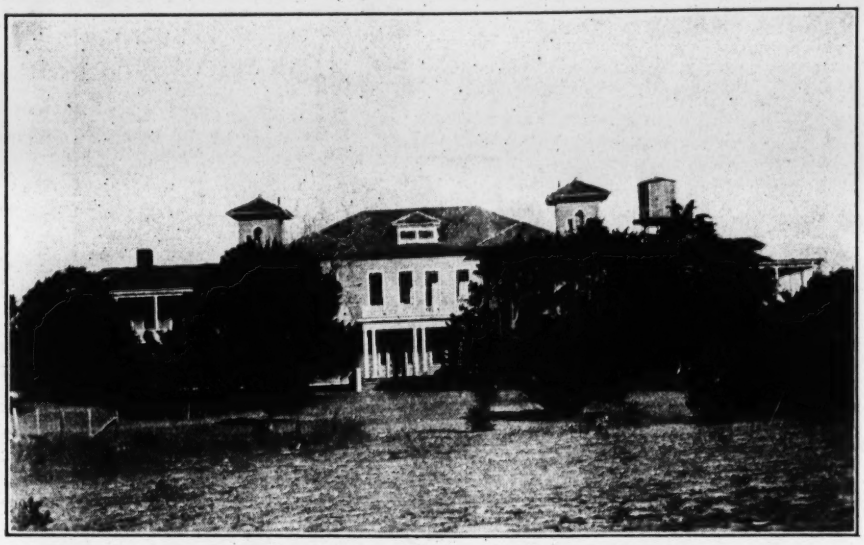

FIGURE 3.—Front entrance main laboratory building

tions and noises inseparable from those parts of the buildings and grounds open to the general public. Along the north and south walls are alcoves for investigators, separated by half-height partitions designed to interfere as little as possible with the free passage of light and air. Each alcove is provided with a table and shelving, and whatever aquaria, dishes, apparatus, and reagents may be required for the particular work in progress; one or two high windows furnish light and ventilation. At each end of the laboratory are two large tank tables with aquaria, which afford facilities for keeping and observing live plants and animals brought in from local waters. Sinks, a fume chamber, and a photographic dark room are situated along the end walls of the room.

The first floor of the laboratory building is occupied in part by a museum which is open to the public. It contains many animals and plants representative of the marine plants and animals of Beaufort. The specimens are preserved mainly in formalin or alcohol, or a mixture of the two, and are of interest to the casual visitor but espe-

cially to those interested in biology. During the summer months when visitors are numerous, some live animals generally are exhibited also.

On the first floor, in addition to the museum, are three small laboratories, the director's office, a store room, and the library which contains about 2,000 volumes. While small, the library has been selected with special reference to the needs of the investigators, who also may obtain books from the excellent main library of the bureau in Washington and from the other unusually fine public libraries of that city. The entire building is steam heated.

The laboratories are provided with an abundant supply of both fresh and salt water. The former is pumped from an artesian well and the salt water from the harbor. The buildings and grounds are

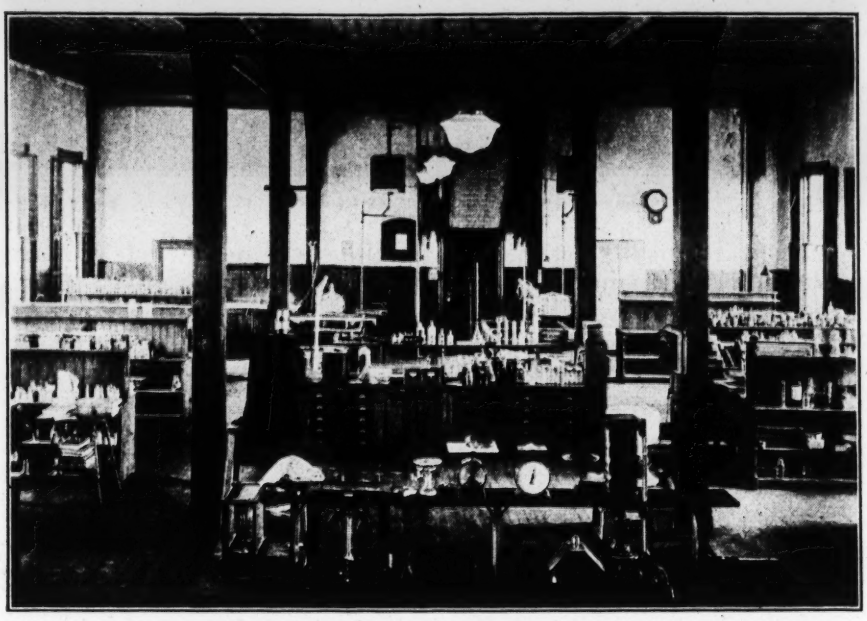

FIGURE 4.—Interior of main laboratory room

lighted by electricity carried by submarine cable from the Beaufort lighting plant, and gas is supplied from a gasoline gas machine.

The floating equipment consists of the *Sandpiper*, a 46-foot 2-cabin cruiser, propelled by a 150-horsepower engine and equipped with an electric winch for hauling heavy nets. There are also 3 launches, respectively 26, 26, and 33 feet in length, and 17 rowboats which are used in making collections and for transportation of personnel and supplies from the town to the station.

An ample equipment of the ordinary laboratory apparatus is kept on hand, such as glassware, reagents, ring stands, chemical balances, centrifuges, an air compressor, a projection apparatus, etc. Microscopes, dissecting apparatus, and any special equipment ordinarily are expected to be supplied by the investigators to suit their particular needs. The collecting apparatus consists of various types of drag nets, a pound net, tow nets, trawls, and dredges.

THE WORK OF THE STATION

It obviously is impossible, in a short paper like the present one, to give more than a very general statement of the work accomplished by

FIGURE 5.—Director's residence at the Beaufort station

the station during its activities extending over more than a quarter of a century. Two main lines of interdependent work are conducted. In the first place, investigations are carried on to determine not only

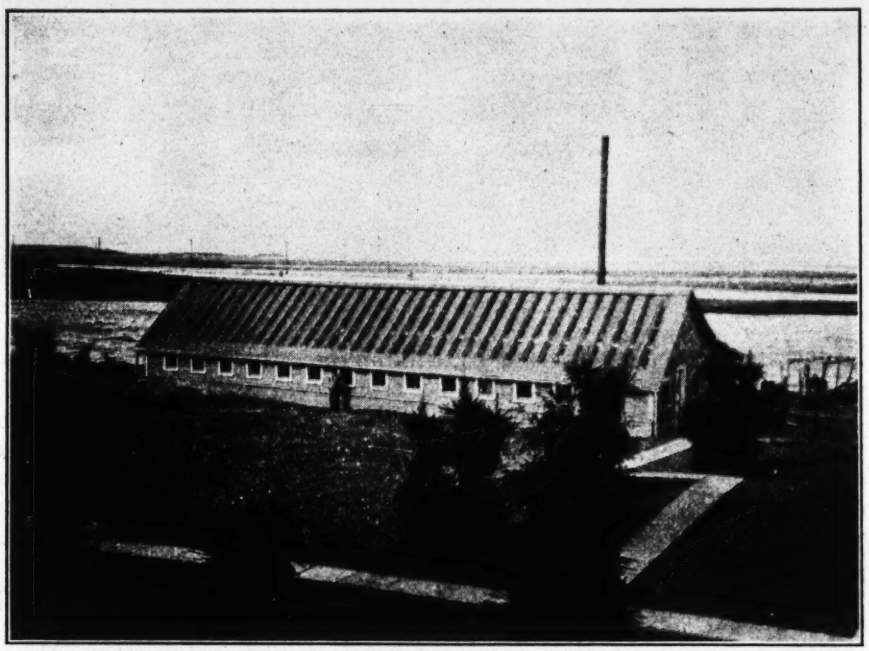

FIGURE 6.—Terrapin rearing house showing south side with roof composed partly of glass

the life histories of aquatic forms of economic importance, but also the histories of the animals and plants upon which they feed or upon which their food is nourished; the histories of their enemies and

friends; and the currents, temperatures, and other physical phenomena of the waters in relation to migrations, reproduction, and growth. In the second place, an effort is made to apply the information gained from the scientific investigations to the commercial fisheries in the prevention of their deterioration and to reestablish those already depleted. Extensive life history studies usually must precede the enactment of fisheries laws, if the maximum amount of benefit is to be derived from the legislation. Generally the migrations of a species of fish—for example, for purposes of spawning or for other reasons—the spawning time, duration of spawning, and the place of spawning must all be known for the enactment of effective regulatory fisheries measures. Without this information protective legislation of any form is at best only guesswork.

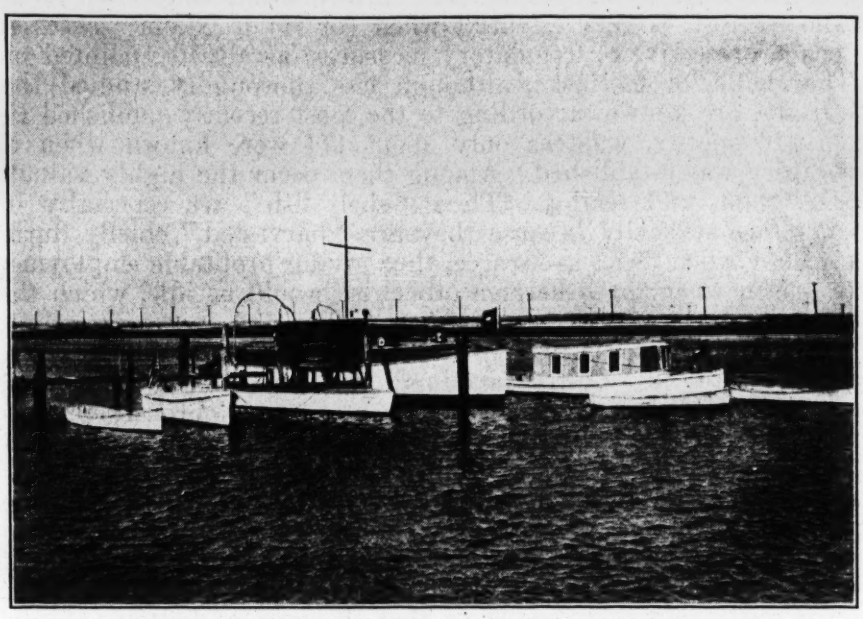

FIGURE 7.—United States Bureau of Fisheries boats at Beaufort

Although life history studies and practical fishery experimental work always constituted an important part of the activities of the station, systematic studies to determine what forms of animals and plants occur in the vicinity have been carried on simultaneously. It was realized long ago that it was essential to determine, not only the directly useful fishes and shellfishes, but to know all the aquatic animals and plants inhabiting the region, as they necessarily must have some relation to the fisheries. Some of the noncommercial forms serve directly or indirectly as food; others are enemies; still others provide protection, or affect the existence of commercial forms in other ways. An exact knowledge of the animals and plants inhabiting the waters, therefore, constitutes one of the essential foundations for the conduct of practical fishery investigations.

When the station was established, about 134 species of fishes had been recorded from Beaufort. Through the efforts of various biologists and friends of the laboratory this number has been increased

to 291. However, only about 3 dozen of these species enter into the commercial catches which constitute the chief support of the inhabitants of Beaufort, Morehead City, and surrounding communities. One species alone—namely, the menhaden—is abundant enough to make it economically feasible to operate 8 factories in the immediate vicinity of Beaufort where schooner loads of this fish are converted into oil, stock feed, and fertilizer.

Extensive studies of the life histories of the fishes have been made since the establishment of the station, and such important facts as the time, duration, and place of spawning; the characters of the eggs and the young; the rate of growth; the age at maturity; the foods required; migrations performed; and the association with other animals and with plants have been learned more or less completely for quite a number of species. This information, aside from its scientific interest, is very essential when (or if) it becomes necessary to enact protective or regulatory measures, as already pointed out.

The shells, or mollusks, although less thoroughly studied than the fishes, are known, according to the most recently published list, from 216 species, whereas only about 174 were known when the laboratory was established. Among them occur the highly valuable oyster, clam, and scallop. These "shell fish" are especially important commercially because they are "harvested" chiefly during the winter when fishes are scarce, thus giving profitable employment at a season when the fishermen otherwise would be idle, which they could not afford.

The study of the life history of the oyster, as well as the study of oyster culture, or "oyster farming," was undertaken immediately upon the establishment of the station and was vigorously pursued. One of the first contributions from the laboratory had to do with the promotion of the oyster industry of North Carolina. It was shown how natural oyster reefs were formed in this region. Through experimental oyster planting the fitness or unfitness of certain bottoms to oyster culture was shown. During recent years further investigations have been conducted and additional information has been gained. These studies show that the area of bottoms suitable for oyster culture are extensive. While "oyster farming" has received comparatively little attention in North Carolina, the time no doubt is near at hand when there will be an awakening to the possibilities of this neglected industry, and then the information gained will be in demand.

During recent years a study of the bay scallop has been carried on at the laboratory. This animal is of rather limited distribution in North Carolina but of very great commercial importance where it occurs. However, the chief concern in regard to this valuable mollusk is the great fluctuation in its abundance which occurs from time to time. It has been learned that the fluctuations are due to natural causes over which man has no power. However, through the proper regulation of the fishery the time required to overcome a "lean period" may be shortened very materially.

To the mollusks belongs the bothersome and destructive shipworm. Intensive studies of the life history of this animal, followed by experimental work in devising means and methods of avoiding or controlling the great damage it does to vessels, wharf piling, and other

wooden structures exposed to the salt water, have been carried on at the laboratory. A high degree of perfection in treating woods against this destructive borer has been attained very largely through the investigations conducted at the Beaufort station.

The larger (decapod) crustaceans, including the valuable blue crab and the shrimp, are known from 153 species which have been recorded from the vicinity of the laboratory, whereas only about 60 species were recorded when the laboratory was first opened. This group has received careful systematic study, and much that is known of the life histories and the intricate development of these animals has been learned from the studies carried on at the Beaufort station.

The sponges of Beaufort are known from 13 species, nearly all first discovered and described from that region. Although none are

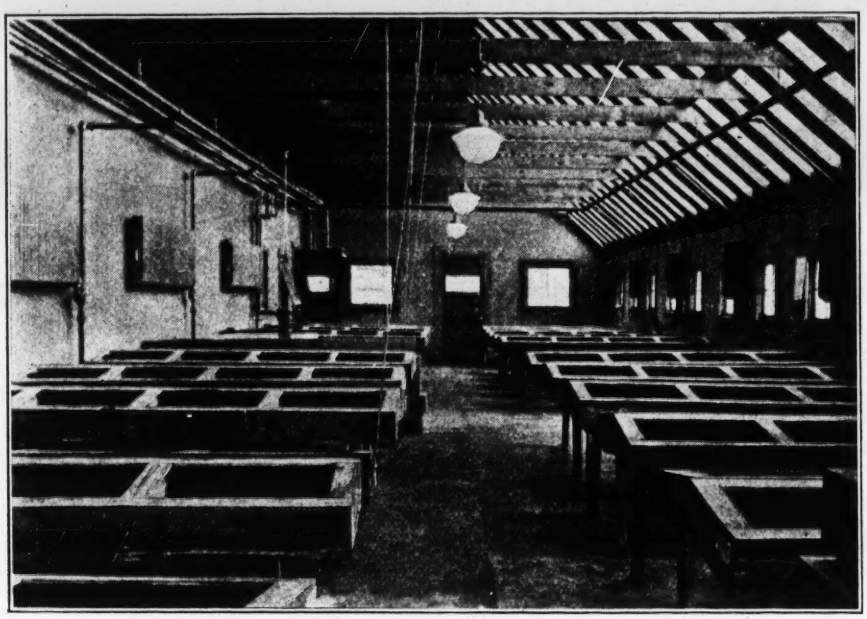

FIGURE 8.—Interior of terrapin house showing the wooden tank boxes in which terrapins are reared until about 8 months old

of direct commercial importance, much has been learned of their life history which, of course, is applicable to sponges in general. From studies carried on at the laboratory the interesting phenomenon, that certain body cells of sponges possess reproductive (technically, regenerative) power, was discovered. That is, these body cells, as distinguished from sex cells, may be removed from the body of the sponge and under proper conditions they will form, or grow, a new sponge. It is entirely within the realm of possibilities that this information may prove useful in sponge culture in Florida and other localities where sponges are grown commercially.

One of the most interesting and important investigations carried on at the laboratory has had to do with the culture of diamondback terrapins. The natural supply of this valuable animal had been reduced to the extent that it was in danger of becoming commercially extinct. Thereupon, experimental culture was undertaken, with the result that methods have been developed whereby terrapins

can be hatched and grown to maturity in captivity. This opens up the possibility for a new industry; namely, terrapin farming. Terrapin culture, like fish culture, also may be pursued, as a result of the investigations, by the States or Federal Government for the purpose of restocking the marshes where the animals have their natural habitat. As a matter of fact, the State of North Carolina, cooperating with the Beaufort station, already has engaged in terrapin culture.

Numerous other lines of work have been conducted, many of them being detailed studies. Yet, several groups of animals have received so little attention that the species occurring in the local waters have not even been determined. Therefore, much work

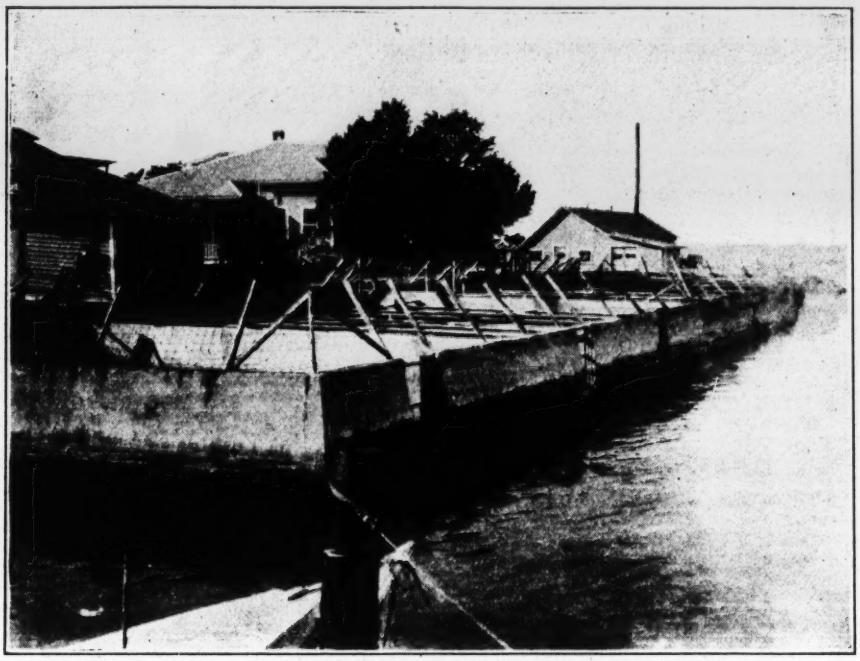

FIGURE 9.—Terrapin pounds with pump house, mess house, and terrapin house in background

remains to be done, and the facilities for carrying on biological studies are excellent.

The chief aim always is to render information of economic importance to the fisheries; yet no opportunity to carry on abstract research is lost, and the facilities of the laboratory are gladly extended to investigators from colleges and universities and other institutions of learning who are competent to carry on independent research. Formerly the laboratory was open to investigators only during the summer. However, a permanent scientific personnel is now maintained and investigations are conducted throughout the year. Independent investigators also may now avail themselves, at any season, of the facilities offered by the laboratory.

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Duke University

p. 14

The Duke Centennial Fund

1838 Trinity College 1938

Statement approved by
Governing Bodies of Duke University

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THE DUKE CENTENNIAL FUND

—

To strengthen the College and to provide
enlarged facilities for advanced studies in
the Graduate and Professional Schools

The Centennial Celebration

DUKE UNIVERSITY is not old, it was founded in 1924; but it is built about Trinity College and Trinity College goes back in its origins to 1838. The College has had an eventful history, and in recognition of a century of extraordinary development resulting in Duke University, a centennial celebration is to be held at the University in October, 1938. There will be memories of the past and thanksgiving for it, appraisal of the present and thought for the future.

BUILDING TOWARD A PLAN

DUKE UNIVERSITY, including Trinity College, is built and organized in accordance with a clearly conceived plan, and every move is made in conformity with the plan. Working toward this prearranged plan, the University finds itself confronted with certain urgent needs and in connection with the centennial of Trinity College, these are being called to the attention of friends of the University and friends of American education. No financial goal has been set and no intensive campaign for funds will be undertaken; but

it is felt that here is an opportunity that ought to appeal to those who are concerned about endowed universities in the United States, particularly in parts of the country where such universities are most needed.

THE TWO AIMS

It will be seen that the aim is directed at two things: the strengthening of the College and the providing of enlarged facilities for advanced studies in the graduate and professional schools. Under these two aims are set out certain specific needs: (1) additional dormitories, (2) finishing the University Library, (3) art galleries, (4) scholarship fund, and (5) research funds.

SOME SPECIFIC NEEDS

AN ADDITIONAL DORMITORY GROUP

LISTED first is the need for an additional dormitory group. It might be built for the use of freshmen or for the use of graduate and professional students. Or, if necessary, the dormitory need might be gradually met by building one unit at a time; one unit, for example, for medical students, at present sorely needed. The location on some one of the sites indicated in the building plan of the University and other details must be deferred until it is clear what amount of money can be made available for dormitory purposes. Whatever can be done will be in the direction of meeting the dormitory needs of the University, and unless in one way or another these needs can be met without undue delay, the normal development of the College and the graduate and professional schools will be seriously handicapped.

DORMITORY FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS IN DEPARTMENTS OF ENGINEERING

THE DEPARTMENTS OF ENGINEERING use the plant on the old Trinity Park School campus, the overhauled dormitory and school buildings all being devoted to teach-

ing and laboratory purposes. The students live in Southgate Building, and a new dormitory for them would release Southgate for women in the graduate and professional schools and to that extent increase dormitory capacity for undergraduates in the Woman's College. Southgate was built for women, is near enough to the Woman's College to be used by them, and ought to be restored to them at the earliest possible moment. If it should ever be determined to set up a School of Engineering and funds should be available for it, it would, of course, be located on the University campus. Therefore the proposed dormitory should be so constructed as to be easily turned into an apartment house if the time should come when it would not be needed for students.

NUMBERS LIMITED

ALL THIS IS PART of the planning for two thousand undergraduates in the college for men and one thousand in the Woman's College. With a new dormitory group for men, with the dormitory for students in the department of engineering, the return of Southgate to women, and certain other adjustments on that campus now under consideration, the ideal, so far as it concerns the housing of undergraduates, would be nearing realization.

THE COMPLETION OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT undertakings that the University still faces is the finishing of the General Li-

brary Building so as largely to increase its stack capacity and also provide offices and seminar rooms for the Graduate School. If it should be found necessary, this building, too, could be constructed one unit at a time.

If Duke University is to be a recognized university center, it must first be a great library center. For the library preserves the intellectual and spiritual achievements of the past by which the thought of the present must be stimulated and guided. On it are dependent the teaching of undergraduates, the training of specialists in the graduate schools, and the research investigations of teachers and advanced students. The book collections show a gratifying growth, and with a building enlarged as now planned the University can look forward to a near future when scholars who come here for advanced studies may have access to a million volumes.

The book resources of this section of the country always have been relatively meager. This has been an obvious handicap to educational progress, to research, and to far-seeing social guidance. The development of a great library is therefore not only a necessity for the further progress of the University but also one of the most direct ways in which the University can serve the region in which it is located.

In addition to space for the housing of books, the enlarged library building would provide facilities in three other directions. In the first place, adequate working space for students must be provided. The library building is not just a storage house for books, but an institution for study.

Just as the student in the natural sciences must do work of his own in a laboratory, so the student of the humanities or the social sciences should have a desk in the library in which he can carry on continuous and independent study.

The enlarged library building would also provide a number of offices or studies for faculty members engaged in graduate instruction or research activities. Proximity to the literature of one's subject with consequent ease in collecting all the available data bearing upon a problem is a great encouragement to thoroughness and accuracy in productive scholarship. Such offices or studies would also facilitate consultation between students and faculty members. Through such arrangements as these, there would be brought together in one structure the three elements in education: the student, books, and the teacher.

In addition to these facilities, there are badly needed a number of seminar rooms in which small groups of advanced students could meet instructors within easy access of the book collections. Such seminar rooms together with the studies for faculty members and research workers referred to in the previous paragraph will provide for the continued development of the Graduate School; and it is the Graduate School that will largely determine the University's standing in the educational world.

Thus the enlargement of the Library Building is a necessary step in the developments of the University and its service to education. It stands at the heart of the educational undertakings for which the institution exists.

A TEACHING MUSEUM OF ART

Duke University should be developed not only as a seat of learning but also as an influential center of culture. A strong department of art would be of great value to the students and might become a cultural influence throughout this area. A beginning already has been made. The need now is for a teaching museum. This might be had by making such additions to the Woman's College Library building as would take care of and provide expansion for the department of art with its growing collections and loan exhibitions. Or there might be a separate building for the art department and museum.

The literary and descriptive approach is not sufficient in teaching either the history or the appreciation of art. Such teaching can only become vital when the student has "experience of originals." With an adequate building, a planned program of acquisition might be begun, starting with comparatively inexpensive prints and drawings and working up gradually to larger and more precious objects, a program of expansion just as necessary in a well-rounded educational scheme as the building up of book collections and source material for the library or scientific equipment for the laboratories.

Possibilities for the usefulness of a teaching museum of art are immeasurable. Its influence would spread in widening circles from faculty and staff to alumni and students, to townsfolk, whose interests are bound up with

those of the University, and on through the state and section. On the Duke campus it would give a solid and centralized basis for such activities as the student picture loan library and student art club; the Art Association of Duke University with its program of exhibitions and gallery talks for the benefit of the campus and the community, and drawing visitors from elsewhere in the state; the art program of the Durham public schools; the annual graphic arts contest for North Carolina high school students sponsored by the University; and the art programs of other institutions and organizations in the state within traveling distance.

If, as history seems to show, artists come in the wake of writers, the current movement in Southern literature eloquently heralds a comparable renaissance in the visual arts, in the drama, and in music. Duke University would be ready with a teaching museum to encourage creation and discrimination in the arts.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS is so manifest that it would seem sufficient here merely to point out the need of such funds at Duke. An institution like Duke cannot prevent expenses from rising, and many promising students, both undergraduate and graduate, will be deprived of an education there because they cannot afford it, unless the University is adequately provided with endowed scholarships and fellowships. The University is rather generously supplied with loan funds but greatly needs endowed scholar-

ships, some good for part tuition, some for full tuition, and some for more. Endowed scholarships and fellowships must be had if the University is to maintain a tuition charge by which those who are financially able may pay a reasonable part of the cost of their education, and at the same time not keep out many of the intellectually abler and more ambitious students who cannot pay. There should be scholarships for use of college students, including, so far as possible, one scholarship from each county in North Carolina and endowed scholarships from large centers of population over the country. There should also be fellowships for advanced students and some of these should be international fellowships. The gathering of such funds is a next step in raising the quality of education, at Duke if it is to fulfill its mission, and elsewhere if America is ever to have a kind of education that really educates.

RESEARCH FUNDS

RESEARCH IS NECESSARY for a university that would make its appropriate contributions to knowledge. It is also necessary as a form of teaching. The progress of mankind depends largely on a better understanding of the laws of nature and the laws of life, and man's relations to these laws. Scientific investigations, including not only nature and her laws but also man and his ways, have done much for this better understanding; but much remains to be done, and no doubt far more will be done. Each section of the country has its own contributions to make that no other

section can make for it. In each will be found new problems for solution, new approaches to old problems, and new material for investigators. Duke, as an American university, ought to be ready to make its contributions to productive scholarship and intellectual progress, and also to do its part in scientific investigations peculiarly appropriate to the state and section in which it is located.

To carry this on in any significant way there ought to be a relatively small number of university professors whose chief business would be research and guidance of advanced students. Under these there should be research associates, persons with several years of productive research experience who would assist with graduate research and teaching programs of the several departments, as well as initiate projects of their own. Younger men must be aided at the beginning of research careers, and this could be done through research fellowships open to selected research workers and scholars with the Doctor's degree who would be associated with the schools and departments of the University in this research program. Still less experienced and younger workers of promise might be made research assistants in routine or minor capacities. There should also be grants in aid for others of the staff and advanced students with research problems that have been approved by a competent committee. If these several groups of investigators and scholars could be added to those already at Duke and all committed to a program of research, they would do much toward making that intangible but invaluable background

of real research and scholarship in which significant discoveries are made and new ideas born.

REGIONAL RESEARCH

The program would, of course, include the investigation of problems peculiar to the region. The South grows two great crops whose total value is very large and yet the expenditure by all agencies, governmental and private, for research on their improvement through fertilization, control of pests, handling and marketing is pitifully small when compared with what should be done and what is available for research on other crops in other sections. Endowed funds are badly needed for long-time programs for such specific projects as studies of the quality of disease resistant varieties, of cultural and fertilizer practices, of specific crop diseases, of the possibility of growing and marketing new plant types of economic importance, as for example, Turkish types of tobacco and flax for paper and linen. A good deal of experimental work in relation to tobacco is being carried on at Duke through the coöperation of the departments of chemistry and botany but much more remains to be done. All too little has yet been done about soil erosion, reforestation, and forest conservation. A significant beginning has been made on some of these through the work of those operating the Duke Forest. This forest provides an unusual field laboratory convenient to the University for many types of research in which members of the departments of forestry, botany, and zoology participate.

Closely allied to agricultural and forest problems is a much needed study of the flora and fauna of North Carolina. The state encompasses within its boundaries an unusual range of geographic and climatic regions varying from the coastal plain through the Piedmont, to the high mountain regions. A coördinated survey of the flora and fauna of such a region would yield much of biological significance. Such a survey should be made coöperatively by several institutions and preferably through a joint biological institute. Such an institute could include one or more inland field laboratories and a marine station at the sea coast. Beginnings for such stations are already in existence. As its contribution to such a program Duke University hopes to establish a marine biological laboratory which could be made one of the units of such a joint biological institute. The University has title to the remainder of the island on which the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries at Beaufort, North Carolina, is located and plans to inaugurate a teaching and research summer school in the near future, which together with the Bureau's laboratory, would provide the proper environment for a marine station similar to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. In addition to its scientific significance such station ought to have practical value for the future development of the fish, oyster, and shrimp industries, which are of great economic importance to the Eastern Carolinas.

No more serious problem confronts the South than its rapid increase in population, accompanied as it is by

the loss of foreign markets for the products traditionally produced by Southern agriculture. A permanent solution of this problem can only be found in the development of new types of industry in the South. This development could be immensely facilitated by adequate research. The departments of economics, sociology, and political science would naturally coöperate with the departments of chemistry, botany, engineering, forestry, and zoology in developing this field of research.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The significance for human welfare that may lie in medical studies and laboratory and clinical research in medicine needs no urging. There is, besides, a special importance attached to Duke as a medical research center. The Duke University School of Medicine is the only clinical medical school in North Carolina, and Duke Hospital at present is serving a population of over three million. The University thus has a unique opportunity to investigate diseases such as pellagra, sprue, nutritional deficiencies, fungus infections, and the formation of stones in the kidneys, which are found in much larger numbers here than in the Northern states in which most of the great medical centers are located. It is not feasible even to list here research projects in medicine, any one of which might contribute toward the alleviation of human suffering.

RDC rec'd OVT 7/10

GUIDE TO THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS IN THE DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Reviewed by

E. G. SWEM

• FROM •

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE *of* HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME 56 *April 1948* NUMBER 2

values may mean a good deal. As far as material matters are concerned a will is the most interesting of all human documents: the sum collected in life. It is hardly possible to take even a pet heifer with you, but where it is left is another matter. That is shown.

There are upwards of 230 wills and many depositions showing the ages of persons of that period. There are also some notes.

Some years ago Judge Alvin T. Embrey of Fredericksburg, Virginia, made an index of the old Rappahannock records and those of Essex Co., up to 1700. A photostat copy is in the Virginia State Library in Richmond. It is complete for all known records and perfection in detail, but is only available here, and would be altogether too costly to distribute throughout the country.

By way of petty complaint, in the Sweeny volume the objectionable "ye" is used throughout. It is explained in the Foreword. The hypocritical may object to the transcript of the Hudson will on page 138, but the essentials are there, which is all we need.

No collection of printed Virginia genealogical works would be complete without this book. Mrs. Sweeny has done her full share for Virginia students and in this publication has put up a monument that will ever endure to the witty and delightful William Montgomery Sweeny, who was so respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

BEVERLEY FLEET

Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Duke University Library. Prepared by NANNIE M. TILLEY, Curator of Manuscripts, and NOMA LEE GOODWIN, Assistant, Manuscript Department, with the assistance of the North Carolina Historical Records Survey Project, Division of Community Service Programs, Works Projects Administration. Durham, North Carolina, Duke University Press, 1947. (Historical Papers of the Trinity College Historical Society. Series 27-28), viii, 362 pages.

The manuscript collection of the Duke University Library is a development of the manuscript collection of the Trinity College Historical Society begun in 1892, under the inspiration and direction of one of the pioneers in the revival of historical research in the South, the late Dr. John Spencer Bassett. Dr. William K. Boyd enlarged the program, and with the aid of a fund established by the generous and far-seeing William Washington Flowers increased the collection until today it stands among the foremost in size and quality in this country. After Dr. Boyd's death in 1938, the Flowers fund was administered by Dr. Robert H. Woody, of the Department of History of the University, a former student of Dr. Boyd. The total number of manuscripts is now more than one million; and in addition there are three thousand volumes, such as court records, minutes of business corporations and educational institutions, journals and ledgers of merchants, diaries and note books of individuals of different professions and trades. Other funds than the one established by Mr. Flowers have helped to continue the acquisitions. There have of course been some gifts. The emphasis in beginning to gather these papers was upon the period of the War of 1861-65, but this limited plan was expanded to include all Southern items primarily of the nineteenth

century; examples of an earlier period were not overlooked if they could be acquired. In general the papers relate to slavery, plantation life, culture and manufacture of tobacco and cotton, agriculture, transportation, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, educational and charitable institutions, and religious denominations. In gathering with such a broad program in mind there was bound to be in the collection much that pertains to politics, journalism and literature, and so we find mentioned in the *Guide* the correspondence of leading editors and literary men, such as Thomas Nelson Page, Thomas Holley Chivers and John Esten Cooke.

All the States south of the Mason and Dixon line are represented, but Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama more abundantly. Included also but entirely disconnected from any Southern interest, are the letters and papers of some of the leading literary men of England and the United States; Robert Southey, Alfred Tennyson, George Moore, William M. Rossetti, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Walt Whitman. Of a general social and political nature are the 95,000 items and 223 volumes of the official files of the Socialist Party of America, from 1900 to 1938, the year preceding the outbreak of the war.

It can readily be believed that such a large collection would be useless, unless it should be arranged and cataloged scrupulously and judiciously. As to the classification and cataloging in the library itself, let the compilers speak for themselves. "Arrangement and cataloging are based on the physical state of the manuscript; unbound manuscripts are filed flat in folders placed in fireproof steel boxes, and the bound manuscripts are shelved separately. Each collection has been analyzed and listed on 3"x5" cards with a description of the contents, the number of items, the inclusive dates, and date of filing. In addition, for the rapid location of letters of prominent individuals, an autograph file is kept, giving the date, recipient, and location of these individual letters. Other keys, designed to simplify the work of students using these manuscripts, consist of lists of the various collections according to location and subject matter" . . . Again I quote, "A collection [as interpreted by the catalogers in the Duke Library and by the compilers of this volume] is a group of papers as small as two items, centering around one individual, one organization, or one political unit. In the case of bound volumes, a single item connected with an individual, organization or political unit, has been listed as a separate collection. Small collections have been included in the belief that one letter of some individuals may be of greater significance than thousands written by others." In the *Guide* there are 1,896 separate collections arranged alphabetically in the 257 pages preceding the Index. If anyone wishes to find the *John Clopton Papers and Account Books* (1775-1897) of New Kent County, Virginia, he will consult item 358 (on page 44) in alphabetical order, and following the title of this particular collection, there is a brief description of the documents. In some instances, for example, the *Papers of David Campbell* (1800-1869) (item 278), governor of Virginia, which includes 8,038 pieces and 32 volumes, are described with considerable detail, in two and a half pages, stating the principal subjects, and the names of correspondents, occurring in the collection; such subjects and names are entered accurately in the Index. In the description of these *Campbell Papers* the names of W. B. Campbell (1807-1867), Arthur Campbell (1742-1811), Thomas Mann

Randolph, Winfield Scott, William C. Rives, Maria Hamilton Campbell, Judge David Campbell (1753-1869), Archibald Roane, John Campbell (1789-186?), John Taylor, Spencer Roane, Thomas Ritchie appear with others; looking in the Index for each of these names, we find reference to the item number 278, together with references for the same name in other collections. The analysis and condensation of the main feature of the 1,896 collections have been done most judiciously, showing familiarity and indeed mastery of the general and individual subject matter of the whole collection. The reader clearly observes that the *Guide* has been prepared by compilers who are well acquainted with Southern history. Miss Nannie M. Tilley and her assistant, Noma Lee Goodwin, are to be complimented for having constructed just what the title says, "*A Guide,*" scrupulous in detail where necessary; a sensible, dependable volume for which students of the history of the Southern States in the 19th century will be sincerely grateful. This *Guide* is an excellent example of what this type of bibliographical work should be; the copious Index of 103 pages manifests the same conscientious and intelligent grasp, as in the main list, of the purpose of the volume. This reviewer finds no carelessness as to dates, names and reference numbers; his one criticism is that an index entry such as North Carolina (2 columns), Virginia (three columns), Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, should have had many subheadings. Undoubtedly there has been faithful cooperation of several assistants for which Miss Tilley expresses her gratitude in the Preface.

The total number of separate manuscripts, indicated by this *Guide,* from the different Southern States, which is to be considered an approximation only, is as follows: Virginia (including West Virginia), 279,904, and 1,305 bound volumes; North Carolina, 184,101, and 1,495 bound volumes; South Carolina, 44,473, and 194 bound volumes; Georgia, 18,975, and 226 bound volumes; Alabama, 13,234, and 64 bound volumes; Tennessee, 5,472, and 3 bound volumes; Mississippi, 1,468, and 44 bound volumes; Louisiana, 1,635, and 21 bound volumes; Florida, 4, and 1 bound volume; Arkansas, 339, and 1 bound volume; Maryland 1,849, and 10 bound volumes; Kentucky, 984, and 4 bound volumes.

The surprising preponderance of Virginia manuscripts in the Duke Collection, compared with those of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, raises some queries: Were the personal papers in Virginia much more numerous than in the other states? Were the Virginia owners more easily induced to dispose of their papers outside of the state than owners in the four other states? Were the principal collections in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama already absorbed by historical commissions, historical societies, and institutions, leaving only a few to be obtained by the Duke Library? The numerous manuscripts that have been removed from Virginia should cause all Virginians to blush for their inertia and indifference. The removal and consequent loss of many Virginia documents in the course of the War of 1861-65, and in the subsequent confused period of reconstruction, is well-known. Such loss is irreparable. But residents of Virginia are too prone to consider the War of 1861-65 as the cause of all their manuscript losses, and fall back upon this as a defense of the loss of much for which they are wholly responsible. Fires in ill-kept and unsafe courthouses have destroyed much. It is reported that negligent officials

have actually burned documents in order to have a little more room for current records. Is this astonishing migration of papers to another state due to the lack of attachment to Virginia by certain residents, and also to the inattention (a mild term) of public officials whose duty it was to keep informed on this subject? Perhaps a few personal recollections of this reviewer on the preservation of personal papers in Virginia in the past forty years may be pertinent here. As assistant State Librarian for twelve years, he was always solicitous to acquire personal papers for the State Library, and due to his recommendations the Allason papers of Falmouth, the voluminous Martin papers relating to Virginia in the War of 1812, and smaller groups were added at trifling cost. He strongly recommended the purchase of the Brock Collection (now in the Huntington Library), a short time after Mr. Brock's death, when its cost to the State Library would have been about $3,000 to $5,000. A few years later, in the period of inflation after World War I, at his suggestion, as appraiser, the Brock collection was offered to Virginians, at a cost one-third less than to a buyer outside the State, so anxious was the Brock family to keep the collection in Virginia. There have been and are now five agencies, four of them public: the State Library, State Conservation and Historical Commission, University of Virginia and William and Mary College; and one private, the Virginia Historical Society, that could have undertaken the preservation of Virginia manuscripts on a large scale, if supplied with funds. At any time this reviewer believes that an appeal to the General Assembly for funds for the State Library to send an agent throughout the state to gather in the personal papers and files of local newspapers, or an appeal to the governor for an emergency expenditure for a special collection would have been successful. There has hardly been a project in the line of advancement and improvement, social and literary, since the adoption of the constitution of 1901, presented to the General Assembly, that that body has not been open to conviction. The State Conservation and Historical Commission has done little in the actual preservation of papers; it might have done much more because in its very commendable development of the historical marker system, an example for all other states, it has had its representatives in all parts of the State and could either have collected the papers for its own archives, or have kept the State Library informed. The Conservation Commission does have a voluminous file of local data useful for placing markers, and a comprehensive collection of photographs of old houses in Virginia identified through the research of its own staff; its opportunity was challenging; it has accomplished much in studying and advertising the resources of the State, in establishing the system of historical markers, and in its general publicity, but a proper and broad view of resources should have included manuscripts lying in attics and storerooms; consideration for their acquirement and preservation should have been as urgent as for the more obvious material resources. Aside from any cultural value to Virginians themselves from having their own historical manuscripts remain in the State, the very considerable commercial or money value derived from the many students and visitors who come to the State for research, should be remembered. The other public institutions, the University of Virginia and William and Mary College were struggling for years to improve their whole academic equipment of which the library was only one part, and therefore extensive

funds were seldom available for the purchase, or even care of manuscript collections. The late Dr. Lyon G. Tyler began to publish the first historical magazine in Virginia, the *William and Mary Historical Quarterly*, in 1892, and although conducting it with his own energy, enthusiasm and expense, it brought interest into the general subject of Virginia manuscripts; he had succeeded at the time of his retirement as President of the College in 1918, in building up a small collection of about 10,000 pieces in the College Library. When this reviewer became librarian of William and Mary College in June 1920, it was part of President Chandler's plan in his devotion to Virginia history, to re-establish the *William and Mary Historical Quarterly* as a college publication and to make it one means of arousing interest in the preservation of Virginia books and manuscripts that might redound to the advantage of the collections in the College Library. In the first volume of the re-established *Quarterly*, that is, in 1921, there was an appeal for gifts of manuscripts which in the course of twenty-four years incited so many generous friends, that the collection had increased to 400,000 pieces, and includes papers of such prominent figures as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Marshall, George Mason, General Joseph E. Johnston. Of all historically-minded Virginians it has been the privilege of the reviewer to know, the most indefatigable, most enthusiastic, most generous of time and money, and most Virginian-minded was the late Hon. Robert M. Hughes of Norfolk. Upon the appointment of Dr. Harry Clemons as librarian of the University of Virginia in 1926, that institution entered upon a vigorous campaign to collect and preserve Virginia manuscripts; with the energetic cooperation of his associates, Mr. John Cook Wyllie, Dr. Lester J. Cappon, Mr. Francis L. Berkeley, Jr., and others, the collection now numbers more than one million items. The point this reviewer wishes to make is that both of these state-supported academic libraries, for years in ill suited and ill equipped buildings, and at a time when the student body was so rapidly increasing, were doing the best they could; they were having the greatest difficulty in buying current books for the classes and in adding to their research facilities, which had been most lamentably inadequate, and had hardly a penny for the purchase of Virginia manuscripts, although Duke University had, it is believed, about two hundred thousand dollars as capital outlay for this purpose. Fortunately, there were a number of loyal Virginians, who as before intimated, gave their collections, when an appeal was made, to these institutions. The Virginia Historical Society is a private institution, and for many years with a meagre endowment, in a former private dwelling, with only the membership fees to depend upon, it could not attempt an extensive campaign for acquisitions; yet the additions, under Secretaries Stanard and Torrence, to their manuscripts have been numerous, and of extreme significance, because many touch the eighteenth, and some the seventeenth century. With enlarged and more convenient quarters, with considerably increased endowment, the Society looks forward to making a vigorous appeal, especially to its members, for contributions to its manuscript holdings.

To some of us, as we glance over the titles of the Virginia manuscripts in this collection, the query arises, how come? By what authority could 6,600 items and 9 volumes of Franklin County, Virginia, Court records migrate to Duke University, either

by gift or purchase? The same query arises as to 48 items of Frederick County Court papers; Loudoun County militia records (1783-1833); Norfolk County poor records (1797-1801); minutes of the Revolutionary Committee of Isle of Wight County for 1775; 27 items and 4 volumes of the Rockbridge County Court records (1778-1848); 4,171 items and 104 volumes of the Rockingham County records (1700-1901); 6,945 items and 1 volume of Staunton City records (1770-1879), including Corporation of Staunton records (1790-1871) and Corporation Court records (1774-1879). The innocent bystander wonders whether these records were rescued from fires of supposed waste paper, from trash barrels, or from forgotten storerooms, or were they given away by local official sanction?

E. G. Swem

Williamsburg, Virginia.

APPENDIX TO REVIEW

The reviewer has selected titles of the more important Virginia items, determined largely but not altogether by the size of the individual collections. In preparation of the following list omissions were necessary that the list would not be too long; it is printed for two reasons: since many members and friends of the Virginia Historical Society will not have ready access to the *Guide*, it is submitted as a desirable reference tool for help in whatever investigation of Virginia history they may be undertaking; and as a warning to Virginians in order that former neglect and indifference may be averted.

Thomas Adams Account Books (1768-1808). 2 volumes, Augusta County, Virginia.
E. A. Allen Letter-Book (1818-1835). 1 volume, Accomac County, Virginia.
Richard Allen Account Book (1839-1874). 2 volumes, Keysville, Virginia.
F. T. Anderson Papers (1828-1858). 443 items, Botetourt County, Virginia.
D. Appleberry Papers (1810-1896). 1,750 items, Fluvanna County, Virginia.
F. H. Archer Papers (1804-1885). 939 items, and 15 volumes, Petersburg, Virginia.
Turner Ashby Papers (1861-1863). 85 items.
Atlanta & Richmond Air Line Ry. Co. (1871-1872). Letter-book, Richmond, Virginia.
B. M. Bagby Papers (1830-1894). 910 items, Powhatan County, Virginia
Robert Baird Papers (1827-1871). 1,425 items, Manchester, Virginia.
P. Barksdale Papers (1783-1842). 303 items, Halifax County, Virginia.
William Baskerville Papers (1799-1884). 101 items, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.
James Blanton Papers (1830-1869). 829 items, Cumberland County, Virginia.
William Bolling Papers (1766-1849). 876 items, Goochland County, Virginia.
John Bonsack Papers (1816-1908). 2,000 items, and 46 volumes, Roanoke County, Virginia.
Alex Robinson Boteler Papers (1836-1889). 1,478 items, and 4 volumes, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.
George M. Brown Papers (1834-1881). 191 items, Cartersville, Cumberland County, Virginia.
Bryarly Papers (1810-1850). 666 items and 3 volumes, White Post, Frederick County, Virginia.
Lucie Cole Burwell Papers (1872-1905). 1,079 items, and 2 volumes, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.
Isaac and L. W. Butler Papers (1830-1886). 1,632 items, Caroline County, Virginia.
Charles Campbell Papers (1770-1879). 1,358 items, and 5 volumes, Virginia.
David Campbell Papers (1800-1869). 8,038 items, and 32 volumes, Abingdon, Virginia.
Robert Carter Letter-Books (1772-1793). 18 letter-books and memorandum books containing 3,135 letters, Nomini Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia.

John Clopton Papers and Account Books (1775-1897). 9,394 items, and 6 volumes, New Kent County, and Manchester, Virginia.
Mary E. Cloud Papers (1847-1884). 218 items, Front Royal, Virginia.
John Esten Cooke Papers (1840-1896). 278 items, and 7 volumes, Clarke County, Virginia.
Alex Cunningham Papers (1825-1859), 5,918 items, and 44 volumes, Petersburg, Virginia.
Isaac Davis, Jr., Papers (1790-1828). 611 items, Stanardsville, Orange County, Virginia.
Sam'l Davis Papers (1794-1819). 788 items, Portsmouth, Virginia.
Dismal Swamp Land Company Papers (1763-1879). 4,328 items, and 8 volumes.
George C. Dromgoole Papers (1767-1895). 779 items, Lawrenceville, Virginia.
W. P. Duke Papers (1840-1884). 210 items, Goochland County, Virginia.
Adam L. Dunlop and Dan'l Rife (1802-1875). 378 items, Augusta County, Virginia.
John A. Elder Papers (1837-1910). 127 items, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
Charles Ellis and George W. Munford Papers (1802-1925). 4,623 items, and 17 volumes, Richmond, Virginia.
Arthur Emmerson Papers (1793-1878). 300 items, Portsmouth, Virginia.
Benj. Stoddert Ewell and R. S. Ewell, 1 volume of correspondence.
Farmers Bank of Virginia (1858-1865). 1 volume, Danville, Virginia.
Philip R. Fendall Papers (1806-1867). 85 items, Alexandria, Virginia.
W. A. J. Finney Papers (1849-1864). 63 items, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.
Elizabeth D. Fitzhugh Papers (1829-1861). 21 items, "Santee," near Fredericksburg, Virginia.
John B. Floyd Papers (1836-1862). 255 items, Abingdon, Virginia.
Franklin County, Virginia, Court Records (1760-1882). 6,600 items, and 9 volumes.
Frederick County, Virginia, Court Papers (1791-1803). 48 items.
William Galt, Jr., Papers (1812-1850). 101 items, Richmond, Virginia.
James Garland Account Books (1817-1840). 4 volumes, Danville, Virginia.
Thomas Garland Papers (1805-1911). 944 items, Albemarle County, Virginia.
James M. Garnett Papers (1733-1923). 148 items, and 4 volumes, Loudoun County, Virginia.
Henry and John Garst Papers (1830-1867). 155 items, and 4 volumes, Roanoke County, Virginia.
F. W. Gilmer Note Book and Journal (1815-1822). 1 volume.
Thomas W. Gilmer (1817-1870). 10 volumes, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
William Graham Papers (1783-1885). 1,113 papers, and 12 volumes, Lexington, Virginia.
William Clark Grasty and John F. Rison Papers (1788-1876). 8,000 items, and 118 volumes, Danville, Virginia.
Duff Green Papers (1817-1894). 1,127 items, and 156 volumes, Falmouth, Virginia.
Halifax County, Virginia, Tax Records (1838-1842). 3 items.
John F. Hamtranck Papers (1795-1849). 1,541 items, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.
Ammon G. Hancock Papers (1846-1855). 345 items, Lynchburg, Virginia.
J. H. Hargrave Account Books (1852-1892). 15 volumes, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.
David B. Harris Papers (1789-1894). 4,924 items, and 8 volumes, Louisa County, Virginia.
James P. Harrison Account Books (1829-1867). 16 volumes, Brunswick County, Virginia.
William B. Hatchett Papers (1828-1849). 68 items, Lunenburg County, Virginia.
Solomon Henckel Papers (1801-1869). 105 items, New Market, Virginia.
E. B. Hicks and David S. Hicks Papers (1800-1913). 3,503 items, and 13 volumes, Brunswick County, Virginia.
George Frederick Holmes Papers (1772-1931). 3,072 items, and 65 volumes, Charlottesville, Virginia.
John Hook Papers (1752-1860/9). 5,250 items, and 102 volumes, Franklin County, Virginia.
John Hoomes Papers (1780-1810). 97 items, Caroline County, Virginia.
Philip Howerton Papers (1817-1879). 827 items, Halifax County, Virginia.
Charles H. Hunton Papers (1815-1896). 425 items, Prince William County, Virginia.
Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson Papers (1855-1865). 2,570 items, Lexington, Virginia
General Bradley T. Johnson Papers (1857-1901). 920 items.
Joseph Jones Papers (1681-1876). 704 items, Petersburg, Virginia.
Henry Kagey Papers (1769-1883). 703 items, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
John Richardson Kilby Papers (1755-1919). 33,262 items, Suffolk, Virginia.
Henry Clay Krebs Papers (1816-1934). 110 items, Winchester, Virginia.

Charles T., D. W., and Francis R. Lassiter Papers (1832-1928). 21,740 items, Petersburg, Virginia.
Robert Lawson Papers (1776-1825). 40 items, Richmond, Virginia.
Abner Johnson and F. P. Leavenworth Papers (1822-1915). 1,411 items, and 12 volumes, Petersburg, Virginia.
Philip Ludwell Lee Ledger (1743-1783). Westmoreland County, Virginia.
General Robert E. Lee Papers (1749-1904). 158 items, Arlington, Virginia.
John Letcher Papers (1850-1897). 17 items, Lexington, Virginia.
Lawrence Lewis Papers (1812-1840). 63 items, Woodlawn Estate.
Loudoun County Militia Records (1783-1833). 33 items.
Edward Lucas Papers (1821-1868). 138 items, Charlestown, West Virginia.
James McDowell Papers (1767-1888). 736 items, Lexington, Virginia.
S. A. Marsteller Papers (1783-1865). 239 items, Prince William County, Virginia.
Thomson Francis Mason Papers (1778-1886). 152 items, Alexandria, Virginia.
William Massie Papers (1766-1876). 96 items, and 6 volumes, Nelson County, Virginia.
M. F. Maury Papers (1853-1898). 158 items, Lexington, Virginia.
William H. E. Merritt Papers (1834-1889). 211 items, Petersburg, Virginia.
John L. Mertens Papers (1844-1853).47 items, Petersburg, Virginia.
Peter and Hugh Minor Note Books (1812-1860). 7 volumes, Charlottesville, Virginia.
Jacob Mordecai Papers (1784-1904). 2,806 items, Warrenton, North Carolina and Richmond, Virginia
Arthur T. and William P. Moseley Papers (1756-1907). 1,015 items, and 11 volumes, Buckingham County, Virginia.
Battaile Muse Papers (1726-1891). 6,838 items, and 26 volumes, Berkeley County, West Virginia.
Thomas B. Nalle Papers (1805-1905). 639 items, and 1 volume, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Sterling Neblett Papers (1821-1871). 217 items, Lunenburg County, Virginia.
New London Academy Minutes, New London, Virginia (1826-1881). 1 volume.
Norfolk County Poor Records (1794-1801). 1 volume, Norfolk County, Virginia.
John M. Orr Papers (1818-1899). 9,495 items, and 12 volumes, Leesburg, Virginia.
Elizabeth Page Papers (1803-1864). 34 items, Shelley, Gloucester County, Virginia.
John Page Papers (1777-1803). 23 items, Rosewell, Gloucester County, Virginia.
Thomas Nelson Page Papers (1759-1926). 9,233 items, and 2 volumes, Hanover County Virginia.
Peebles Records (1849-1908). 12 volumes, Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia
H. L. Pelouze Papers (1841-1899). 171 items, Brooklyn, New York, and Richmond, Virginia.
Dudley D. Pendleton Papers (1861-1865). 85 items, Jefferson County, West Virginia.
Madison and William Pendleton Papers (1775-1932). 1,803 items, Louisa County, Virginia.
William Nelson Pendleton Papers (1861-1862). 173 items, Lexington, Virginia.
Green W. Penn Papers (1764-1894). 180 items, Patrick County, Virginia.
Robert E. Peyton Papers (1827-1876). 52 items, Fauquier County, Virginia.
George E. Pickett Papers (1861-1864). 22 items, Richmond, Virginia.
F. H. Pierpont Papers (1861-1865). 23 items, official correspondence, as governor of Virginia.
William and John Preston Papers (1740-1824). 337 items, Montgomery County, Virginia.
William B. Price Account Books (1836-1859). 9 volumes, Brunswick County, Virginia.
George J. Ramsey Papers (1802-1918). 4,035 items, and 25 volumes, Lynchburg, Virginia.
Minutes of Revolutionary Committee of Isle of Wight County, 1775.
H. H. Riddleberger Papers (1874-1891). 557 items, Woodstock, Virginia.
Alfred L. Rives Papers (1839-1888). 1,158 items, Albemarle County, Virginia.
J. H. Rochelle Papers (1781-1907). 964 items, Southampton County, Virginia.
Rockbridge County Court Records (1778-1848). 27 items, and 4 volumes.
Rockingham County Records (1700-1911). 4,171 items, and 104 volumes.
Sarah A. Rootes Papers (1822-1884). 124 items, Gloucester County, Virginia.
Daniel Ruggles Papers (1847-1865). 142 items, and 1 volume, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
James Rumsey Papers (1787-1930). 115 items, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.
John Rutherfoord Papers and Letter Books (1754-1891). 611 items, and 2 volumes, Richmond and Goochland County, Virginia.

R. W. Sanders and John W. Greene Papers (1808-1876). 225 items, and 7 volumes, Wytheville, Virginia.
Mary E. Fleming Schooler Papers (1810-1910). 1,081 items, Hanover County, Virginia.
James Sheppard Papers (1830-1889). 1,538 items, Hanover County, Virginia.
George N. Skipwith Diaries (1848-1869). 4 volumes, Richmond, Virginia.
Dan'l F. Slaughter Papers (1775-1865). 100 items, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Philip M. Slaughter Papers (1863-1865). 275 items.
Elizabeth M. Smithson Papers (1805-1902). 611 items, Lunenburg County, Virginia.
Melchizidek Spragins Papers (1790-1863). 210 items, Halifax County, Virginia.
Abram Penn Staples Papers (1813-1931). 635 items, Patrick County, Virginia.
State Bank of Columbia Papers. 15,000 items, and 100 volumes, Fluvanna County, Virginia.
Staunton, Virginia, Records (1770-1879). 6,945 items, and 1 volume; Corporation of Staunton Records (1790-1871). Corporation Court Records (1774-1879).
William T. Sutherlin Papers (1846-1894). 234 items, Danville, Virginia.
Hester Van Bibber Tabb Papers (1816-1822). 43 items, Mathews County, Virginia.
William Tarry Papers (1807-1869). 323 items, Clarksville, Virginia.
Cabell Tavener and Alex S. Withers Papers (1784-1929). 3,000 items, Wood County, West Virginia.
James Thomas Papers (1850-1879). 14,086 items, Richmond, Virginia.
George Wilmer Turner Papers (1846-1896). 1,574 items, Goochland County, Virginia.
W. E. Webb Papers (1842-1921). 121 items, Hanover County, Virginia.
John S. West Papers (1833-1861). 192 items, Buckingham County, Virginia.
Permelia H. Whitelaw Papers (1855-1923). 125 items, Madison County, Virginia.
James M. Willcox Papers (1831-1871). 328 items, Charles City County, Virginia.
Larkin Willis Papers (1832-1884). 193 items, Richmond, Virginia.
John and Philip Winn Papers (1780-1892). 2,610 items, and 27 volumes, Fluvanna County, Virginia.
John Woodall Papers (1837-1905). 96 items, Prince Edward County, Virginia.
James L. Woodville Papers (1817-1871). 377 items, Botetourt County, Virginia.
William B. Yonce Papers (1827-1893). 127 items, Wytheville, Virginia.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

In Annual Meeting on January 19, 1948

THE Annual Meeting of members of the Virginia Historical Society was held in The Lee House, Richmond, Virginia, on the afternoon of Monday, January 19, 1948, being the anniversary of General Lee's birth and the date fixed for such assemblies by the Constitution.

President Edmund Randolph Williams, who had been unanimously elected to the presidency of the Society by the Executive Committee following the death of Mr. Weddell, opened the meeting by sounding three strokes on the old St. John's bell. Declaring a quorum in attendance, the Chairman stated that first in order of business was the reading of the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting; however, he added, since these had been published in April, 1947, issue of the Society's *Magazine*, perhaps their reading was unnecessary, and that he would entertain a motion to approve them as published. Such a motion was duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried.

Then, addressing the Society, Mr. Williams said:

"This year had scarcely begun with earnest hopes and wishes for a 'Happy New Year' when there was brought to us news of the tragic death of our then President and his beloved wife. To most, if not to all, of us here there came shock and distress in the loss of dear friends. To us collectively as members of the Virginia Historical Society there has come a realization of the loss of gracious, generous, loyal and devoted benefactors through whose munificence we became owners of beautiful Virginia House with it spacious grounds and gardens, and from whom we have received so abundantly gifts to further the work of this Society.

"Before proceeding with the matters to be considered at this meeting, it is appropriate that we pay tribute, though words are inadequate to express our sense of loss. Dr. Brydon and Mr. Torrence were requested to submit a memorial to be made part of the records of this meeting."

Doctor Brydon then presented the following memorial:

In Memoriam

Alexander Wilbourne and Virginia Chase Weddell

We, the members of the Virginia Historical Society, desire to put upon record our great sense of loss to the Society, the City of Richmond, and the Commonwealth of Virginia, in the tragic death of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell on January 1st, 1948.

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A LABORATORY METHOD FOR TEACHING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ROBERT H. CONNERY
Stanford University

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INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH

A LABORATORY METHOD FOR TEACHING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ROBERT H. CONNERY

Stanford University

Few American political scientists have heard of the "Federal Labor Relations Commission," but to a small group of students at Stanford and Columbia Universities the Commission was very real. It is true that its work did not attract as much attention from the great metropolitan journals as did the operations of its rival, the National Labor Relations Board; but to the students who were members of its staff it provided a first-rate laboratory for the study of public administration. For that reason, a brief review of the Commission's operations may be of some interest to teachers of public administration.

Political scientists have always been interested in teaching methods; and the war and the experience gained in having to train large numbers of men for the armed services seem to have stimulated that interest. Articles which appeared in the June issue of this REVIEW were evidence of that concern. While these articles were directed primarily toward teaching methods in political science courses generally, many of the suggestions were particularly applicable to teaching public administration. Francis Wilcox's regret that "there is one problem in particular which should give us pause, our slowness to utilize laboratory methods in political science," is largely responsible for this article, since the operations of the Federal Labor Relations Commission were an attempt to provide such a laboratory.

Reliance upon lectures alone is probably less satisfactory in the field of public administration than in any other area of political science. Students usually have not had much personal experience with the problems of public administration. Frequently they lack sufficient knowledge of what the government does to appreciate the size of governmental problems. Statistics in millions and billions of dollars or in hundreds of thousands of employees are so far beyond the grasp of imagination that they mean little. Arthur Macmahon used to say that if an instructor could simply make an undergraduate class in public administration appreciate the nature and complexity of governmental activities, a great deal would have been accomplished.

The chief objection to the lecture method, however, is that it entirely omits one of the most important elements in administration, i.e., the factor of human relations. None of the struggles for power is present in the

lecture room, none of the prestige rivalries that so clearly characterize actual administration. There is no necessity for getting along with people, which some of our successful administrators have stated is the most important single quality in making a good administrator. Power drives are present in every human undertaking, but a student who has not experienced the clash of personalities and the struggle to attain personal goals may be profoundly shocked and disillusioned upon his first contact with an administrative agency. If we teach him principles alone and fail to develop a sympathetic understanding of the human element in administration, we leave him ill prepared for a successful career as a civil servant.

Even for advanced graduate students who presumably are familiar with the character and scope of government activities, the customary approach to teaching public administration is unrealistic. Topics are discussed serially, and organization, personnel, budget, accounting, and public relations are considered separately. Unfortunately, in actuality an administrator is faced with many of these problems at the same time. The budget depends upon personnel requirements; personnel requirements depend upon field organization; and field organization upon enforcement policies. Thus the normal approach to teaching public administration tends to over-simplify the administrative process. While it may be important in the early stage of instruction to isolate individual problems, there would seem to be some better method of instruction for advanced students.

In an endeavor to overcome some of these difficulties, interesting experiments have been conducted in the use of the case method. The work of the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council under the chairmanship of Louis Brownlow, and later William Anderson, in preparing case reports is well known. Charles Ascher, Patterson French, Joseph McLean, and other members of the staff of the Committee collected a number of case studies of various aspects of public administration with which we are all familiar and which have proved most useful. At Harvard's Littauer School, Pendleton Herring experimented in the use of the case system in his seminars. He used cases of his own collection which were considerably more detailed than those prepared by the Public Administration Committee. Frequently he was able to have the administrator whose case was discussed present in his seminars. Other case studies at much greater length have been published by the Committee or independently.[1]

[1] See, for example, these Committee publications: V. O. Key, *Administration of Federal Grants to States;* John Millett, *Works Progress Administration in New York City;* R. H. Connery, *Administration of an NRA Code;* Arthur W. Macmahon and others, *Administration of Federal Work Relief;* as well as Marshall E. Dimock, *The Executive in Action* (New York, 1946).

The case method, however, has one very obvious limitation in the difficulty of obtaining complete and significant cases, as those who have struggled with this problem have testified.[2] In actual administration, the facts surrounding a problem may be quite involved, and they usually include, consciously or subconsciously, the very important consideration of personal relations. The problem, therefore, is to find a method that will give a student the most complete set of facts, force him to a decision, and permit him to observe the results of his decision.

In an attempt to find an answer to this practical teaching problem, the Federal Labor Relations Commission was established as a public administration laboratory during the winter quarter of 1946–47 at Stanford University, and the experiment was repeated under somewhat different conditions at Columbia University during the ensuing summer session. In each case, the students organized an administrative agency to enforce a hypothetical federal statute based largely on the Taft-Hartley law, to which were added some even more dubious bits of labor legislation then being discussed in Congress. The act provided for licensing labor unions, forbade contributions to political campaign funds, required union officials to be representative of their union, and prohibited the inclusion in labor agreements of provisions injurious to the consumer. The act further provided for a Federal Labor Relations Commission of three members, appropriated funds for the first six months of operation, and fixed penalties for violations of the Commission's rules and regulations. The instructor purposely included some provisions in the act which in his opinion were unenforceable.

At the very beginning, the class was confronted with the problem that every new administrative agency faces—what does the statute mean and what will be the most effective administrative organization to enforce it? Consequently, these were the first questions discussed. Then the students selected the members of the Commission, who in turn chose the staff. Each student acted as a permanent division or section chief and in addition served on the staffs of other divisions as need arose. The Commissioners had primary responsibility for the day-to-day work of the staff. They defined objectives, fixed priorities, settled disputes, chaired the daily staff conference, and coördinated work generally. Sometimes one or two consecutive meetings were given to discussion of the problems of a single division, although frequently there was a rapid run around the circle with each division chief reporting. The Commissioners were responsible for the agenda, depending upon what they considered the proper priority of problems. As far as possible, the professor retired to the sidelines and assumed the rôle of a consultant. Student administrators were allowed wide discre-

[2] William Anderson, "Report of the Committee on Public Administration," *Research in Public Administration* (Chicago, 1945), p. 28.

tion in making decisions, even decisions with which the instructor did not agree. They were encouraged to discover their own sources of information, but were required to submit bibliographies of source material when they reported upon various problems.

Fortunately, both Stanford and Columbia have good library facilities in public administration, as well as in business administration. Little difficulty therefore was found in discovering pertinent material. The relatively minor problem, for example, of office layout and space control resulted in an impressive bibliography. Usually the problem was to find a way of analyzing quantities of material quickly; but this problem is one that every administrator must meet. It might be noted in passing that students, when faced with the necessity of making a report and reaching a definite decision, pursued library sources with more than ordinary interest. Students also were encouraged to consult federal officials, and especially staff members of the National Labor Relations Board, who were most helpful. In the class problem, however, students were faced with a sufficiently different set of facts so that the solutions adopted by the NRLB could not be followed blindly.

Both at Stanford and at Columbia, outside experts were available to attend some of the class sessions. At Stanford, when the Commission's preliminary budget was ready, Joseph Rupley, chief field officer for the U. S. Bureau of the Budget on the West Coast, had dinner and spent an evening with the class. During this session, Mr. Rupley held a budget hearing approximating the hearing which the Bureau of the Budget would hold for a new agency. Afterwards he and his staff generously gave of their time in the preparation of the Commission's first annual budget. At a later date, when the enforcement director had perfected his plans, John Dille, regional director of the U. S. Wage and Hour Administration, and members of his staff spent an evening with the group and examined the plans for enforcement. Toward the close of the quarter, Thomas Spragens, assistant to the president at Stanford and former member of the staff of the U. S. Bureau of the Budget, studied the Commission's personnel and training programs and made a realistic appraisal of their efficiency. Similar federal officers were brought to the sessions at Columbia University. John Haslet, management engineer for the Shell Oil Company in New York City and formerly of the U. S. Veterans Bureau, was particularly stimulating in his analysis of the organization and planning program of the Columbia group. The use of these outside experts proved very helpful and in a sense put the class on its metal.

It was interesting to note that in each class a considerable amount of competition developed at an early date between division chiefs. For example, at the first meeting of the Columbia group the newly chosen administrative officer attempted to obtain approval of procedural rules which would make him the sole channel of communication between the

Commission and the other division chiefs. The Stanford group was less aggressive in the beginning, but once the project got under way, clearly showed in its day-to-day operations a certain natural struggle for power. At the same time, each class soon came to realize the extent to which administrative problems are interwoven and how dependent they are upon each other. Budget officers found that they could not present a satisfactory budget until they had some idea of what personnel requirements would be. The enforcement director demanded that the Commission establish objectives and fix priorities of importance, so that he could forecast both personnel and budget needs. The need for fixed procedures early pushed the Commission as a whole into preparing manuals and clarifying the administrative process for enforcement. As students faced these various problems, they were directed to existing case studies; but they already had a broad background of additional facts to assist them in evaluating the solution suggested by the case reports.

The success of the laboratory method in attaining its objectives was most encouraging. The students undoubtedly worked much harder and with much greater enthusiasm than they would have done in a lecture course in public administration. (The writer hastens to add—so did the instructor.) Students were much more interested in arguing about their problems and spent a great deal more time in out-of-class conferences among themselves than would occur in a normal academic course. Indeed the out-of-class interest of the students was probably the most important single result of using this teaching method. The students were remarkably serious about their work. Since in most cases this was their first actual administrative assignment, they had not had an opportunity to develop a philosophic resignation about struggles for power. The budget chiefs in both classes, for example, struggled desperately, although it must be remarked with only limited success, to bring the Commission's first six months budget under control. They complained bitterly about constant changes in their colleagues' policies. They viewed an accurate budget as a life-and-death matter. At first, they were very loath to appreciate the necessity for flexibility in their colleagues' plans, although toward the end of each course a spirit of coöperation developed which in a regular administrative agency would have been remarkable.

The group at Stanford numbered thirteen, all GI's and all having had a number of courses in political science before taking this one. The summer school class at Columbia numbered twenty-two, and, as might be surmised, was less homogeneous than the Stanford group. Several of the Columbia group, however, had had considerable experience with administration in Washington. One student, a lieutenant colonel, had been training officer for a relatively large Army program; but there were others in the class wholly inexperienced with administration and for whom the course was virtually a first introduction to the subject. As might be sup-

posed, students in this latter group faced considerable difficulties; yet they, too, showed exceptional enthusiasm and interest in administration. The laboratory method, nevertheless, operates best with a relatively small group of selected advanced students. An instructor must be prepared to give more than the usual amount of time to conferences with the Commission and individual members if the project is to be successful. While in theory the class is run by the students, in fact the instructor must constantly guide the work of the Commission to achieve the best results. Not only must the students experience problems of administration, but they must realize what problems they are experiencing. This requires a certain pointing up of the daily conferences, which the instructor alone is qualified to do.

In both the Stanford and Columbia courses, a management survey was undertaken during the closing weeks of the quarter. As various division chiefs expanded their activities, it was almost inevitable that there should be some overlapping of function, some pirating of activities, and some excessive personnel. As the work increased, the Commission showed signs of losing control over some of its activities, chiefly because of the difficulty of maintaining effective liaison between the Commission and the work of the divisions. It seemed perfectly natural, therefore, for the Commission to decide upon a management engineering survey and a reorganization of the administrative structure. To make the survey, management groups composed of those students who had held the least important posts during the quarter were appointed. This project opened up a whole new field of thought and discussion. It required planning and examination of an extensive field of literature. It aroused opposition from the division chiefs who felt that their attention was being distracted from their main duties to answer the inquiries of the survey group. It forced the survey teams to work out a method for overcoming the opposition of the division chiefs, and thus provided an excellent problem in handling human relations. Fortunately, the program worked out by the Veterans Administration in coöperation with the U. S. Bureau of the Budget was available to the class, and it proved most useful.

Had there been time, it would have been possible to create other hypothetical situations. One could assume a congressional economy drive or a reduction in personnel ceilings which would require drastic reorientation of the whole program of the Commission. It probably would be possible to bring representatives of the industries or the labor unions affected by the act before the Commission for hearings. Another possibility would be to presume a congressional amendment of the basic statute. None of these was attempted during the existence of the Federal Labor Relations Commission, because of limitations of time. The basic administrative problems were difficult enough in themselves to absorb the attention of the class during the whole of the quarter. The laboratory

method, however, offers a flexible means of adjusting course content to length of the course, the ability of the students, and the library facilities available.

One objection which may be offered to the use of laboratory methods is the difficulty of determining student grades. While admittedly this method requires new techniques, it is not nearly as difficult a problem as might be anticipated. Students in both classes were required to keep a file of all reports and memoranda that they submitted to their colleagues, and these files were examined by the instructor at the conclusion of the course. In addition, each student was required to write a short paper during the last week of the course outlining the problems that he would anticipate in organizing a new administrative agency and the methods he would use in solving them. This paper not only served as a standard of measurement of the student's abilities, but at the same time required him to organize in his own mind what he had learned from the course. Since the students themselves had an excellent opportunity to observe their colleagues' abilities in out-of-class discussion, the Stanford students were required to grade each other in a secret ballot. This procedure was also a test of the student's ability to judge the administrative skill of his colleagues—an ability which every good administrator must possess.

It is recognized that there is nothing particularly novel about the theory of learning by doing. The laboratory method, however, applies this theory in a form which may be very useful under certain conditions. It uses the case system, but if offers a stimulus to the realistic and critical examination of the cases. It applies the same basic principle of learning that is used by the intern system, but under the controlled conditions of a laboratory. By permitting the instructor to determine what problems of administration will be studied and how they will be studied, it insures more careful selection and coverage of problems than the average intern experiences. Finally, the laboratory method is a flexible method that can be adapted to the intelligence and ability of the class and the facilities of the university or of the geographical area in which the course is given. It is hoped that the Stanford and Columbia experience may stimulate further experiments in the use of this method.

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Duke: Symbol of a Coming South

By J. H. Marion, Jr.

EVER SINCE a famous football game in the Rose Bowl last January when, as a friend of mine remarked, "Southern California stole a finish from the Paramount studios" to beat Duke University 7 to 3, Duke to millions of people, no doubt, has been only a rich southern school with plenty of money to buy good football players. The really important facts—especially to those who regard the south as a kind of social wilderness—should be at once enlightening and encouraging.

What gasoline dollars have done, through Mr. Rockefeller, to restore Williamsburg, Virginia, to its age of colonial charm is a twice-told tale to countless Americans. What tobacco dollars are doing, through Duke University, to rebuild the south socially and spiritually is a romantic tale equally worthy of attention. Indeed, because the oil dollars at Williamsburg look backward while the tobacco dollars at Durham look forward, the latter would seem to be doing a far more important and useful job. One is mainly picturesque, the other magnificently prophetic.

Up a New 'Tobacco Road'

This week, therefore, as Duke comes to the climax of a distinguished series of centennial celebrations, assisted by scores of notables who will gather about a campus statue holding in his bronze left hand a bronze cigar, it may not be amiss to focus inquiring eyes upon this slightly fantastic school that is marching, for the south's sake and the nation's, up a new and better "tobacco road." In several important respects Duke is today a symbol and example of the faith, the ferment, the forward-facing spirit that is quietly transforming the southern scene.

For one thing, the Arabian Nights' way in which the university got its start mirrors almost perfectly the more rugged side of the south's reconstruction character. As your modern tourist dips down the long sloping main drive on the West Campus, with its eye-filling, breathtaking view of the graceful Gothic chapel presiding majestically over twenty million dollars' worth of Gothic halls, Gothic dormitories, Gothic gates, hospital and nurses' homes, the tourist may or may not know that all these imposing stone piles have stemmed from a single pile of leaf tobacco overlooked by the federal soldiers who raided the Duke farm during the Civil War. Yet such are the fabulous facts.

The pile of tobacco was the one thing of value left on the farm when Washington Duke, its owner, got back to it. This tobacco, plus two blind mules and a fifty-cent piece for which he had swapped a five-dollar Confederate note, made up the total capital with which Washington Duke started life anew. Flailing the tobacco into small flakes, he and his two boys put it up in small bags, piled their highly smokable and salable stock on a wagon behind the two blind mules—and Duke University was on the way to being born! The fact that many years had to pass before the greater school came into being, years in which "Wash" Duke's boy, Buck, was shrewdly building the business into mammoth and monopolistic proportions, need not concern us here. The interesting fact is that, in its reconstruction origins, the present university is symbolic of a spirit which, now as then, is undiscourageably striving to make a dead south rise again.

Escaping from the Civil War

It is quite possible, as Gerald Johnson says in *The Wasted Land,* that "the most serious injury inflicted on the south by the war of the sixties was not the material and moral destruction that it caused, not the bloodshed, not the aftermath of reconstruction, but simply the providing of a convenient scapegoat on which the south could lay the blame for all its subsequent economic, social and political failures." Beyond doubt plenty of southerners, from 1865 on, have been content to be mourners and not masters of their fate. Ignorance, oppression, poverty, prejudice—all these and more have been winked at and wallowed in by southerners who regarded them as inevitable swamps left by the red floodtide of the sixties. But plenty of other southerners have known better. Facing the scene with a different eye, they have not only called the swamps drainable—they have set about to drain them!

Duke University stands in that tradition. It has faced a prostrate south as one man long ago faced his pillaged farm. In despair and cynicism "Wash" Duke, the ex-confederate, might have kicked that pile of leaf tobacco into the nearest creek. But he didn't. He salvaged it. He took what the war had left and made the best of it. Nor has it been different with the school which he and his sons befriended. It has not wrung its hands nor cried aloud. During all its post-war history it has shown practical optimism in discharging an ofttimes depressing mission. It has quietly taken for granted that the best things in the south—its fertile lands, its sturdy human stocks, its spiritual graces and possibilities—were not destroyed by the war. It has put its faith in those values and built upon them. It has taken what the war left and tried to make the best of it.

A Heritage of Free Speech

But there is far more to the story than daring faith, heroic spirit. In the Duke of today—as tingling with rich red blood as the legs of its famous football team—one sees southern education unmistakably coming of age. Writing in the *Nation* some years ago, just after the immense Duke endowment was announced, a caustic liberal poked fun at Mr. Duke's naive belief that "he could build a great university as he could build a factory" by money alone. The writer was sure that Mr. Duke was wishing off on North Carolina, a state devoid of ideas and intellect, a university for which it had no deep desire. This was not complete nonsense, but almost!

James Buchanan Duke may in some ways have been a

There is a chance that the policy which Mr. Roosevelt has adopted will stop the aggression of Hitler and Mussolini for the time being. If so, that policy will have gained its immediate objective. And those who realize how near Europe was to general war on the day, last week, when the battle fleets began to steam from their bases to undisclosed rendezvous, will hardly care to go back to quarrel with the President over the dangerous method he has employed. But if what will be in reality a new armistice is by the mercy of God granted, then it must not be betrayed as was the armistice of 1918. The opportunity which it offers must be grasped to negotiate a genuine peace—a peace, that is, which is as just and generous and inclusive as the wisdom of men can devise. Failing the negotiation of such a peace, Mr. Roosevelt's intervention will accomplish no higher purpose than to make it more likely that American lives and resources will presently be flung away in another punitive war.

Those Other Churches

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

SIR: You are, I know, an "ecumen"; you belong to the *Una Sancta;* therefore for you there is fellowship in other churches than your own. But I am sure that those other churches are not for you what your own church is, and you are never quite so completely at home in them as you are when you are among your "ain folk."

It is, I suppose, the countless little things which make that added tenderness. We do not present a logical statement of our preferences. In a home there are things which appeal to us—the ways of the place, even the dishes at table, the quotations and jokes, the security which comes from the freedom when strangers are not present—but the whole thing is indefinable. So is the attachment which we have for this church of ours. You love it not only because it is apostolic—of course it is that—nor because you can prove it more apostolic than the others—they all are that; you love it for these reasons, but also for others, which if you had a whole number of your paper to express your mind thereon, you would entirely fail to make clear.

I have been present many times (in earlier years) at demonstrations in which learned and eloquent men of my own church explained why we were what we were and not as others. I have never been impressed, and sometimes I have been shaken by these orators and led to say to myself, "Is that all?" I have indeed said (inwardly), "No, my friend, that will not do; you have left out something. We do not love our particular church for these things only. Thank goodness there are others!"

We think of the old buildings and the place in which we sat, of the memories of childhood, the faces of friends, the visit of a great divine, a summer evening, a hymn which we never heard anywhere else—the shape of things in general. They present to us a picture of a society which lives. In it the light falls upon all the many things which go to make up a living organism.

It is very plausible to divide things into primary and secondary and to jump to the conclusion that only first principles matter. They might if we were bloodless abstractions. But being human we need those other little things, and we miss them in the other churches. In strict truth, you and I cannot be "ecumens" unless we have that local company, so dear to us, and find in it the true note of the church, where "the gospel happens."

I hate things that begin with "un-." I ought to like, but I do not, that imaginary society in which all the little things which mark the many churches are left out and nothing remains but first principles logically arranged, "faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null." I want the other things also with which I have been familiar. I am not interested in primary things only. I might be in some other world, but in this world, since I am what I am, I want not a synthetic society but something living and human.

Do there ever come moments in which you think that you would have been happier in one of those other churches? It is possible that they may look more radiant to you who are without than to those who are within. But I am sure that this mood is not the master one. You come back to your own and say fiercely, "These are my people!"

And won't the catholic church which is to come be one with room for that church of yours with its own distinctive memories and customs? And would you think it really catholic if it had no room for that place in which, among familiar faces, the light broke upon you and made glorious everything there—yes, everything?

But what is true of us is true also of those others in their churches, God bless them!

Ever yours seriously,
QUINTUS QUIZ.

VERSE

Observation

I HAVE observed on trees that face the north
How weathering moss left tracery of jade,
How on staunch souls that braved life's buffetings
Time deepened the engraving sorrow made.

DOROTHY ANN GARDYNE.

Modern Code

WHEN men betray their brothers, cheat their foes,
And hold their promises mere puffs of air;
When, chanting proverbs in a pious pose,
They lay down laws, and pilfer what they dare;
When, with huge blusterings, they cow the weak,
And like whipped dogs race off in whimpering fright
From every shadow—then the words we speak
Are edged with laughter, or hot jeers that smite.

But when the nations, screened by smoky phrases,
Are foxes to cozen, wolves to sneak and grab,
And, grappling, scorch the world with scarlet blazes,
And steal behind each other's backs to stab,
Then we discharge no stone and crack no whip,
But merely smile, and call it Statesmanship!

STANTON A. COBLENTZ.

hard man, but he was no fool. He may have lacked a certain polish which a college training would have given him, but like his father before him he knew a good thing when he saw it, in teaching as well as in trading. Mr. Duke knew well enough that universities aren't built of piled-up dollars alone. But he had plenty of evidence for the belief that in pouring his piled-up dollars into Trinity College he was not pouring them down a rat hole.

For at least thirty years before Trinity waked up one morning to find herself in Cinderella's slippers, this college had been doing a job that was, to put it mildly, exceptional if not extraordinary. Born in a log cabin, of Quaker and Methodist ancestry, it became in time solely Methodist but far from a typical southern denominational school. The chief reason was John Carlyle Kilgo, Trinity's third president and one of the most creative spirits ever to head a southern college. If there was one thing Kilgo abhorred, it was the jerkwater mediocrity into which many so-called Christian colleges were complacently sinking. He had no patience whatever with the piety that would let spirituality serve for scholarship.

How in the world, he once asked, can southern schools offer the bachelor of science degree—as some were then doing—when "their entire scientific apparatus might be hauled away in a one-horse dray"?

The Kilgo Tradition

That was Kilgo, and so for sixteen years from 1894 to 1910, this gadfly of an educator went about his pioneering job. Incisive both of mind and tongue, he stung his fellow churchmen into a noble discontent. He built a faculty fearless and fertile enough to make their teaching more than the arid dusting-off of narrow piety and antique prejudice. He gave his students an ambition not merely for integrity, but for intelligence too. All this for the simple but sound reason, as he once said, that "the Christian religion cannot be made the basis of false education any more than it can be made to excuse false measures in the market-place." When with a squiggle of his pen, therefore, James Buchanan Duke tossed upwards of forty million dollars into Trinity's lap, he knew that she was no longer a gawking girl in knee-dresses and curl papers. She was a fairly sophisticated young lady who knew her way around.

The Duke dollars are thus only helping to bring the greater university to a richer and sounder maturity. The means that Trinity lacked to implement its insights, expand its influence, Duke now more fully possesses. Kilgo's outlook and policies, pervading campus and classroom still, are being reinforced and carried forward by the new endowment. Sectional lines are being blotted out in the search for new teaching talent. Excellent graduate schools in law, religion, medicine and other fields are feeling the influx of new intellectual and spiritual energies. Though hardly yet a southern Harvard or Yale, not for a moment can one believe that Duke is only a lovely Gothic shell covering an academic emptiness. Beneath the elaborate, luxurious exterior lies a vital institution, scholastically respectable, fearlessly liberal, aware of its world—a clear-cut example of southern education coming of age.

Two specific achievements of the school impressively bear out this contention. One is Duke's victory over the sectarian spirit. The main trouble with the Christian college in the south, ordinarily, has been a cramping overdose of denominational patriotism. Teachers have been sought because they were good Baptists, or good Presbyterians, or good Methodists—not, all too often, because they were good teachers and good Christians. As a result, religious thought has tended to become ingrown, stagnant, chauvinistic. Cooperative ventures like the Federal Council of Churches have been widely smeared with suspicion. Dynamic enthusiasms have been dissipated on piffling theories, while lofty passions that might swing the section toward genuine brotherhood are spent fanning the flames of racial and denominational pride. It is one of the triumphs of Duke, however, that for nearly fifty years at least, it has shaken free of these sectarian blights.

No Denominational Blight

As far back as 1908 we find President Kilgo declaring, "If Trinity College were a sectarian college, if its chief aim were to advance the denominational interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, then I would not waste my time and labors on such an unworthy project." How far these words have found expression in the life of the university, thousands of southerners well know. When, a few weeks ago, nine eminent Christian leaders drawn from almost that many denominations came to lead the symposium on religion, and when one entire morning of those two days was devoted to a discussion of Christian unity and church cooperation in the south, nothing strange or revolutionary was happening on this broad-minded campus. The same thing, in one way or another, has been going on for years.

The Duke School of Religion, though maintaining a working relationship with the Methodist Church, is emphatically non-sectarian, its student body being assembled from thirteen denominations and its faculty from seven, with the dean a Quaker. Along with the interdenominational campus church which has grown out of it, the school of religion is animated by a vision of a Kingdom without frontiers. Each summer it brings to the campus several hundred active pastors for a Pastors School and Rural Church Institute, where for a whole week ministers of many persuasions tone up mind and spirit under a score of experts drawn from the cream of the nation's Christian thinkers. The recent formation of a North Carolina Council of Churches, a cooperative fellowship of thirteen denominations, is due in part to the inspiration of one of the school's professors. And when at Kansas City this month the divided branches of Methodism are reunited, the southern branch will be on hand, I am sure, partly because of the magnanimous, ecumenical spirit of Kilgo and Trinity which, in the modern Duke, is finding continued expression through the school of religion.

Academic Freedom

In a day, however, when the lights of liberty are being quenched on so many fronts, no fact about Duke could be more significant than its long and authentic tradition of academic freedom. Last summer a South Carolina

Baptist college dismissed a young professor of brilliant gifts and gracious spirit (ironically, a German who had fled Germany to escape Hitler!) because he could not be dogmatically sure of an eternal hell or the virgin birth of Christ. That Baptist college every year receives thousands of dollars from the Duke endowment, but what if its treatment of that professor could have been foreseen by James B. Duke when he was naming his educational heirs? It is more than likely that he would have cut it off without a copper! For though millionaires aren't supposed to have any such notions, the Dukes had a passionate faith in free minds and back in the nineties it was partly President Kilgo's determination to make Trinity a free college that made old "Wash" Duke start pouring out his money by the bucketful.

One milestone along Duke's march of freedom has become famous. In 1903 John Spencer Bassett, a Trinity professor, published an article in which he remarked that Booker T. Washington was "all in all, the greatest man save General Lee born in the south in a hundred years." To suggest that even a great and noble Negro might outrank any white man was then like throwing sparks into gunpowder, and the explosion was not long in coming. But to its everlasting credit, the college came through with only a few smudges and with flags tattered but still flying. In the teeth of a hate-rousing, name-calling campaign unmatched even by the rankest politicians, Trinity stood by Bassett and refused to accept his resignation. Led by the doughty Kilgo, the faculty, in a vigorous declaration of independence, unanimously proclaimed that "this college must show that its campus is one spot on southern soil where men's minds are free, must maintain that the social order of the south need not be shielded from criticism. Money, students, friends are not for one moment to be weighed in the balance with tolerance, with fairness, with freedom." The man who wrote those words is now president of Duke University, Dr. William Preston Few.

"Money, students, friends"—Duke has them all in such abundance now that one is tempted to preach a little sermon to southern colleges on the material benefits of courage. But, after all, the spiritual results have been far more important. Along with the near-by University of North Carolina, Duke has become a spearpoint of liberty and democracy in a region which, by and large, still needs to learn the meaning of both. If the south is backward and poor—a number 1 problem economically and socially—the blame must be borne in part by many so-called centers of light which have been either timid or blind in the presence of injustice, exploitation and prejudice. If the south is today far more honest and impatient concerning her shortcomings than ever before, no small measure of credit must go to this university whose light has not been darkness and whose search for truth has been betrayed neither by cowardice, provincialism nor partisanship.

All this is not to say, of course, that Duke's every temptation has been finally conquered. Real temptations remain. Rose Bowls may become as intoxicating as flowing bowls. Riches may lead to smugness. Professors may succumb to what someone calls "too much campus," shutting themselves away in ivory towers where academic freedom becomes a personal luxury and not a social lever. All these pitfalls are possible at Duke, but so far "Get thee behind me, Satan" is still the dominant note, and there is no reason why Duke's second hundred years should not be vastly more significant for the south than the first.

Thin Air

By James McBride Dabbs

ON THE EVENING of last October 30 the United States suffered a brief, but terrible, radio attack from Mars. In this attack the Martians were, fortunately, defeated; the attack vanished into air, into thin air. But before it collapsed, it revealed our vulnerable position. Either we shall have to be protected from radio, by censorship of programs or by the licensing of receiving sets to a select group, or we shall have to grow up.

I must admit I was surprised by such credulity. I was not surprised that those people were frightened who believed they were hearing facts; I was surprised that so many people believed this. For, from all that I can learn, though the emotional tone was well simulated and the presentation clever, the supposed facts were highly improbable and therefore demanded unusual proof. For a long time I have been impressed with the improbability of many of the supposed facts heard over radio; they are true in the main only pragmatically and that for the advertisers; they work, for the advertisers. In fact, I feared that the widespread use of the radio would make people in general skeptical not only of what they heard there but by force of habit of what they heard anywhere.

Credulity and Skepticism

Well, apparently I was wrong. Apparently the radio does not encourage skepticism, it encourages credulity; if not intentionally, then unintentionally, by giving it a larger field in which to operate. But is the radio the cause of this credulity, or only its expression? And what is the value of skepticism, of which the average man is vaguely afraid?

As I see it, the basic cause of our credulity—and, apparently, we are a credulous people—is our lack of real knowledge, our real ignorance. Yet we pride ourselves upon our knowledge. Most of this knowledge, however, is verbal, the result of newspapers and the radio. It is information, so far as we personally are concerned, about as chaotic as the world to which it refers, neither related

COLLEGE FILE
NC-162
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
DEC 5 1919
ANSWERED

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Name of Institution . . . . Trinity College . . . . . .

Location . Durham, North Carolina . . . . . .

For year ended . May 31, 1919. . . . . .

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I PERMANENT FUNDS (endowment)
(not including funds subject to annuity)

Classification A. (Designated for)

1. General Maintenance	$	# 1,494,478.71
2. Professorships	$	90,000.00
3. Scholarships	$	7,869.50
4. Library	$	2,199.34
5. Other Purposes:		
a. General Loan Fund.	$	33,550.47
Cuninggim Loan Fund		4,940.87
b. Alumni Loan Fund	$	284.13
Ministerial Educational Loan Fund		1,118.94
c. Avera Bible Fund	$	2,600.00
J. M. Flowers Lectureship Fund		5,000.00
d. Duke Monument Fund	$	1,004.10
		1,643,046.06
Total	$	

Including $207,743.77 invested in college dormitories.

Classification B. (For what departments available)

1. College of Liberal Arts	$	1,512,797.06.
2. Academy [redacted] . . .	$	30,249.00
3. Professional Departments:		
a. Law	$	100,000.00
b. Medicine	$	
c. Theology	$	
d. Music	$	
e.	$	
f.	$	
g.	$	
4. Other Purposes:		
a.	$	
b.	$	
c.	$	
Total	$	1,643,046.06

II PERMANENT FUNDS (Endowment)
(Not including Funds subject to Annuity)

How Invested

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property . . . . . $ 9,600.00

   b. on farm property . . . . . $

2. Bonds . . . . . $ 957,300.00

3. Stocks . . . . . $ 339,550.00

4. Real Estate owned (Not included in plant)

   a. city property . . . . . $

   b. farms . . . . . $

5. Other forms of investment:

   a. Cash on hand uninvested . . . . . $ 10,625.78

   b. Unpaid Pledges Endowment . . . . . $ 82,362.12
      Loan Fund Notes 32,779.23

   c. Funded debt loan . . . . . $ 3,085.16

6. Is any portion of the <u>permanent funds</u> invested in college buildings? If so, itemize below:

   a. College dormitories . . . . . $ 207,743.77

   b. . . . . $

   c. . . . . $

   Total . $ 1,643,046.06

Of the above amount $ 1,626,069.65 is productive

On following page give itemized statement of <u>unproductive</u> funds, with reasons why unproductive.

III PERMANENT FUNDS (Endowment)
(Not including Funds subject to Annuity)

Unproductive

Unpaid pledges not bearing interest	13,861.25
Funded Debt Loan not bearing interest	3,085.16

IV INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT FOR YEAR REPORTED

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property . . . . . $ 647.04

   b. on farm property . . . . . $

2. Bonds . . . . . $ 50,181.75

3. Stocks . . . . . $ 30,606.00

4. Real Estate owned (not included in plant)

   a. city property . . . . . $

   b. farms . . . . . $

5. Other forms of investments:

   Cash on hand uninvested 259.56
   a. Unpaid pledges ..... $ 4,860.00
   General Loan Fund 748.17
   b. Cuninggim Loan Fund ..... $ 28.10
   Alumni Loan Fund 13.50
   c. Ministerial Educational Loan Fund ..... $ 44.31

6. If any portion of the permanent funds is invested in College buildings state what income, if any, was realized ~~EXCLUDED~~.

   a. Dormitories ..... $ 19,329.33

   b. ..... $

   c. ..... $ _____

   Total $ 106,717.76

   Was the above amount actually received during the year, or were items which had accrued and were unpaid included? If the latter, what did they amount to?

   $ _____

V OTHER PROPERTY
(Not designated for endowment and not included in plant)

1. Real Estate Mortgages:
   a. on city property . . . . . $
   b. on farm property . . . . . $
2. Bonds . . . . . $
3. Stocks . . . . . $
4. Real Estate owned (not including plant)
   a. city property . . . . . $
   b. farms . . . . . $
5. Other forms of investment:
   a. . . . . $
   b. . . . . $
   c. . . . . $_____

Total $_____

Of the above amount $ is productive

From what sources was the above property derived? From unrestricted gifts, or from investments of surplus income, or what?

On following page give itemized statement of <u>unproductive</u> funds, with reasons why unproductive.

VI OTHER PROPERTY
(Not designated for endowment
and not included in plant)

<u>Unproductive</u>

VII INCOME FROM OTHER PROPERTY FOR YEAR REPORTED

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

    a. on city property ..... $

    b. on farm property ..... $

2. Bonds ..... $

3. Stocks ..... $

4. Real Estate owned (not including plant)

    a. city property ..... $

    b. farms ..... $

5. Other forms of investments:

    a. ..... $

    b. ..... $

    c. ..... $_____

Total $_____

Was the above income used for the general purposes of the institution?

VIII FUNDS SUBJECT TO ANNUITY (Designated for)

		Rate of Interest Paid
1. General Maintenance		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
2. Professorships		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
3. Scholarships		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
4. Library		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
5. Other purposes		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%
6. Undesignated		
1.	$	%
2.	$	%
3.	$	%

Total annuities paid each year ..... $_____%

Average rate of interest paid %

Total income from annuity investments ..... $_____

Surplus or deficit ..... $_____

IX FUNDS SUBJECT TO ANNUITY

How Invested

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property ..... $

   b. on farm property ..... $

2. Bonds ..... $

3. Stocks ..... $

4. Real Estate owned (not included in plant)

   a. city property ..... $

   b. farms ..... $

5. Other forms of investment:

   a..... $

   b..... $

   c..... $

6. Is any portion of these funds invested in college buildings? If so, itemize below.

   a..... $

   b..... $

   c..... $_____

   Total $_____

Of the above amount $ is productive

On following page give itemized statement of <u>unproductive</u> annuity funds, with reasons why unproductive.

X FUNDS SUBJECT TO ANNUITY

Unproductive

XI INCOME FROM ANNUITY FUNDS FOR YEAR REPORTED

1. Real Estate Mortgages:

   a. on city property ..... $

   b. on farm property ..... $

2. Bonds ..... $

3. Stocks ..... $

4. Real Estate owned (not included in plant)

   a. city property ..... $

   b. farms ..... $

5. Other forms of investment:

   a. ..... $

   b. ..... $

   c. ..... $

6. Is any portion of these funds invested in college buildings? If so, itemize below.

   a. ..... $

   b. ..... $

   c. ..... $_____

   Total $_____

Was the above amount actually received during the year, or were items which had accrued and were unpaid included? If the latter, what did they amount to? ..... $

XII THE PLANT

A Campus

Number of Acres ...102.....

Cost ..... $

Present Value ..... $ 507,700

B Buildings

(Give name or other designation)

	Cost	Present Value
1. East Duke.....	$ 68,478.53	$
West Duke	79,249.39	
2. Library...1901-2.....	$ 52,630.24	$
Craven Memorial Hall-1899	14,000.00	
3. Crowell Science Hall .1899.....	$ 12,500.00	$
Gymnasium and athletic equipment-1899	21,387.62	
4. Aycock Hall.....	$ 47,077.57	$
Jarvis Hall	45,265.36	
5. Epworth Hall.....	$ 50,276.27	$
Alspaugh Hall 1901-2	32,875.57	
6. Faculty Residences.....	$ 30,738.63	$
Trinity Park School Buildings 1892	62,268.31	
7. Stone.....	$ 1,250.00	$
Power Station 1901-2	4,000.00	
8. Stable.....	$ 538.30	$
Greenhouse	528.15	
9. Stone wall around campus.....	$ 25,000.00	$
Superintendent's residence	2,092.01	
10.	$	$
11.	$	$
12.	$	$
13.	$	$
14.	$	$
	552,155.95	
Total	$	$

Question: Are the Campus and Buildings carried on your books at "Cost" or "Present Value?"

Buildings at cost, campus at present value.

C EQUIPMENT

Books in Library:

1. Number Bound volumes 55,578.
2. Value ..... $ 81,985.65

Apparatus

1. Physical	$ 9,823.41	
2. Chemical	$ 4,096.21	
3. Biological	$ 3,386.50	
4. Other	$ 7,774.36	$ 25,080.48

Museum ....Estimated.....	$ 4,000.00
Furniture	$ 25,539.51
Total	$ 136,605.64
TOTAL VALUE OF PLANT "A" "B" "C".....	$1,196,461,59

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY

1. Permanent Funds	$1,643,046.06
2. Other Property	$
3. Funds subject to annuity	$
4. The Plant	$1196,461.59
Total	$2,839,507.65
Deduct for amount counted twice	207,743.77
	2,631,763.88

2,631,763.88

XIII INCOME (Current Account)

The College of Arts and Sciences only

1. From tuition (cash only, not including income from scholarship funds) ..... $ 18,579.22

2. From fees ...(Laboratory and commencement fees) $ 2,613.95

3. From Permanent Funds (for College only):

   a. General ..... $

   b. Professorship ..... $

   *c. Scholarship ..... $

   d. Library Funds ..... $

   e. Other Funds ..... $_____ $ 78,899.36

**4. Net income from funds subject to annuity ..... $

5. From other property (not included in plant or Permanent Funds) ..... $

6. From gifts (for current expenses only) ..... $

***7. Net profit on boarding department ..... $

***8. Net profit on dormitories ..... $ 15,647.58

9. From other sources (for current expenses only):

   a. ..... $

   b. ..... $

   c. ..... $_____ $_____

Total $ 115,740.11 6284.50

* Give income from invested "Scholarship Funds" only and not tuition remitted.

** Give net income after payments to annuitants.

*** Give net profit on (7) boarding department, and (8) dormitories.

XIV INCOME (Current Account)

Department .....Law.....

1. From tuition (cash only, not including scholarship funds) ..... $# 200.00

2. From fees ..... $

3. From Permanent Funds (for College only):

   a. General ..... $ 6,000.00

   b. Professorship ..... $

   *c. Scholarship ..... $

   d. Library Funds ..... $

   e. Other Funds ..... $_____ $6,000.00

**4. Net income from funds subject to annuity ..... $

5. From other property (not included in plant or Permanent Funds) ..... $

6. From gifts (for current expenses only) ..... $

***7. Net profit on boarding department ..... $

***8. Net profit on dormitories ..... $

9. From other sources (for current expenses only):

   a. .Sale.of.Text.Books.....$ 84.50

   b. ..... $

   c. ..... $_____ $ 84.50

Total $ 6,284.50

* Give income from invested "Scholarship Funds" only and not tuition remitted.
** Give net income after payments to annuitants.
*** Give net profit on (7) boarding department, and (8) dormitories.

Small attendance due to war.

XV EXPENDITURES (Current Account)
The College of Arts and Sciences only

1. Administration	$	13,280.92
2. Instruction	$	60,485.79
3. Scholarships paid in cash from Scholarship Funds.	$	
4. Janitors and help	$	9,932.08
5. Advertising	$	1,861.88
6. Catalogue	$	1,280.00
7. Light and heat (including wages of Engineers and firemen)	$	8,812.16
8. Repairs	$	5,459.43
9. Interest	$	598.25
10. Insurance	$	2,108.01
11. Taxes and special assessments on educational plant only	$	
*12. Loss on boarding department	$	
13. Books for Library	$	997.98
14. Apparatus: Chemistry 30.00	$	
Physics 366.72	$	
Biology 87.73	$	484.45
15. Other: a. South Atlantic Quarterly	$	1,000.00
b. Alumni Register	$	500.00
c. Water, Truck, Feed, Library Supplies, Commencement, General Expense	$	5,636.65
Total	$	112,437.60

*Note: Give loss on boarding department. Do not include in other items

Note: Total salaries and wages for the year included in above:

Administration	$ 9,965.00
Instruction	59,914.51
Janitors and other help	11,828.03

XVI EXPENDITURES (Current Account)

Department .....Law.....

1. Administration		$	
2. Instruction		$	5,966.68
3. Scholarships paid in cash from Scholarship Funds .		$	
4. Janitors and help		$	
5. Advertising		$	
6. Catalogue		$	
7. Light and heat (including wages of Engineers and firemen) .		$	
8. Repairs		$	
9. Interest		$	
10. Insurance		$	
11. Taxes and special assessments on Educational plant only .		$	
*12. Loss on boarding department		$	
13. Books for Library		$	97.03
14. Apparatus: Chemistry	$		
Physics	$		
Biology	$_____	$	
15. Other: a.		$	
b.		$	
c.		$	
Total		$	6,063.71

*Note: Give loss on boarding department. Do not include in other items

Note: Total salaries and wages for the year included in above:

Administration	$
Instruction	$ 6,063.71
Janitors and other help	$

XVII REGARDING TUITION AND SCHOLARSHIPS
(College only)

1. Tuition charges, i.e., amount that would have been received if every student had paid tuition in cash ..... $ 28,701.22

2. Amount of tuition actually received in cash (Not including receipts from scholarship funds)$ 18,579.22

3. Amount of receipts from scholarship funds regarded as tuition, i.e., paid for tuition either through the students or directly to the treasury of the college ..... $

4. On what basis or conditions are scholarship funds granted to students?

See 5.

5. For what reasons and on what conditions were tuition charges remitted, (if any were remitted)?

60 scholarships established by Trustees and awarded annually.
Young men studying for the ministry in any denomination.
Sons of preachers in all denominations.
Men of approved scholarship and character not able to pay tuition are allowed to give their notes for tuition.

XVII REGARDING TUITION AND SCHOLARSHIPS
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See 5.

5. For what reasons and on what conditions were tuition charges remitted, (if any were remitted)?

60 scholarships established by Trustees and awarded annually.
Young men studying for the ministry in any denomination.
Sons of preachers in all denominations.
Men of approved scholarship and character not able to pay tuition are allowed to give their notes for tuition.

XVIII ADDITIONS TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT DURING YEAR
(Include all receipts the principal of which is not intended for current use)

1. Cash ..... $
2. Stocks ..... $
3. Bonds ..... $
4. Land ..... $
5. Other ..... $_____

Total $_____

The above receipts for capital account were for the following purposes:

1. Construction of Buildings ..... $
2. Increase of endowment ..... $
3. Payment of capital indebtedness ..... $
4. Other purposes:
   a. ..... $
   b. ..... $
   c. ..... $
   d. ..... $
   e. ..... $_____

Total $_____

Question: Have they all been so applied?

XIX ANNUAL SURPLUS AND DEFICITS IN CURRENT ACCOUNT

	Surplus	Deficits
Year 1906	$ 5,140.61	
1907	$ 11,315.26	
1908	$ 11,845.87	
1909	$ 9,354.66	
1910	$ 10,417.10	
1911	$ 2,022.05	
1912	$ 6,274.30	
1913	$ 7,737.34	
1914	$ 993.74	
1915	$	$ 551.90
1916	$ 3,542.81	
1917	$ 13,219.71	
1918	$ 1,729.85	

XX INDEBTEDNESS

1. Current Account (Accumulated Annual Deficits) . $

2. Has any portion of the Permanent Funds (endowment) been used for Current Expenses of for buildings; if so, itemize below.

   a. For Current Expenses..... $

   b. For Buildings..... $

   c. Other Purposes..... $

3. Other Indebtedness:

   a. ..... $

   b. ..... $

   c. ..... $_____

   Total $_____

<u>Form of Indebtedness</u>

   a. Mortgages..... $

   b. Corporation Notes given..... $

   c. Personal Notes given..... $

   d. Open Accounts..... $

   e. Cash Overdraft..... $

   f. Other forms:

      a) ..... $

      b) ..... $

      c) ..... $_____

      Total $_____

F A C U L T Y

A. Giving entire time to Collegiate Classes

	Men	Women
1. Professors	26	
2. Associate Professors		
3. Assistant Pfofessors	8	
4. Instructors	4	
5.		
	38	

Note: Do not include Preparatory Department in Class A

B. Giving part time to Collegiate Classes and part time to other Departments.

	Men	Women
1. Professors		
2. Associate Professors		
3. Assistant Professors		
4. Instructors		
5.		

C. Other Departments (not included above)

	Men	Women
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

TOTAL TEACHING STAFF: Men .....; Women .....; Total

STUDENTS DOING FULL REGULAR WORK IN THE FOUR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE CLASSES.

YEAR		SENIOR			JUNIOR			SOPHOMORE			FRESHMAN			TOTAL		
		Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total
1908-09	Men	31			33			53			108			225		
	Women		10			6			14			37			67	
	Total			41			39			67			145			292
1909-10	Men	29			25			76			100			230		
	Women		7			8			30			17			62	
	Total			36			33			106			117			292
1910-11	Men	25			46			61			132			264		
	Women		6			23			11			29			69	
	Total			31			69			72			161			333
1911-12	Men	42			44			94			156			336		
	Women		24			9			15			26			74	
	Total			66			53			109			182			410
1912-13	Men	45			62			99			159			365		
	Women		11			8			17			27			63	
	Total			56			70			116			186			428
1913-14	Men	60			74			96			123			353		
	Women		9			14			20			27			70	
	Total			69			88			116			150			423
1914-15	Men	68			66			96			177			407		
	Women		16			12			14			39			81	
	Total			84			78			110			216			488
1915-16	Men	60			68			116			159			403		
	Women		13			12			30			36			91	
	Total			73			80			146			195			494
1916-17	Men	67			61			116			192			436		
	Women		14			22			27			41			104	
	Total			81			83			143			233			540
1917-18	Men	44			53			111			129			337		
	Women		23			21			31			19			94	
	Total			67			74			142			148			431
1918-19		49-23-72			53-24-77			81-14-95			137-44-201			340-105-445		
1919-20		66-28-94			74-18-92			112-30-142			187-65-252			449-141-590		

STUDENTS DOING FULL REGULAR WORK IN THE FOUR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE CLASSES.

YEAR		SENIOR			JUNIOR			SOPHOMORE			FRESHMAN			TOTAL		
		Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total	Men	Wom	Total
1908-09	Men	31			33			53			108			225		
	Women		10			6			14			37			67	
	Total			41			39			67			145			292
1909-10	Men	29			25			76			100			230		
	Women		7			8			30			17			62	
	Total			36			33			106			117			292
1910-11	Men	25			46			61			132			264		
	Women		6			23			11			29			69	
	Total			31			69			72			161			333
1911-12	Men	42			44			94			156			336		
	Women		24			9			15			26			74	
	Total			66			53			109			182			410
1912-13	Men	45			62			99			159			365		
	Women		11			8			17			27			63	
	Total			56			70			116			186			428
1913-14	Men	60			74			96			123			353		
	Women		9			14			20			27			70	
	Total			69			88			116			150			423
1914-15	Men	68			66			96			177			407		
	Women		16			12			14			39			81	
	Total			84			78			110			216			488
1915-16	Men	60			68			116			159			403		
	Women		13			12			30			36			91	
	Total			73			80			146			195			494
1916-17	Men	67			61			116			192			436		
	Women		14			22			27			41			104	
	Total			81			83			143			233			540
1917-18	Men	44			53			111			129			337		
	Women		23			21			31			19			94	
	Total			67			74			142			148			431
1918-19		49	23	72	53	24	77	81	14	95	157	44	201	340	105	445
1919-20		66	28	94	74	18	92	112	30	142	187	65	252	449	141	590

JUL 20 1944 CONFIDENTIAL

NC-162

Confidential

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

OF

JAMES B. DUKE,

CONSISTING OF

WILL DATED DECEMBER 11, 1924,

CODICIL DATED OCTOBER 1, 1925.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, JAMES B. DUKE, residing at Duke's Farms, near Somerville, in Somerset County, New Jersey, and a citizen of said State, being of sound and disposing mind and memory but recognizing the uncertainty of life, do make, publish and declare this, my last, will and testament in manner and form following:

IMPRIMIS.

I hereby revoke all former wills and codicils made by me and direct that my body be laid in the family mausoleum at Durham, North Carolina.

ITEM I.

I give, devise and bequeath to my beloved wife, NANALINE H. DUKE, for and during her natural life, my residence and the lands at the northeasterly corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, and known as Number One East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City, my residence and lands in the City of Newport in the State of Rhode Island known as "Rough Point" and my residence and lands in Myers Park, near the City of Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, known as "Lynnewood," together with all the fixtures and improvements therein and thereon, all the rights, privileges and appurtenances belonging or pertaining thereto and all the tangible personal property in, upon or used in connection with the same, so far as owned by me at the time of my death. I direct that

JAMES B. DUKE

JAMES B. DUKE

my said wife shall not be required to give any inventory of or security for the personal property bequeathed to her for life by this item, that she shall not be liable for any consumption, injury, destruction, loss or waste, however occurring, of or to such personal property, or to any part thereof, and that she shall not be liable for any injury, destruction, loss, damage or waste, however occurring, of or to said houses and lands herein devised to her for life, or any part thereof.

ITEM II.

I direct and empower my executors, as soon as they reasonably can after my death, to sell the real and tangible personal property mentioned and described in Item I hereof (subject to the life estate thereby given therein to my said wife) by way of public auction, upon such terms and conditions, at such time and place, after such advertisement and as a whole or in such portions and parcels as my said executors may determine in their uncontrolled discretion; and to my beloved daughter, DORIS DUKE, I give, devise and bequeath such a sum of money as will equal the gross amount of the proceeds from such sale of such property as she may purchase at such sale.

ITEM III.

I direct and empower my executors, as soon as they reasonably can after my death, to cause the Duke Farms Company, a New Jersey corporation, to be dissolved and its assets distributed to its shareholders (my executors in representation

JAMES B. DUKE

JAMES B. DUKE

of my estate to be deemed and treated as a shareholder for this purpose to the extent of the shares of such Company which I may own at my death), for which purpose I direct and empower my executors to cause to be sold at public auction, on such terms and conditions, at such time and place, after such advertisement, and as a whole or in such portions or parcels as my executors may determine in their uncontrolled discretion the lands and buildings together with the tangible personal property therein and thereon and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or pertaining, composing and known as Duke Farms, in Somerset County, New Jersey, so far as said properties may then belong to said Company. And I give, devise and bequeath to my said daughter a sum of money equal to the gross proceeds arising from such sale of said properties to the extent she may purchase the same at said sale.

ITEM IV.

I give, devise and bequeath to my said daughter, DORIS DUKE, specifically, absolutely and in fee simple forever, any and all funds and properties of whatever kind, at any time or from time to time held in, forming a part of, or arising under, or hereby devised or bequeathed to, any trust which I hereby create or may have created by indenture prior to my death (including the trust created by me by Indenture dated May 2, 1917, the trust created by me by Indenture dated September 4, 1917, and the trust created by me by Indenture dated December 11,

JAMES B. DUKE

JAMES B. DUKE

1924) and/or any of said instruments in whole or in part for the benefit of my said daughter, DORIS DUKE, to the extent that said funds and properties may not be, or shall not have been legally or validly, paid or applied or distributed under or by virtue of the terms of any one or more of said trusts and/or of the instruments creating or establishing the same by reason of any one or more of said trusts and/or said instruments to any extent not completely disposing of said funds and properties or being, or being held, declared, adjudged or decreed to be, void, invalid, illegal, inadequate or ineffectual, in whole or in part, for any reason, on any ground, at any time, to any extent or in any respect whatever.

I also give, devise and bequeath to my said daughter, DORIS DUKE, specifically, absolutely and in fee simple forever, any and all funds and properties at any time and from time to time held in, forming a part of, or arising under, or hereby devised or bequeathed to, any trust which I hereby create or may have created prior to my death by Indenture (including the trust created by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924, wherein the said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment) in whole or in part for the benefit of any charitable purpose to the extent that said funds and properties may not be, or shall not have been legally or validly, paid or applied or distributed under or by virtue of the terms of any one or more of said trusts and/or of the instruments creating or establishing the same by reason of any one or more of said trusts and/or said

JAMES B. DUKE

JAMES B. DUKE

instruments being, or being held, declared, adjudged or decreed to be, void, invalid, illegal, inadequate or ineffectual in whole or in part for any reason or on any ground at any time, to any extent whatever or in any respect whatever.

ITEM V.

I give, devise and bequeath to the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924, wherein the said trust is denominated The Doris Duke Trust, all the shares of stock which I may own at my death of the Duke Power Company, a New Jersey corporation, and/or of any corporation fifty-one per cent of the voting share capital of which is owned by the said Duke Power Company at that time, if my said daughter Doris Duke or a lineal descendant of my said daughter be living at the time of my death; and if neither my said daughter nor a lineal descendant of my said daughter be living at the time of my death, then I give, devise and bequeath to said trust one-third of each class of such shares of stock which I may own at my death. The shares of stock to which said trust may become entitled by virtue of this item of my will shall be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust.

ITEM VI.

I give, devise and bequeath, and I direct that my executors, as soon as they reasonably can after my death, shall pay and distribute from and out of my estate the sum of Two

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Million Dollars as follows, namely: Said sum shall be divided into as many equal portions (a) as there shall be both children and grandchildren living at my death of the brothers and/or sisters of my father and/or of my mother, and (b) as there shall have been grandchildren of the brothers and/or sisters of my father and/or of my mother who died prior to my death leaving a descendant or descendants who may be living at my death. One of such portions shall be paid per capita to each of such children and grandchildren who may be living at my death and one of such portions shall be paid per stirpes to the descendant or descendants living at my death of each such grandchild who may have died prior to my death. Only blood relatives may participate in the payment and distribution of said Two Million Dollars under this Item of my will. While I wish my executors to use their best endeavors to ascertain all those entitled to participate under this Item, I constitute my executors the sole arbiters of the ways and means of so doing and of all questions arising with respect thereto, especially the relation and identity of any person who may claim under this Item of my will, it being my intention that neither my estate nor any one or more of my executors shall in any way be liable for or with respect to the inclusion or omission of any person in the payment and distribution made under this Item, or the amounts or value of any such payment and distribution to any person.

ITEM VII.

I give, devise and bequeath to ALEX. H. SANDS, JR.

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Forty Thousand Dollars, to WILLIAM L. BALDWIN Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, and to FRANK E. VANTINE Fifteen Thousand Dollars provided, as respects each said person, at my death he be in the employ of myself and/or of a trust I may have established; and I give, devise and bequeath to each of the following persons, namely: DAVID J. SMITH, JAMES DYMOCK, IRVING J. SCHAFFER, ARTHUR E. MILES, ELLA L. SUTTON, ARTHUR STRATFORD, FREDERICK EUSTACE CROCKER, WILLIAM WARREN, GEORGE ROBERTS, OTTO SCHWARTZ, SIMON WILLIAM HENRY TURNER (colored) and JAMES JONES (colored), to each of the employees in the office of said Duke Farms Company and to each of the household servants at any one or more of said residences, including the residence occupied by me on said Duke Farms, (a) a sum equal to two years salary or wage at the rate being paid such employee at the time of my death if such employee shall then have been in such employment continuously not less than three nor so long as five years, or (b) a sum equal to five years salary or wage at the rate being paid such employee at the time of my death if such employee shall then have been continuously in such employment so long as five years, provided that no person may participate under this item who is not in the employ of myself or said Duke Farms Company at my death.

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ITEM VIII.

I give, devise and bequeath to the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924, wherein said trust

is denominated The Duke Endowment, the sum of Ten Million Dollars, to be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust estate and to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as the incomes, revenues and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, by the trustees of said trust under and subject to all the terms of said trust indenture, except that: (a) said trustees shall use and expend as soon as they reasonably can after the receipt of said sum not exceeding Four Million Dollars thereof in erecting and equipping, at the Duke University mentioned and described in said trust, buildings suitable for a Medical School, Hospital and Nurses Home under the supervision of said trustees and in all respects as they may determine concerning the same, and the acquisition of such lands, if any, as may be needed for such purpose, said lands, buildings and equipment to be conveyed to and thereafter belong to said Duke University and operated by it; and (b) all the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from the said Ten Million Dollars shall be utilized, paid, applied and distributed each year by said trustees upon subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said Indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for said Duke University.

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ITEM IX.

I direct that my executors as soon as practicable,

and at all events within one year, after my death, make or cause to be made by persons selected by them for the purpose a careful inventory and appraisal of all the property, which shall include all rights, powers and interests in, over and concerning property, of every kind and wheresoever situated, which I may own at my death, setting forth every item in detail as far as possible and appraising each item therein at what was, in their judgment, its value at my death. They shall then add such valuations and thus ascertain the aggregate value of said items. Full and final power is hereby given my executors to make such inventory and appraisal and such inventory and appraisal shall take the place of any inventory and appraisal required by law to be made and filed. I hereby adopt such appraisal as the true and real value, singly and in the aggregate, of said properties and of each and every item thereof, and direct that it shall be binding and conclusive for all purposes and upon all persons.

All the residue of the properties so inventoried and appraised which may remain after satisfying the previous items of this will and after paying my just debts and defraying the cost, charges, and expenses of administering my estate, including all taxes of any kind whatever legally assessed or accruing against the same or any part thereof or against any legatee or devisee upon or with respect to any legacy or devise, including the bequest and devise of a part of my residuary estate in trust for my wife and daughter by Item X, shall constitute and is hereby denominated my residuary estate.

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ITEM X.

One-third in value of said residuary estate and, in addition thereto, such a portion of said residuary estate as will in the judgment of my executors certainly produce a net annual income of One Hundred Thousand Dollars from said portion, I give, devise and bequeath, and direct my executors to pay and distribute, to the persons who at the time of my death shall be the trustees of the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Doris Duke Trust, in trust, to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as all additions and accretions thereto, and all incomes, revenues and profits accruing thereto and arising therefrom, by said persons and their successors as such trustees, for the purposes and in the manner and upon the terms in this Item expressly provided, and not otherwise, namely:

The said one-third in value of said residuary estate, with the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, and the said portion of said residuary estate, with the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be separately kept, handled and invested by said trustees.

The trust hereby established shall exist and continue so long as, but in no event longer than, my said wife and/or my said daughter may remain alive and for and during the period of twenty-one years next and immediately ensuing and succeeding the death of the survivor of said two persons, unless sooner terminated by other provisions hereinafter contained.

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ITEM X.

One-third in value of said residuary estate and, in addition thereto, such a portion of said residuary estate as will in the judgment of my executors certainly produce a net annual income of One Hundred Thousand Dollars from said portion, I give, devise and bequeath, and direct my executors to pay and distribute, to the persons who at the time of my death shall be the trustees of the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Doris Duke Trust, in trust, to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as all additions and accretions thereto, and all incomes, revenues and profits accruing thereto and arising therefrom, by said persons and their successors as such trustees, for the purposes and in the manner and upon the terms in this Item expressly provided, and not otherwise, namely:

The said one-third in value of said residuary estate, with the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, and the said portion of said residuary estate, with the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be separately kept, handled and invested by said trustees.

The trust hereby established shall exist and continue so long as, but in no event longer than, my said wife and/or my said daughter may remain alive and for and during the period of twenty-one years next and immediately ensuing and succeeding the death of the survivor of said two persons, unless sooner terminated by other provisions hereinafter contained.

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Each trustee herein named, as well as each trustee selected hereunder, shall be and remain a trustee so long as this trust may exist and such trustee shall live and continue mentally and physically capable of performing the duties of a trustee hereunder, subject to resignation and to removal as hereinafter stated. The number of trustees, if then less than fifteen, within two years from my death shall, by vote of the trustees at any meeting, be increased to and thereafter remain at fifteen, except that during the time that said Doris Duke is one of the trustees of the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment and the number of trustees of said last mentioned trust shall be fifteen, the number of trustees under this trust shall be and remain at fourteen.

Subject to the terms of this will, the trustees may adopt and change at any time rules and regulations which shall govern in the management and administration of the trust and trust property.

Meetings of the trustees shall be held at least ten times in each calendar year at such time and place and upon such notice as the rules and regulations may provide. Other meetings of the trustees may be held upon the call in writing of the chairman or a vice-chairman or any three trustees given in accordance with the rules and regulations, at such place and time and for such purposes as may be specified in the call. A majority of the then trustees shall constitute a quorum at any such

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meeting, but less than a majority may adjourn any such meeting from time to time and from place to place until a quorum shall be present. The affirmative vote of the majority of a quorum shall be necessary and sufficient at any such meeting to authorize or ratify any action by the trustees hereunder, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. Written records, setting forth all action taken at said meetings and the voting thereon, shall be kept in a permanent minute book of the trustees, and shall be signed by each trustee present at the meeting.

The trustees shall select annually from their number a chairman and two vice-chairmen, and a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be trustees. Such officers shall hold office for one year and thereafter until their respective successors shall be selected. The compensation of the secretary and treasurer shall be that fixed by the trustees.

The trustees shall establish an office, which may be changed from time to time, which shall be known as the principal office of this trust, and at it shall be kept the books and papers other than securities relating to this trust.

By the affirmative vote of a majority of the then trustees any officer, and by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the then trustees any trustee, may be removed for any cause whatever at any meeting of the trustees called for the purpose in accordance with the rules and regulations.

Vacancies occurring among the trustees from any cause whatever (for which purpose an increase in the number of trus-

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tees shall be deemed to cause vacancies to the extent of such increase in number of trustees) may be filled by the remaining trustees at any meeting of the trustees, and must be so filled within six months after the vacancy occurs; provided that no person shall remain or become a trustee hereunder who shall not be or at once become a trustee under the said trust created by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924 and which denominates said trust The Duke Endowment.

Each Trustee shall be paid at the end of each calendar year one equal fifteenth part of three per cent of the incomes, revenues and profits received by the trustees upon the trust properties and estate during such year, provided that if any trustee by reason of death, resignation, or any other cause, shall have served during only a part of such year, there shall be paid to such trustee, if alive, or if such trustee be dead then to the personal representatives of such trustee, such a part of said one-fifteenth as the time during which said trustee served during such year shall bear to the whole of such year; such payment to be in full for all services as trustee hereunder and for all expenses of the trustees. In the event that any trustee shall serve in any additional capacity (other than as chairman or vice-chairman) the trustees may add to the foregoing compensation such additonal compensation as the trustees may think such trustee should receive by reason of serving in such additional capacity.

No act done by any one or more of the trustees shall

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be valid or binding unless it shall have been authorized or until it shall be ratified as required by this will.

The trustees are urged to make a special effort to secure persons of character and ability, not only as trustees, but as officials and employees.

For the purpose of managing and administering the trust and the properties and funds in the trust hereby created, said trustees shall have and may exercise the following powers, namely:

To manage and administer in all respects the trust hereby created and the properties and funds held and arising hereunder, in accordance with the terms hereof, obtaining and securing for such purpose such assistants, office space, force, equipment and supplies, and any other aid and facilities, upon such terms, as the trustees may deem necessary from time to time.

To hold, use, manage, administer and dispose of each and every of the properties which at any time, and from time to time, may be held in this trust, and to collect and receive the incomes, revenues and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, provided that said trustee shall not have power (except by the affirmative vote of each trustee and then only in response to the most urgent and extraordinary necessity) to dispose of the whole or any part of the share capital (or rights of subscription thereto) of Duke Power Company, a New Jersey corporation, or of any subsidiary thereof, except by way of

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distribution of the funds and properties of this trust as and when the same shall cease and terminate.

To invest any funds from time to time arising or accruing through the receipt and collection of incomes, revenues and profits, sale of properties, or otherwise, provided the said trustees may not lend the whole or any part of such funds except to said Duke Power Company, nor may said trustees invest the whole or any part of such funds in any property of any kind except in securities of said Duke Power Company or of Quebec Development Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, or of a subsidiary of either of said companies, or of any corporation in which Duke Power Company or said Quebec Development Company, Limited, may merge or consolidate, or in bonds validly issued by the United States of America, or by a State thereof, or by a district, county, town or city, which has a population in excess of fifty thousand people according to the then last Federal census, which is located in the United States of America, which has not since 1900 defaulted in the payment of any principal or interest upon or with respect to any of its obligations, and the bonded indebtedness of which does not exceed ten per cent of its assessed value; provided further that whenever the said trustees shall desire to invest any such funds the same shall be either lent to said Duke Power Company, or invested in the securities of said Duke Power Company or of a subsidiary thereof, if and to the extent that such a loan or such securities are available

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upon terms and conditions satisfactory to said trustees.

To utilize each year in accordance with the terms of this trust the incomes, revenues and profits arising from and accruing to the trust estate for such year in defraying the cost, expenses and charges incurred in the management and administration of this trust and its funds and properties, and in applying and distributing the net amount of such incomes, revenues and profits thereafter remaining to and for the objects and purposes of this trust.

Said trustees shall have and may exercise, subject to the provisions of this trust, any and all other powers which are necessary or desirable in order to manage and administer the trust and the properties and funds thereof and carry out and perform in all respects the terms of this trust according to the true intent thereof.

Any assignment, transfer, bill of sale, deed, conveyance, receipt, check, draft, note, or any other document or paper whatever, executed by or on behalf of the trustees, shall be sufficiently executed when signed by the person or persons authorized so to do by a resolution of the trustees duly adopted at any meeting and in accordance with the terms of such resolution.

The trustees of this trust each year shall pay and distribute the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from said one-third in value of said residuary estate, or so much thereof as may not then have been

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distributed under the terms of this trust, to my said daughter so long as she may live and after her death per capita, in equal portions, to and among the lineal descendants of my said daughter who may be living at the time of the making by the trustees of each particular payment and distribution thereof, so long as this trustee shall continue after the death of my said daughter and a lineal descendant of my said daughter shall be living; but in no event subsequent to the last day of the said twenty-one year period herein mentioned and described for the duration of this trust.

And said trustees shall pay and distribute the said one-third in value of said residuary estate as follows, namely:

(a) To my said daughter upon her attaining the age of twenty-one years one-third in value of all the funds and properties then constituting the same provided my said daughter shall attain such age; to my said daughter upon her attaining the age of twenty-five years one-half in value of all the funds and properties then constituting the undistributed residue of the same provided my said daughter shall attain such age; and to my said daughter upon her attaining the age of thirty years the whole of the funds and properties then constituting the undistributed residue of the same, as well as any incomes, revenues and profits thereof which may not have been then distributed, provided my said daughter shall attain such age. If at the time of my death my said daughter shall have attained any one or more of the above mentioned ages she shall thereupon become

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entitled to receive and said trustees, as soon as they reasonably can thereafter, shall pay, transfer, assign and deliver to her the funds and properties, or the value thereof, which they would have paid, transferred, assigned and delivered to her under the provisions of this paragraph of this trust had she attained such age or ages subsequent to my death. This trust shall cease and terminate as to each and every payment and distribution made under this provision of this trust as and when such payment and distribution is made;

(b) Upon the last day of the said period of twenty-one years herein mentioned for the duration of this trust, or upon it so happening that at any time theretofore neither my said daughter nor any lineal descendant of my said daughter shall be living, whichever of said contingencies shall first happen, this trust shall cease and terminate as to, and the trustees shall pay, apply and distribute, the said one-third in value of the said residuary estate, as well as all the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, to the extent that the same may not have theretofore been distributed, per capita, in equal portions, to and among the lineal descendants of my said daughter then living if there shall be any such lineal descendant then living, and if there be no such lineal descendant then living, then into the trust created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924, wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment.

The trustees of this trust each year shall pay, ap-

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ply and distribute the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from the said portion of said residuary estate to my said wife so long as she shall live, and upon the death of my said wife this trust shall cease and terminate as to said portion and any undistributed incomes, revenues and profits thereof, and said portion and all undistributed incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be paid, applied and distributed by said trustee into the trust created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment.

As respects each beneficiary hereunder, so long as such beneficiary shall be under twenty-one years of age (but in no event subsequent to the last day of said twenty-one year period mentioned for the duration of this trust) the trustees are requested, but not required, to withhold and accumulate for such beneficiary the whole or any part of the incomes, revenues and profits of this trust which, except for such withholding and accumulation, would be paid and distributed to such beneficiary, beyond such amount as the trustees hereof may think should be paid to any one or more of such beneficiaries in order to provide liberally for the current needs of such beneficiary. Each such accumulation, as well as the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be separately kept and handled by said trustees as respects accounting, investment of funds, and otherwise, and the whole of such accumulations, incomes revenues and profits shall be fully and finally paid, applied and distributed by

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said trustees as follows, namely: (1) to the beneficiary from whom it was so withheld upon such beneficiary attaining the age of twenty-one years, or upon the said last day of the said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described for the duration of this trust, whichever of said events shall first occur, if such beneficiary shall be then living; or (2), if such beneficiary shall not be then living, then upon the death of such beneficiary (a) in all respects in accordance with the laws and statutes of the State of New Jersey at the time of the death of such beneficiary to and among those persons who by said laws and statutes would inherit real estate then owned by such beneficiary and located in said State, had such beneficiary died intestate and a resident of said State, or (b), if there shall not be living at the time of the death of such beneficiary any person to whom payment and distribution may be made pursuant to subdivision (a) hereof, then into the trust which has been created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment; provided that the trustees hereunder, in their uncontrolled discretion, at any time and from time to time before the happening of any of said events, may pay and apply the whole or any part of any such accumulation, as well as of the incomes, revenues and profits, thereof, to and for the support, education and maintenance of the beneficiary from whom the same may have been withheld, in which event said full and final payment and distribution under the foregoing terms of this provision of my

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will shall be only of what may remain thereof at the time of the making of such full and final payment and distribution.

This trust shall cease and terminate as respects each payment and distribution, whether of the principal or of such accumulations, or of the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, as and when each such payment and distribution is made hereunder, provided that this trust shall in any event cease and terminate upon the last day of the said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described for the duration of this trust as respects all funds and properties at that time held in this trust.

Subject to the other provisions of this trust, said trustees shall pay, apply, divide and distribute such incomes, revenues and profits at such time or times as may in their discretion be found best suited to the due administration and management of this trust.

In the event that any stock dividend or right shall be declared upon any of the stock held under this trust, the said stock and rights distributed pursuant thereto shall for all purposes be treated and deemed to be principal even though the said stock dividend and/or rights shall represent earnings.

No trustee hereby appointed and no trustee selected in pursuance of any powers herein contained shall be required to give any bond or other security for the performance of his, her or its duties as such trustee, nor shall any trustee be required to reserve any part of the income of any investment or security for the purpose of creating a sinking fund to retire or absorb

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the premium in the case of bonds or any other securities whatever taken over, purchased or acquired by the trustees at a premium.

A "subsidiary" of said Duke Power Company shall mean any company at least fifty-one per cent of the voting share capital of which is owned by said Duke Power Company, and a "subsidiary" of Quebec Development Company, Limited, shall mean any company at least fifty-one per cent of the voting share capital of which is owned by said Quebec Development Company, Limited.

Said trustees are authorized and directed to pay all taxes, levies and assessments which may be validly imposed upon the trust estate or any part thereof or in respect thereto or which may be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Indenture, as well as the costs and expenses of administering this trust.

Any payment or distribution made hereunder may be made by said trustees wholly or partly in money or property, and the judgment and decision of said trustees in this respect, as well as with respect to the kind, quantity and value of the property to be utilized for such purpose, and the amount and value, singly and in the aggregate, of the funds and properties of this trust at any time for such purpose shall be final and conclusive on all parties interested, said trustees being hereby constituted the sole arbiters of any and all questions and matters

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which may arise in and about the making of any such payment or distribution.

Gifts, grants, payments, assignments, transfers and deliveries to or for any minor hereunder may be made by the trustees only to the proper and duly appointed guardian of such minor.

ITEM XI.

The residue of said residuary estate not disposed of by Item X hereof I give, devise and bequeath, and I direct my executors to pay and distribute, into the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment, to be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust and to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as the incomes, revenues and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, by the trustees of said trust under and subject to all the terms of said trust indenture, except that all the incomes, revenues and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto shall be utilized, paid, applied and distributed each year by said trustees upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said Indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for maintaining and securing hospitals.

ITEM XII.

The devises and bequests to and for the benefit of

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my said wife, Nanaline H. Duke, are no larger because of the ample manner in which I have heretofore provided for her, and such devises and bequests are intended to be in lieu of dower as well as in lieu of any interest or right which she might otherwise have by virtue of any laws of descent or distribution in any property, real or personal, which I may own at the time of my death, and her acceptance thereof shall constitute a waiver of her dower and of all such other rights and interests.

ITEM XIII.

I hereby name, constitute and appoint my said wife, NANALINE H. DUKE, guardian of the person and property of my said daughter, DORIS DUKE.

ITEM XIV.

I hereby authorize my executors to compromise and adjust any liability or claim of whatever kind which may be made against or exist in favor of my estate upon such terms and in such manner as may to them in their absolute discretion seem advisable.

ITEM XV.

I direct that all payments, assignments, transfers and conveyances made by me before the date of this will to any legatee, devisee or beneficiary under this will shall be considered as gifts and not as advances. I also direct that all payments, assignments, transfers and conveyances made by me

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after the date of this will to any legatee, devisee or beneficiary under this will shall be considered as gifts and not as advances unless expressly charged as advances upon my books.

ITEM XVI.

If any devisee, legatee or beneficiary, near or remote, immediate or contingent, under this will attempts to break this will or to set it aside in whole or in any part or to evade or disregard any part of it, he, she or it shall immediately upon the institution of any suit at law or in equity or of any special proceeding or legal operation or litigation, ipso facto, lose, forego, surrender and forfeit any devises or bequests made to him, her or it under this will as if he, she or it had not been named or referred to in this will, and as fully as if he or she had never lived or it had never existed. In case any litigation at any time or place or of any character whatever may arise in respect to this will or its probate or any of its terms or provisions, I direct and require that all the cost and expenses incurred by said executors and/or said trustees in or about the defense and/or preparation for the defense of any such litigation, including counsel fees, shall be charged against the person or persons commencing or intervening or assisting in such litigation and deducted from any amount or amounts which may be due or payable under this will or from my estate to any one or more of such persons, for which purpose all such costs and expenses so incurred are hereby constituted

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a charge and liability upon and against such person and/or persons. And the judgment and statement of my said executors and/or said trustees as to the amount of such costs and expenses and the reasonableness thereof shall for all the purposes hereof be conclusive in any and every respect whatsoever upon all persons concerned.

ITEM XVII.

Should my death occur substantially contemporaneously with that of any legatee or devisee or beneficiary under this will I direct that it shall be conclusively presumed that I died first.

ITEM XVIII.

The term "tangible personal property" as herein used shall not include any bond, share of stock, note, bill, draft, debenture, certificates, accounts, choses in action, debts, credits and moneys in hand or on deposit. But such term shall include as a part of Item I and Item II hereof all automobiles and private railroad cars which I may own at my death.

ITEM XIX.

I nominate, constitute and appoint my said wife, NANALINE H. DUKE, and my friends and business associates GEORGE G. ALLEN, of Hartsdale, N. Y., and WILLIAM R. PERKINS, of Montclair, N. J., Executors, of this will and of all my estate, and direct that none of them be required to give or furnish any bond or security as such executor, and that all costs and expenses incurred by them in and about performing the duties of executors, including railroad and other travelling expenses and hotel bills

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while away from their respective homes on duties of my estate, be borne and paid out of my estate or refunded to them respectively if they shall have paid any such costs and expenses. In case any bond or security be anywhere required of any of them the cost and charges of procuring and giving same shall be a part of the expense of administering my estate. No compensation shall be paid my said wife for acting as executor hereunder, but to each of the said other two executors, namely, the said George G. Allen and the said William R. Perkins, there shall be paid by my estate the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars in full compensation to each of them for acting as executor hereunder. A majority of my executors may act, and their action shall be as binding as if all had acted. I hereby confer on my executors full right and power to sell at public or private sale any and all property I may own at my death for such price, on such terms, for such consideration and at such time or times as they may deem to be to the best interest of my estate, to execute and deliver in due and legal form such transfers, conveyances and assignments thereof as may be necessary to vest in the purchasers such title thereto as I may have had at the time of my death, and to give receipts, releases and acquittances for each and every payment made and lien taken or reserved. No purchaser shall be required to see to the application of the purchase money. Any legacy given or bequest made or trust created by this will, may be satisfied by my executors wholly or partly in money or property, and the judgment and decision of my executors in

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this respect as well as with respect to the kind, quantity and value of the property to be utilized for such purpose or in and for the distribution, allotment or division that shall be made of my estate shall be final and conclusive on all the interested parties, my executors being hereby constituted the sole arbiters of any and all such questions and matters. All the powers conferred upon my executors shall devolve upon and may be fully exercised by the survivors or survivor thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed my seal unto this, my Last Will and Testament, consisting with this page and the preceding pages of twenty-three pages, each page of which, except this page, I have identified by signing my name on the margin thereof, all on the 11th day of December, 1924.

JAMES B. DUKE (L.S.)

The foregoing instrument, consisting with this page and the preceding pages of twenty-three pages, was on this 11th day of December, 1924, signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named testator, JAMES B. DUKE, as and for and to be his Last Will and Testament in the joint presence of us who at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses this 11th day of December, 1924.

CLARENCE E. CASE residing at Somerville, N. J.
WILLIAM R. SUTPHEN residing at Somerville, N. J.
CLARENCE E. MAPES residing at 22 E. 38th St., New York City.
FORREST HYDE residing at Bronxville, N. Y.

JAMES B. DUKE

JAMES B. DUKE

C O D I C I L

DATED OCTOBER 1, 1925

TO THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF

JAMES B. DUKE

DATED DECEMBER 11, 1924

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, JAMES B. DUKE, residing at Duke's Farms, near Somerville, in Somerset County, New Jersey, and a citizen of said State, being of sound mind and disposing memory, but recognizing the uncertainty of life, do make, publish and declare this Codicil to my Last Will and Testament dated the 11th day of December, 1924, in manner and form as follows, that is to say:

FIRST: I hereby amend and re-write Item XI of said Last Will and Testament so that, instead of said Item XI reading as the same now appears in said Last Will and Testament, said Item XI shall read and be as follows, namely:

ITEM XI.

The residue of said residuary estate not disposed of by Item X hereof I give, devise and bequeath, and I direct my executors to pay and distribute, into the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment, to be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust and to be held, used, managed,

administered and disposed of, as well as the incomes, revenues and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, by the trustees of said trust under and subject to all the terms of said trust indenture, except that the trustees of said trust shall use and expend Seven Million Dollars ($7,000,000) of the principal thereof in building and equipping Duke University and acquiring and improving property necessary for that purpose, according to such plans as may have been or may hereafter be adopted by them for such purpose, and except further that the incomes, revenues and profits arising from and accruing to said residue of said residuary estate shall be utilized, paid, applied and distributed each year by said trustees as to ninety per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for maintaining and securing hospitals, and as to the remaining ten per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for said Duke University.

SECOND: I hereby authorize my executors, in addition to the other powers conferred on them by said Last Will and Testament, to subscribe, purchase and pay for on behalf of and out of my estate, any and all stocks, bonds or other securities of corporations to the extent my estate may become entitled to

take and pay for the same, hereby vesting in my said executors complete and absolute power and discretion in this respect; and I hereby include in the devise and bequest made to my daughter by Item IV of said Last Will and Testament any funds or property intended or purported to be included in, but which may not be or may not have been validly or legally disposed of by or under any trust I may have created or by or under any item of said Last Will and Testament or by or under this Codicil.

THIRD: And my said Last Will and Testament, changed and supplemented as herein set forth, I hereby confirm, declare and publish to be my Last Will and Testament.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed my seal unto this Codicil to my Last Will and Testament, consisting with this page and the preceding and following page of three pages, all on the first day of October, 1925.

JAMES B. DUKE (L.S.)

The foregoing instrument, consisting with this page and the preceding pages, of three pages, was on this first day of October, 1925, signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named testator, JAMES B. DUKE, as and for and to be a Codicil to his Last Will and Testament in the joint presence of us who at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses this first day of October, 1925.

CLARENCE E. MAPES, residing at 6 Trenton Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

FORREST HYDE, residing at Bronxville, N. Y.

PHILIP M. PAYNE, residing at 64 Riverside Drive, New York City.

JAMES B. DUKE

TO

NANALINE H. DUKE AND OTHERS, TRUSTEES

INDENTURE AND DEED OF TRUST OF PERSONALTY

ESTABLISHING

THE DUKE ENDOWMENT

DECEMBER 11, 1924.

WITH ADDITIONS THERETO BY WILL OF

JAMES B. DUKE

PROBATED ON OCTOBER 23rd, 1925.

THIS INDENTURE made in quadruplicate this 11th day of December, 1924, by and between JAMES B. DUKE, residing at Duke Farms, near Somerville, in the County of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, United States of America, party of the first part, and NANALINE H. DUKE, of Somerville, N. J., GEORGE G. ALLEN, of Hartsdale, N. Y., WILLIAM R. PERKINS, of Montclair, N. J., WILLIAM B. BELL, of New York City, N. Y., ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., of New York City, N. Y., WALTER C. PARKER, of New Rochelle, N. Y., ALEX. H. SANDS, JR., of Montclair, N. J., WILLIAM S. LEE, of Charlotte, N. C., CHARLES I. BURKHOLDER, of Charlotte, N. C., NORMAN A. COCKE, of Charlotte, N. C., EDWARD C. MARSHALL, of Charlotte, N. C. and BENNETTE E. GEER, of Greenville, S. C. as trustees and their successors as trustees under and in accordance with the terms of this Indenture, to be known as the Board of Trustees of this Endowment, parties of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

That in order to effectuate the trusts hereby created, the first party has given, assigned, transferred and delivered, and by these presents does give, assign, transfer and deliver, the following property, to wit:

122,647 Shares of Stock of Duke Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

100,000 Ordinary Shares of the Stock of British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Great Britain.

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75,000 Shares of the Common "B" Stock of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of said State of New Jersey.

5,000 Shares of the Common Stock of George W. Helme Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of said State of New Jersey.

12,325 Shares of the Stock of Republic Cotton Mills, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of South Carolina.

7,935-3/10 Shares of the Common Stock of Judson Mills, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of said State of South Carolina.

unto said trustees and their successors as trustees hereunder, in trust, to be held, used, managed administered and disposed of, as well as all additions and accretions thereto and all incomes, revenues and profits thereof and therefrom, forever for the charitable purposes, in the manner and upon the terms herein expressly provided, and not otherwise, namely:

FIRST.

The trust established by this Indenture is hereby denominated The Duke Endowment, and shall have perpetual existence.

SECOND.

Each trustee herein named, as well as each trustee selected hereunder, shall be and remain a trustee so long as such trustee shall live and continue mentally and physically capable of performing the duties of a trustee hereunder, subject to resignation and to removal as hereinafter stated. The number of trustees within two years from the date of this Indenture shall be increased to, and thereafter remain at, fifteen,

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such increase being made by vote of the trustees at any meeting. He suggests, but does not require, that, so far as practicable, no one may be selected trustee if thereby at such time a majority of the trustees be not natives and/or residents of the States of North Carolina and/or South Carolina. It is the wish of the party of the first part, and he so directs, that his daughter, Doris Duke, upon attaining the age of twenty-one years, shall be made a trustee hereunder, for that purpose being elected to fill any vacancy then existing, or, if there be no such vacancy, added to the trustees thereby making the number of trustees sixteen until the next occurring of a vacancy, whereupon the number of trustees shall again become and remain fifteen.

Subject to the terms of this Indenture, the trustees may adopt and change at any time rules and regulations which shall govern in the management and administration of the trust and trust property.

Meetings of the trustees shall be held at least ten times in each calendar year at such time and place and upon such notice as the rules and regulations may provide. Other meetings of the trustees may be held upon the call in writing of the chairman or a vice-chairman or any three trustees given in accordance with the rules and regulations, at such place and time and for such purpose as may be specified in the call. A majority of the then trustees shall constitute a quorum at any such meeting, but less than a majority may adjourn any such meeting from time to time and from place to place until a quorum shall

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be present. The affimative vote of the majority of a quorum shall be necessary and sufficient at any such meeting to authorize or ratify any action by the trustees hereunder, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. Written records, setting forth all action taken at said meetings and the voting thereon, shall be kept in a permanent minute book of the trustees, and shall be signed by each trustee present at the meeting.

The trustees shall select annually from their number a chairman and two vice-chairmen, and a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be trustees. Such officers shall hold office for one year and thereafter until their respective successors shall be selected. The compensation of the secretary and treasurer shall be that fixed by the trustees.

The trustees shall establish an office, which may be changed from time to time, which shall be known as the principal office of this trust, and at it shall be kept the books and papers other than securities relating to this trust.

By the affirmative vote of a majority of the then trustees any officer, and by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the then trustees any trustee, may be removed for any cause whatever at any meeting of the trustees called for the purpose in accordance with the rules and regulations.

Vacancies occurring among the trustees from any cause whatever (for which purpose an increase in the number of trustees shall be deemed to cause vacancies to the extent of such increase in number of trustees) may be filled by the remaining

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trustees at any meeting of the trustees, and must be so filled within six months after the vacancy occurs; provided that no person (except said Doris Duke) shall remain or become a trustee hereunder who shall not be or at once become a trustee under the trust this day being created by the party of the first part by Indenture which will bear even date herewith for his said daughter and his kin and their descendants, so long as said latter trust shall be in existence.

Each trustee shall be paid at the end of each calendar year one equal fifteenth part of three per cent of the incomes, revenues and profits received by the trustees upon the trust properties and estate during such year, provided that if any trustee by reason of death, resignation, or any other cause, shall have served during only a part of such year, there shall be paid to such trustee, if alive, or if such trustee be dead then to the personal representatives of such trustee, such a part of said one-fifteenth as the time during which said trustee served during such year shall bear to the whole of such year, such payment to be in full for all services as trustee hereunder and for all expenses of the trustees. In the event that any trustee shall serve in any additional capacity (other than as chairman or vice-chairman) the trustees may add to the foregoing compensation such additional compensation as the trustees may think such trustee should receive by reason of serving in such additional capacity.

No act done by any one or more of the trustees shall

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be valid or binding unless it shall have been authorized or until it shall be ratified as required by this Indenture.

The trustees are urged to make a special effort to secure persons of character and ability, not only as trustees, but as officials and employees.

THIRD.

For the purpose of managing and administering the trust, and the properties and funds in the trust, hereby created, said trustees shall have and may exercise the following powers, namely:

To manage and administer in all respects the trust hereby created and the properties and funds held and arising hereunder, in accordance with the terms hereof, obtaining and securing for such purpose such assistants, office space, force, equipment and supplies, and any other aid and facilities, upon such terms, as the trustees may deem necessary from time to time.

To hold, use, manage, administer and dispose of each and every of the properties which at any time, and from time to time, may be held in this trust, and to collect and receive the incomes, revenues and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, provided that said trustees shall not have power to dispose of the whole or any part of the share capital (or rights of subscription thereto) of Duke Power Company, a New Jersey corporation, or of any subsidiary thereof, except upon and by the affirmative vote of the total authorized number of trustees at a meeting called for the purpose, the minutes of which shall

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state the reasons for and terms of such sale.

To invest any funds from time to time arising or accruing through the receipt and collection of incomes, revenues and profits, sale of properties, or otherwise, provided the said trustees may not lend the whole or any part of such funds except to said Duke Power Company, nor may said trustees invest the whole or any part of such funds in any property of any kind except in securities of said Duke Power Company, or of a subsidiary thereof, or in bonds validly issued by the United States of America, or by a State thereof, or by a district, county, town or city which has a population in excess of fifty thousand people according to the then last Federal census, which is located in the United States of America, which has not since 1900 defaulted in the payment of any principal or interest upon or with respect to any of its obligations, and the bonded indebtedness of which does not exceed ten per cent of its assessed values. Provided further that whenever the said trustees shall desire to invest any such funds the same shall be either lent to said Duke Power Company or invested in the securities of said Duke Power Company or of a subsidiary thereof, if and to the extent that such a loan or such securities are available upon terms and conditions satisfactory to said trustees.

To utilize each year in accordance with the terms of this Indenture the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from the trust estate for such year in defraying the cost, expenses and charges incurred in the management and ad-

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ministration of this trust and its funds and properties, and in applying and distributing the net amount of such incomes, revenues and profits thereafter remaining to and for the objects and purposes of this trust.

As respects any year or years and any purpose or purposes for which this trust is created (except the payments hereinafter directed to be made to Duke University) the trustees in their uncontrolled discretion may withhold the whole or any part of said incomes, revenues and profits which would otherwise be distributed under the "FIFTH" division hereof, and either (1) accumulate the whole or any part of the amounts so withheld for expenditures (which the trustees are hereby authorized to make thereof) for the same purpose in any future year or years, or (2) add the whole or any part of the amounts so withheld to the corpus of the trust, or (3) pay, apply and distribute the whole or any part of said amounts to and for the benefit of any one or more of the other purposes of this trust, or (4) pay, apply and distribute the whole or any part of said amounts to or for the benefit of any such like charitable, religious or educational purpose within the State of North Carolina and/or the State of South Carolina, and/or any such like charitable hospital purpose which shall be selected therefor by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the then trustees at any meeting of the trustees called for the purpose, complete authority and discretion in and for such selection and utilization being hereby given the trustees in the premises.

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By the consent of three-fourths of the then trustees expressed in a writing signed by them, which shall state the reasons therefor and be recorded in the minutes of the trustees, and not otherwise, the trustees may (1) cause to be formed under the laws of such state or states as may be selected by the trustees for that purpose a corporation or corporations so incorporated and empowered as that the said corporation or corporations can and will assume and carry out in whole or in part the trust hereby created, with the then officers and trustees hereof officers and directors thereof, with like powers and duties, and (2) convey, transfer and deliver to said corporation or corporations the whole or any part of the properties then held in this trust, to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of by said corporation or corporations for any one or more of the charitable purposes expressed in this Indenture and upon all the terms and with all the terms, powers and duties expressed in this Indenture with respect to the same, provided that such conveyances, transfers and deliveries shall be upon such terms and conditions as that in case any such corporation or corporations shall cease to exist for any cause the property so transferred shall forthwith revert and belong to the trustees of this trust and become a part of the corpus of this trust for all the purposes thereof.

Said trustees shall have and may exercise, subject to the provisions of this Indenture, any and all other powers which are necessary or desirable in order to manage and administer the

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trust and the properties and funds thereof and carry out and perform in all respects the terms of this Indenture according to the true intent thereof.

Any assignment, transfer, bill of sale, deed, conveyance, receipt, check, draft, note, or any other document or paper whatever, executed by or on behalf of the trustees, shall be sufficiently executed when signed by the person or persons authorized so to do by a resolution of the trustees duly adopted at any meeting and in accordance with the terms of such resolution.

FOURTH.

The trustees hereunder are hereby authorized and directed to expend as soon as reasonably may be not exceeding Six Million Dollars of the corpus of this trust in establishing at a location to be selected by them within the State of North Carolina an institution of learning to be known as Duke University, for such purpose to acquire such lands and erect and equip thereon such buildings according to such plans as the trustees may in their judgment deem necessary and adopt and approve for the purpose, to cause to be formed under the laws of such state as the trustees may select for the purpose a corporation adequately empowered to own and operate such properties under the name Duke University as an institution of learning according to the true intent hereof, and to convey to such corporation when formed the said lands, buildings and equipment upon such terms and conditions as that such corporation may use

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incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be paid, applied and distributed by said trustee into the trust created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment."

As respects said "one-third in value" it is provided:

"The trustees of this trust each year shall pay and distribute the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from said one-third in value of said residuary estate, or so much thereof as may not then have been distributed under the terms of this trust, to my said daughter so long as she may live and after her death per capita, in equal portions, to and among the lineal descendants of my said daughter who may be living at the time of the making by the trustees of each particular payment and distribution thereof, so long as this trust shall continue after the death of my said daughter and a lineal descendant of my said daughter shall be living, but in no event subsequent to the last day of the said twenty-one year period herein mentioned and described for the duration of this trust."

And said trustees shall pay and distribute the said one-third in value of said residuary estate as follows, namely:

"(a) To my said daughter upon her attaining the age of twenty-one years one-third in value of all the funds and properties then constituting the same provided my said daughter shall attain such age; to my said daughter upon her attaining the age of twenty-five years one-half in value of all the funds

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and properties then constituting the undistributed residue of the same provided my said daughter shall attain such age; and to my said daughter upon her attaining the age of thirty years the whole of the funds and properties then constituting the undistributed residue of the same, as well as any incomes, revenues and profits thereof which may not have been then distributed, provided my said daughter shall attain such age. If at the time of my death my said daughter shall have attained any one or more of the above mentioned ages she shall thereupon become entitled to receive and said trustees, as soon as they reasonably can thereafter, shall pay, transfer, assign and deliver to her the funds and properties, or the value thereof, which they would have paid, transferred, assigned and delivered to her under the provisions of this paragraph of this trust had she attained such age or ages subsequent to my death. This trust shall cease and terminate as to each and every payment and distribution made under this provision of this trust as and when such payment and distribution is made;

"(b) Upon the last day of the said period of twenty-one years herein mentioned for the duration of this trust, or upon it so happening that at any time theretofore neither my said daughter nor any lineal descendant of my said daughter shall be living, whichever of said contingencies shall first happen, this trust shall cease and terminate as to, and the trustees shall pay, apply and distribute, the said one-third in value of the said residuary estate, as well as all the incomes,

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revenues and profits thereof, to the extent that the same may not have theretofore been distributed, per capita, in equal portions, to and among the lineal descendants of my said daughter then living if there shall be any such lineal descendant then living, and if there be no such lineal descendant then living, then into the trust created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924, wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment."

"As respects each beneficiary hereunder, so long as such beneficiary shall be under twenty-one years of age (but in no event subsequent to the last day of said twenty-one year period mentioned for the duration of this trust) the trustees are requested, but not required, to withhold and accumulate for such beneficiary the whole or any part of the incomes, revenues and profits of this trust which, except for such withholding and accumulation, would be paid and distributed to such beneficiary, beyond such amount as the trustees hereof may think should be paid to any one or more of such beneficiaries in order to provide liberally for the current needs of such beneficiary. Each such accumulation, as well as the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be separately kept and handled by said trustees as respects accounting, investment of funds, and otherwise, and the whole of such accumulations, incomes, revenues and profits shall be fully and finally paid, applied and distributed by said trustees as follows, namely: (1) to the beneficiary from whom it was so withheld upon such beneficiary attaining the

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age of twenty-one years, or upon the said last day of the said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described for the duration of this trust, whichever of said events shall first occur, if such beneficiary shall be then living; or (2), if such beneficiary shall not be then living, then upon the death of such beneficiary (a) in all respects in accordance with the laws and statutes of the State of New Jersey at the time of the death of such beneficiary to and among those persons who by said laws and statutes would inherit real estate then owned by such beneficiary and located in said State, had such beneficiary died intestate and a resident of said State, or (b), if there shall not be living at the time of the death of such beneficiary any person to whom payment and distribution may be made pursuant to subdivision (a) hereof, then into the trust which has been created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment; provided that the trustees hereunder, in their uncontrolled discretion, at any time and from time to time before the happening of any of said events, may pay and apply the whole or any part of any such accumulation, as well as of the incomes, revenues and profits, thereof, to and for the support, education and maintenance of the beneficiary from whom the same may have been withheld, in which event said full and final payment and distribution under the foregoing terms of this provision of my will shall be only of what may remain thereof at any time of the making of such full and final payment and distribution."

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And Item XI, as changed by the codicil, reads:

"The residue of said residuary estate not disposed of by Item X hereof I give, devise and bequeath, and I direct my executors to pay and distribute, into the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment, to be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust and to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as the incomes, revenues, and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, by the trustees of said trust under and subject to all the terms of said trust indenture, except that the trustees of said trust shall use and expend Seven Million Dollars ($7,000,000) of the principal thereof in building and equipping Duke University and acquiring and improving property necessary for that purpose, according to such plans as may have been or may hereafter be adopted by them for such purpose, and except further that the incomes, revenues and profits arising from and accruing to said residue of said residuary estate shall be utilized, paid, applied and distributed each year by said trustees as to ninety per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for maintaining and securing hospitals, and as to the remaining ten per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the

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incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for said Duke University."

"The residue of said residuary estate my by Item X hereof I give, devise and bequeath, and I direct my executors to pay and distribute into the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment, to be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust and to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as the incomes, revenues, and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, by the trustees of said trust under and subject to all the terms of said trust indenture, except that the trustees of said trust shall use and expend Seven Million Dollars ($7,000,000) of the principal thereof in building and equipping Duke University and acquiring and improving property necessary for that purpose, according to such plans as may have been or may hereafter be adopted by them for such purpose, and except further that the incomes, revenues and profits arising from and accruing to said residue of said residuary estate shall be utilized, paid, applied and distributed each year by said trustees as to ninety per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for maintaining and assuming hospitals, and as to the remaining ten per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the

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THIS INDENTURE made in quadruplicate this 11th day of December, 1924, by and between JAMES B. DUKE, residing at Duke Farms, near Somerville, in the County of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, United States of America, party of the first part, and NANALINE H. DUKE, of Somerville, N. J., GEORGE G. ALLEN, of Hartsdale, N. Y., WILLIAM R. PERKINS, of Montclair, N. J., WILLIAM B. BELL, of New York City, N. Y., ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., of New York City, N. Y., WALTER C. PARKER, of New Rochelle, N. Y., ALEX. H. SANDS, JR., of Montclair, N. J., WILLIAM S. LEE, of Charlotte, N. C., CHARLES I. BURKHOLDER, of Charlotte, N. C., NORMAN A. COCKE, of Charlotte, N. C., EDWARD C. MARSHALL, of Charlotte, N. C. and BENNETTE E. GEER, of Greenville, S. C. as trustees and their successors as trustees under and in accordance with the terms of this Indenture, to be known as the Board of Trustees of this Endowment, parties of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

That in order to effectuate the trusts hereby created, the first party has given, assigned, transferred and delivered, and by these presents does give, assign, transfer and deliver, the following property, to wit:

122,647 Shares of Stock of Duke Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

100,000 Ordinary Shares of the Stock of British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Great Britain.

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75,000 Shares of the Common "B" Stock of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of said State of New Jersey.

5,000 Shares of the Common Stock of George W. Helme Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of said State of New Jersey.

12,325 Shares of the Stock of Republic Cotton Mills, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of South Carolina.

7,935-3/10 Shares of the Common Stock of Judson Mills, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of said State of South Carolina.

unto said trustees and their successors as trustees hereunder, in trust, to be held, used, managed administered and disposed of, as well as all additions and accretions thereto and all incomes, revenues and profits thereof and therefrom, forever for the charitable purposes, in the manner and upon the terms herein expressly provided, and not otherwise, namely:

FIRST.

The trust established by this Indenture is hereby denominated The Duke Endowment, and shall have perpetual existence.

SECOND.

Each trustee herein named, as well as each trustee selected hereunder, shall be and remain a trustee so long as such trustee shall live and continue mentally and physically capable of performing the duties of a trustee hereunder, subject to resignation and to removal as hereinafter stated. The number of trustees within two years from the date of this Indenture shall be increased to, and thereafter remain at, fifteen,

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such increase being made by vote of the trustees at any meeting. He suggests, but does not require, that, so far as practicable, no one may be selected trustee if thereby at such time a majority of the trustees be not natives and/or residents of the States of North Carolina and/or South Carolina. It is the wish of the party of the first part, and he so directs, that his daughter, Doris Duke, upon attaining the age of twenty-one years, shall be made a trustee hereunder, for that purpose being elected to fill any vacancy then existing, or, if there be no such vacancy, added to the trustees thereby making the number of trustees sixteen until the next occurring of a vacancy, whereupon the number of trustees shall again become and remain fifteen.

Subject to the terms of this Indenture, the trustees may adopt and change at any time rules and regulations which shall govern in the management and administration of the trust and trust property.

Meetings of the trustees shall be held at least ten times in each calendar year at such time and place and upon such notice as the rules and regulations may provide. Other meetings of the trustees may be held upon the call in writing of the chairman or a vice-chairman or any three trustees given in accordance with the rules and regulations, at such place and time and for such purpose as may be specified in the call. A majority of the then trustees shall constitute a quorum at any such meeting, but less than a majority may adjourn any such meeting from time to time and from place to place until a quorum shall

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be present. The affimative vote of the majority of a quorum shall be necessary and sufficient at any such meeting to authorize or ratify any action by the trustees hereunder, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. Written records, setting forth all action taken at said meetings and the voting thereon, shall be kept in a permanent minute book of the trustees, and shall be signed by each trustee present at the meeting.

The trustees shall select annually from their number a chairman and two vice-chairmen, and a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be trustees. Such officers shall hold office for one year and thereafter until their respective successors shall be selected. The compensation of the secretary and treasurer shall be that fixed by the trustees.

The trustees shall establish an office, which may be changed from time to time, which shall be known as the principal office of this trust, and at it shall be kept the books and papers other than securities relating to this trust.

By the affirmative vote of a majority of the then trustees any officer, and by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the then trustees any trustee, may be removed for any cause whatever at any meeting of the trustees called for the purpose in accordance with the rules and regulations.

Vacancies occurring among the trustees from any cause whatever (for which purpose an increase in the number of trustees shall be deemed to cause vacancies to the extent of such increase in number of trustees) may be filled by the remaining

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trustees at any meeting of the trustees, and must be so filled within six months after the vacancy occurs; provided that no person (except said Doris Duke) shall remain or become a trustee hereunder who shall not be or at once become a trustee under the trust this day being created by the party of the first part by Indenture which will bear even date herewith for his said daughter and his kin and their descendants, so long as said latter trust shall be in existence.

Each trustee shall be paid at the end of each calendar year one equal fifteenth part of three per cent of the incomes, revenues and profits received by the trustees upon the trust properties and estate during such year, provided that if any trustee by reason of death, resignation, or any other cause, shall have served during only a part of such year, there shall be paid to such trustee, if alive, or if such trustee be dead then to the personal representatives of such trustee, such a part of said one-fifteenth as the time during which said trustee served during such year shall bear to the whole of such year, such payment to be in full for all services as trustee hereunder and for all expenses of the trustees. In the event that any trustee shall serve in any additional capacity (other than as chairman or vice-chairman) the trustees may add to the foregoing compensation such additional compensation as the trustees may think such trustee should receive by reason of serving in such additional capacity.

No act done by any one or more of the trustees shall

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be valid or binding unless it shall have been authorized or until it shall be ratified as required by this Indenture.

The trustees are urged to make a special effort to secure persons of character and ability, not only as trustees, but as officials and employees.

THIRD.

For the purpose of managing and administering the trust, and the properties and funds in the trust, hereby created, said trustees shall have and may exercise the following powers, namely:

To manage and administer in all respects the trust hereby created and the properties and funds held and arising hereunder, in accordance with the terms hereof, obtaining and securing for such purpose such assistants, office space, force, equipment and supplies, and any other aid and facilities, upon such terms, as the trustees may deem necessary from time to time.

To hold, use, manage, administer and dispose of each and every of the properties which at any time, and from time to time, may be held in this trust, and to collect and receive the incomes, revenues and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, provided that said trustees shall not have power to dispose of the whole or any part of the share capital (or rights of subscription thereto) of Duke Power Company, a New Jersey corporation, or of any subsidiary thereof, except upon and by the affirmative vote of the total authorized number of trustees at a meeting called for the purpose, the minutes of which shall

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state the reasons for and terms of such sale.

To invest any funds from time to time arising or accruing through the receipt and collection of incomes, revenues and profits, sale of properties, or otherwise, provided the said trustees may not lend the whole or any part of such funds except to said Duke Power Company, nor may said trustees invest the whole or any part of such funds in any property of any kind except in securities of said Duke Power Company, or of a subsidiary thereof, or in bonds validly issued by the United States of America, or by a State thereof, or by a district, county, town or city which has a population in excess of fifty thousand people according to the then last Federal census, which is located in the United States of America, which has not since 1900 defaulted in the payment of any principal or interest upon or with respect to any of its obligations, and the bonded indebtedness of which does not exceed ten per cent of its assessed values. Provided further that whenever the said trustees shall desire to invest any such funds the same shall be either lent to said Duke Power Company or invested in the securities of said Duke Power Company or of a subsidiary thereof, if and to the extent that such a loan or such securities are available upon terms and conditions satisfactory to said trustees.

To utilize each year in accordance with the terms of this Indenture the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from the trust estate for such year in defraying the cost, expenses and charges incurred in the management and ad-

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ministration of this trust and its funds and properties, and in applying and distributing the net amount of such incomes, revenues and profits thereafter remaining to and for the objects and purposes of this trust.

As respects any year or years and any purpose or purposes for which this trust is created (except the payments hereinafter directed to be made to Duke University) the trustees in their uncontrolled discretion may withhold the whole or any part of said incomes, revenues and profits which would otherwise be distributed under the "FIFTH" division hereof, and either (1) accumulate the whole or any part of the amounts so withheld for expenditures (which the trustees are hereby authorized to make thereof) for the same purpose in any future year or years, or (2) add the whole or any part of the amounts so withheld to the corpus of the trust, or (3) pay, apply and distribute the whole or any part of said amounts to and for the benefit of any one or more of the other purposes of this trust, or (4) pay, apply and distribute the whole or any part of said amounts to or for the benefit of any such like charitable, religious or educational purpose within the State of North Carolina and/or the State of South Carolina, and/or any such like charitable hospital purpose which shall be selected therefor by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the then trustees at any meeting of the trustees called for the purpose, complete authority and discretion in and for such selection and utilization being hereby given the trustees in the premises.

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nues and profits thereof, (1) as and when such payment and distribution thereof shall be made under the terms of this division, or (2), upon the last day of the said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described in the "FIRST" division of this Indenture, whichever of said events shall first occur.

2. The will of Mr. Duke is dated December 11th, 1924, and his codicil thereto October 1st, 1925. Both were probated in common form before the Surrogate of Somerset County, New Jersey, October 23rd, 1925.

Besides the bequest, hereinbefore mentioned, to The Doris Duke Trust by Item V thereof, it contains the following provisions in which The Duke Endowment is, or may be, interested:

By Item VIII there is bequeathed to "the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924, wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment, the sum of Ten Million Dollars, to be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust estate and to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as the incomes, revenues and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, by the trustees of said trust under and subject to all the terms of said trust indenture, except that: (a) said trustees shall use and expend as soon as they reasonably can after the receipt of said sum not exceeding Four Million Dollars thereof in erecting and equipping, at the Duke University mentioned and described in said trust, buildings suitable for a Medical School, Hospital and Nurses Home under the supervision of said trustees and in all

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respects as they may determine concerning the same, and the acquisition of such lands, if any, as may be needed for such purpose, said lands, buildings and equipment to be conveyed to and thereafter belong to said Duke University and operated by it; and (b) all the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from the said Ten Million Dollars shall be utilized, paid, applied and distributed each year by said trustees upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said Indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for said Duke University."

By Item X a trust is created with the same trustees, and practically the same powers, as those of The Doris Duke Trust. Into this trust is placed "one third in value of said residuary estate and, in addition thereto, such a portion of said residuary estate as will in the judgment of my executors certainly produce a net annual income of One Hundred Thousand Dollars from said portion."

As respects said "portion" it is provided:

"The trustees of this trust each year shall pay, apply and distribute the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from the said portion of said residuary estate to my said wife so long as she shall live, and upon the death of my said wife this trust shall cease and terminate as to said portion and any undistributed incomes, revenues and profits thereof, and said portion and all undistributed

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the same only for such purposes of such university and upon the same ceasing to be so used then the same shall forthwith revert and belong to the trustees of this trust as and become a part of the corpus of this trust for all of the purposes thereof.

However, should the name of Trinity College, located at Durham, North Carolina, a body politic and incorporate, within three months from the date hereof (or such further time as the trustees hereof may allow) be changed to Duke University, then, in lieu of the foregoing provisions of this division "FOURTH" of this Indenture, as a memorial to his father, Washington Duke, who spent his life in Durham and whose gifts, together with those of Benjamin N. Duke, the brother of the party of the first part, and of other members of the Duke family, have so largely contributed toward making possible Trinity College at that place, he directs that the trustees shall expend of the corpus of this trust as soon as reasonably may be a sum not exceeding Six Million Dollars in expanding and extending said University, acquiring and improving such lands, and erecting, removing, remodeling and equipping such buildings, according to such plans, as the trustees may adopt and approve for such purpose to the end that said Duke University may eventually include Trinity College as its undergraduate department for men, a School of Religious Training, a School for Training Teachers, a School of Chemistry, a Law School, a Co-ordinate College for Women, a School of Business Administration, a Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, a Medical School and an En-

gineering School, as and when funds are available.

FIFTH.

The trustees hereof shall pay, apply, divide and distribute the net amount of said incomes, revenues and profits each calendar year as follows, to wit:

Twenty per cent of said net amount shall be retained by said trustees and added to the corpus of this trust as a part thereof for the purpose of increasing the principal of the trust estate until the total aggregate of such additions to the corpus of the trust shall be as much as Forty Million Dollars.

Thirty-two per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of this trust shall be paid to that Duke University for which expenditures of the corpus of the trust shall have been made by the trustees under the "FOURTH" division of this Indenture so long as its name shall be Duke University and it shall not be operated for private gain, to be utilized by its Board of Trustees in defraying its administration and operating expenses, increasing and improving its facilities and equipment, the erection and enlargement of buildings and the acquisition of additional acreage for it, adding to its endowment, or in such other manner for it as the Board of Trustees of said institution may from time to time deem to be to its best interests, provided that in case such institution shall incur any expense or liability beyond provision already in sight to meet same, or in the judgment of the trustees under this indenture be not operated in a manner calculated to achieve

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the results intended hereby, the trustees under this Indenture may withhold the whole or any part of such percentage from said institution so long as such character of expense or liabilities or operations shall continue, such amounts so withheld to be in whole or in part either accumulated and applied to the purposes of such University in any future year or years, or utilized for the other objects of this Indenture, or added to the corpus of this trust for the purpose of increasing the principal of the trust estate, as the trustees may determine.

Thirty-two per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of this trust shall be utilized for maintaining and securing such hospitals, not operated for private gain, as the said trustees, in their uncontrolled discretion, may from time to time select for the purpose and are located within the States of North Carolina and/or South Carolina, such utilization to be exercised in the following manner, namely: (a) By paying to each and every such hospital, whether for white or colored, and not operated for private gain, such sum (not exceeding One Dollar) per free bed per day for each and every day that said free bed may have been occupied during the period covered by such payment free of charge by patients unable to pay as the amount available for this purpose hereunder will pay on a pro rata basis; and (b) in the event that said amount in any year shall be more than sufficient for the foregoing purpose, the whole or any part of the residue thereof may be expended by said trustees in assisting in the

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erection and/or equipment within either or both of said States of any such hospital not operated for private gain, payment for this purpose in each case to be in such amount and on such terms and conditions as the trustees hereof may determine. In the event that said amount in any year be more than sufficient for both of the aforesaid purposes, the trustees in their uncontrolled discretion may pay and expend the whole or any part of the residue thereof in like manner for maintaining and securing hospitals not operated for private gain in any other State or States, giving preference, however, to those States contiguous to the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. And said trustees as respects any year may exclude from participation hereunder any hospital or hospitals which the trustees in their uncontrolled discretion may think so financed as not to need, or so maintained and operated as not to deserve, inclusion hereunder.

Five per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of the trust shall be paid to Davidson College (by whatever name it may be known) now located at Davidson, in the State of North Carolina, so long as it shall not be operated for private gain, to be utilized by said institution for any and all of the purposes thereof.

Five per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of the trust shall be paid to Furman University (by whatever name it may be known) now located at Greenville, in the State of South Carolina, so long as

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it shall not be operated for private gain, to be utilized by said institution for any and all of the purposes thereof.

Four per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of the trust shall be paid to the Johnson C. Smith University (by whatever name it may be known), an institution of learning for colored people, now located at Charlotte, in said State of North Carolina, so long as it shall not be operated for private gain, to be utilized by said institution for any and all of the purposes thereof.

Ten per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of this trust shall be paid and distributed to and among such of those organizations, institutions, agencies and/or societies, whether public or private, by whatsoever name they may be known, not operated for private gain, which during such year in the judgment of said trustees have been properly operated as organizations, institutions, agencies and/or societies for the benefit of white or colored whole or half orphans within the States of North Carolina and/or South Carolina, and in such amounts as between and among such organizations, institutions, agencies and/or societies as may be selected and determined as respects each year by said trustees in their uncontrolled discretion, all such payments and distributions to be used by such organizations, institutions, agencies and/or societies exclusively for the benefit of such orphans.

Two per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of the trust shall be paid and

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expended by the trustees for the care and maintenance of needy and deserving superannuated preachers and needy and deserving widows and orphans of deceased preachers who shall have served in a Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (by whatever name it may be known) located in the State of North Carolina.

Six per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of the trust shall be paid and expended by the trustees in assisting (that is, in giving or lending in no case more than fifty per cent of what may be required for the purpose) to build Methodist churches under and connected with a Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South (by whatever name it may be known) located in the State of North Carolina, but only those churches located in the sparsely settled rural districts of the State of North Carolina, and not in any city, town or hamlet, incorporated or unincorporated, having a population in excess of fifteen hundred people according to the then last Federal census.

Four per cent of said net amount not retained as aforesaid for addition to the corpus of the trust shall be paid and expended by the trustees in assisting (that is, in giving or lending in no case more than fifty per cent of what may be required for the purpose) to maintain and operate the Methodist churches of such a Conference which are located within the sparsely settled rural districts of the State of North Carolina, and not in any city, town or hamlet, incorporated or unincor-

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porated, having a population in excess of fifteen hundred people according to the then last Federal census.

Expenditures and payments made hereunder for maintaining such superannuated preachers, and such widows and orphans, as well as for assisting to build, maintain and operate such Methodist churches, shall be in the uncontrolled discretion of the trustees as respects the time, terms, place, amounts and beneficiaries thereof and therefor; and he suggests that such expenditures and payments be made through the use of said Duke University as an agency for that purpose so long as such method is satisfactory to the trustees hereof.

SIXTH.

Subject to the other provisions of this Indenture, said trustees may pay, apply, divide and distribute such incomes, revenues and profits at such time or times as may in their discretion be found best suited to the due administration and management of this trust, but only for the purposes allowed by this Indenture.

In the event that any stock dividend or rights shall be declared upon any of the stock held under this instrument, the said stock and rights distributed pursuant thereto shall for all purposes be treated and deemed to be principal even though the said stock dividend and/or rights shall represent earnings.

No trustee hereby appointed and no trustee selected in pursuance of any powers herein contained shall be required

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to give any bond or other security for the performance of his, her or its duties as such trustee, nor shall any trustee be required to reserve any part of the income of any investment or security for the purpose of creating a sinking fund to retire or absorb the premium in the case of bonds or any other securities whatever taken over, purchased or acquired by the trustees at a premium.

The term "subsidiary" as herein used shall mean any company at least fifty-one per cent of the voting share capital of which is owned by said Duke Power Company.

The party of the first part hereby expressly reserves the right to add to the corpus of the trust hereby established by way of last will and testament and/or otherwise, and in making such additions to stipulate and declare that such additions and the incomes, revenues and profits accruing from such additions shall be used and disposed of by the trustees for any of the foregoing and/or any other charitable purposes, with like effect as if said additions, as well as the terms concerning same and the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, had been originally incorporated herein. In the absence of any such stipulation or declaration each and every such addition shall constitute a part of the corpus of this trust for all of the purposes of this Indenture.

SEVENTH.

The party of the first part hereby declares for the guidance of the trustees hereunder:

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For many years I have been engaged in the development of water powers in certain sections of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. In my study of this subject I have observed how such utilization of a natural resource, which otherwise would run in waste to the sea and not remain and increase as a forest, both gives impetus to industrial life and provides a safe and enduring investment for capital. My ambition is that the revenues of such developments shall administer to the social welfare, as the operation of such developments is administering to the economic welfare, of the communities which they serve. With these views in mind I recommend the securities of the Southern Power System (the Duke Power Company and its subsidiary companies) as the prime investment for the funds of this trust; and I advise the trustees that they do not change any such investment except in response to the most urgent and extraordinary necessity; and I request the trustees to see to it that at all times these companies be managed and operated by the men best qualified for such a service.

I have selected Duke University as one of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical, lines, is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence. I request that this institution secure for its officers, trustees and faculty men of such outstanding character, ability and vision as will insure its attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world,

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and that great care and discrimination be exercised in admitting as students only those whose previous record shows a character, determination and application evincing a wholesome and real ambition for life. And I advise that the courses at this institution be arranged, first, with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers, lawyers and physicians, because these are most in the public eye, and by precept and example can do most to uplift mankind, and, second, to instruction in chemistry, economics and history, especially the lives of the great of earth, because I believe that such subjects will most help to develop our resources, increase our wisdom and promote human happiness.

I have selected hospitals as another of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that they have become indispensable institutions, not only by way of ministering to the comfort of the sick but in increasing the efficiency of mankind and prolonging human life. The advance in the science of medicine growing out of discoveries, such as in the field of bacteriology, chemistry and physics, and growing out of inventions such as the X-ray apparatus, making hospital facilities essential for obtaining the best results in the practice of medicine and surgery. So worthy do I deem the cause and so great do I deem the need that I very much hope that the people will see to it that adequate and convenient hospitals are assured in their respective communities, with especial reference to those who are unable to defray such expenses of their own.

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I have included orphans in an effort to help those who are most unable to help themselves, a worthy cause, productive of truly beneficial results in which all good citizens should have an abiding interest. While in my opinion nothing can take the place of a home and its influences, every effort should be made to safeguard and develop these wards of society.

And, lastly, I have made provision for what I consider a very fertile and much neglected field for useful help in religious life, namely, assisting by way of support and maintenance in those cases where the head of the family through devoting his life to the religious service of his fellow men has been unable to accumulate for his declining years and for his widow and children, and assisting in the building and maintenance of churches in rural districts where the people are not able to do this properly for themselves, believing that such a pension system is a just call which will secure a better grade of service and that the men and women of these rural districts will amply respond to such assistance to them not to mention our own Christian duty regardless of such results. Indeed, my observation and the broad expanse of our territory make me believe it is to these rural districts that we are to look in large measure for the bone and sinew of our country.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have endeavored to make provision in some measure for the needs of mankind along physical, mental and spiritual lines, largely confining the benefactions to those sections served by these

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water power developments. I might have extended this aid to other charitable objects and to other sections, but my opinion is that so doing probably would be productive of less good by reason of attempting too much. I therefore urge the trustees to seek to administer well the trust hereby committed to them within the limits set, and to this end that at least at one meeting each year this Indenture be read to the assembled trustees.

EIGHTH.

This Indenture is executed by a resident of the State of New Jersey in said State, is intended to be made, administered and given effect under and in accordance with the present existing laws and statutes of said State, notwithstanding it may be administered and the beneficiaries hereof may be located in whole or in part in other states, and the validity and construction thereof shall be determined and governed in all respects by such laws and statutes.

It being the purpose and intention of this Indenture that no part of the corpus or income of the trust estate hereby created shall ever for any cause revert to the party of the first part, or to his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, it is hereby declared that: (a) Each object and purpose of this trust shall be deemed and treated as separate and distinct from each and every other object and purpose thereof to the end that no provision of this trust shall be deemed or declared illegal, invalid or unenforceable by reason of any other provision or

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provisions of this trust being adjudged or declared illegal, invalid or unenforceable; and that in the event of any one or more of the provisions of this trust being declared or adjudged illegal, invalid or unenforceable that each and every other provision of this trust shall take effect as if the provision or provisions so declared or adjudged to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable had never been contained in this Indenture; and any and all properties and funds which would have been utilized under and pursuant to any provision so declared or adjudged illegal, invalid or unenforceable shall be utilized under and in accordance with the other provisions of this Indenture which shall not be declared or adjudged illegal, invalid or unenforceable; and (b) in the event any beneficiary for which provision is herein made shall cease to exist for any cause whatever, then so much of the funds and properties of this trust as otherwise would be utilized for the same shall be thereafter utilized for the remaining objects and purposes of this trust.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said JAMES B. DUKE, at his residence at Duke Farms in the State of New Jersey, has subscribed his name and affixed his seal to this Indenture, consisting with this page and the preceding and following pages of twenty-one pages, each page of which, except the following page, he has identified by signing his name on the margin thereof, all on the day and year first above written.

JAMES B. DUKE (L. S.)

WITNESSES:

CLARENCE E. CASE

FORREST HYDE

CLARENCE E. MAPES

STATE OF NEW JERSEY }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this 11th day of December, 1924, before me, a Notary Public of New Jersey, personally appeared JAMES B. DUKE, who, I am satisfied, is the grantor named in the within Indenture and Deed of Trust dated December 11th, 1924, and I having first made known to him the contents thereof, he did acknowledge that he signed, sealed and delivered the same as his voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

WM. R. SUTPHEN,
Notary Public of N. J.

JAMES B. DUKE

We, the undersigned, being the persons designated in the within and foregoing Indenture as the trustees of the trust thereby created, do hereby accept said trust and undertake to act as trustees of the same as in said Indenture set forth.

NANALINE H. DUKE

GEORGE G. ALLEN

WILLIAM R. PERKINS

WILLIAM B. BELL

ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR.

WALTER C. PARKER

ALEX. H. SANDS, JR.

WILLIAM S. LEE

CHARLES A. BURKHOLDER

NORMAN A. COCKE

EDWARD C. MARSHALL

BENNETTE E. GEER

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The properties of The Duke Endowment in some cases will be, and in other cases may be, augmented by provisions of the following instruments executed by Mr. James B. Duke:

1. By indenture dated December 11, 1924, and executed at Duke Farms in Somerset County, New Jersey, before William R. Sutphen, a Notary Public of New Jersey, Mr. Duke created a trust which he denominated The Doris Duke Trust and is to continue so long as any one or more of the following persons, namely,

DORIS DUKE, daughter, MARY DUKE BIDDLE, MARY DUKE BIDDLE II, ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE III, ANGIER BUCHANAN DUKE, JR., ANTHONY NEWTON DUKE, MARY LYON STAGG, ELIZABETH STAGG HACKNEY, MARY WASHINGTON NICHOLSON, JOHN MALLORY HACKNEY, JR., JAMES STAGG HACKNEY, STERLING JOHNSTON NICHOLSON, JR., MARY WASHINGTON NICHOLSON II, CLARA ELIZABETH LYON McCLAMROCH, GEORGE LEONIDAS LYON, JR., MARY DUKE LYON, E. BUCHANAN LYON, MARION NOELL LYON, LAURA ELIZABETH LYON, WASHINGTON DUKE LYON, BAXTER LAURENCE DUKE, MABEL DUKE GOODALL, PEARL DUKE BACHMANN, MABEL DUKE GOODALL II, and MARTHA DULANEY BACHMANN,

who was living when the indenture was executed shall remain alive and for the period of twenty-one years immediately succeeding the death of the last survivor of them, unless sooner terminated by its other terms.

Into this trust Mr. Duke placed $35,000 in cash and 2000 shares of Duke Power Company, a New Jersey corporation, and the will of Mr. Duke, hereinafter mentioned, by Item V bequeathed to this trust "All the shares of stock which I may own at my death

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of the Duke Power Company, a New Jersey corporation, and/or of any corporation fifty-one per cent of the voting share capital of which is owned by the said Duke Power Company at that time, if my said daughter Doris Duke or a lineal descendant of my said daughter be living at the time of my death; x x x The shares of stock to which said trust may become entitled by virtue of this item of my will shall be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust. As Doris Duke was living when her father died this provision of the will takes effect. By it the trust will get

125,904 shares of the capital stock of Duke Power Company

2 shares of the common stock of Southern Power Company

2 shares of the common stock of Great Falls Power Company

With respect to the payment and distribution of the principal and income of the trust the indenture provides:

"FOURTH.

The trustees hereunder each year shall pay, apply and distribute two-thirds of the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits received from the funds and properties in this trust during such year up to and until the time when final payment and distribution is directed to be made of the one-third of the funds and properties of this trust under the terms of the "FIFTH" division of this Indenture and the whole of the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits, if any, received from the funds and properties in this trust during such year from and after such time (1) to the said Doris Duke so long as she shall live, and (2) after the death of said Doris Duke per capita, in

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equal portions, to and among the lineal descendant or descendants of the said Doris Duke who may be living at the time of the making by the trustees of each particular payment and distribution thereof under this division of this Indenture so long as this trust shall continue and a lineal descendant of said Doris Duke shall be living, but in no event longer than the last day of the said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described in the "FIRST" division of this Indenture. Upon the said last day of said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described in the "FIRST" division of this Indenture, or upon it so happening that at any time theretofore neither said Doris Duke nor any lineal descendant of said Doris Duke shall be living, whichever of said contingencies shall first happen, this trust shall cease and terminate as to, and the trustees shall thereupon forthwith pay and distribute, two-thirds in value at that time of all the funds and properties then held in this trust in the event that the final payment and distribution of the one-third of the funds and properties of this trust shall not have been made prior to said time under the "FIFTH" division of this Indenture, or the whole of the funds and properties at said time held in this trust in the event that final payment and distribution prior to said time shall have been made of the one-third of the funds and properties of this trust under the terms of the "FIFTH" division of this Indenture (1) per capita, in equal portions, to and among the lineal descendant or descendants of the said Doris Duke then living, if any such there shall be; or (2), if

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there be no such lineal descendant then living, then into the trust which has been created and established by the party of the first part by Indenture bearing even date herewith wherein the trust thereby created is denominated The Duke Endowment, provided that no payment or distribution under this division of this Indenture shall be made of any accumulation of incomes, revenues and profits which may have been made by virtue of the "SIXTH" division of this Indenture and/or of any incomes, revenues and profits of any such accumulation.

"FIFTH.

The trustees hereunder each year shall pay, apply and distribute one-third of the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits received from the funds and properties in this trust during such year up to and until the time when final payment and distribution is directed to be made of the two-thirds of the funds and properties of this trust under the terms of the "FOURTH" division of this Indenture, and the whole of the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits, if any, received from the funds and properties in this trust during such year from and after such time, per capita, in equal portions, to and among each of the following persons, namely: said MARY DUKE BIDDLE, the wife of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.; said MARY DUKE BIDDLE and ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE III, the children of said Mary Duke Biddle; said ANGIER BUCHANAN DUKE, JR. and ANTHONY NEWTON DUKE, children of Angier Buchanan Duke, deceased; said MARY LYON STAGG, the widow of James E. Stagg; said ELIZA-

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BETH STAGG HACKNEY, the wife of John Mallory Hackney and MARY WASHINGTON NICHOLSON, the wife of Sterling Johnston Nicholson, children of the said Mary Lyon Stagg; and JOHN MALLORY HACKNEY, JR. and JAMES STAGG HACKNEY, children of the said Elizabeth Stagg Hackney; said STERLING JOHNSTON NICHOLSON, JR. and MARY WASHINGTON NICHOLSON, children of the said Mary Washington Nicholson; said CLARA ELIZABETH LYON McCLAMROCH, the wife of Roland Prince McClamroch, GEORGE LEONIDAS LYON, JR. and MARY DUKE LYON, children of George Leonidas Lyon, deceased; said E. BUCHANAN LYON, MARION NOELL LYON, LAURA ELIZABETH LYON and WASHINGTON DUKE LYON, children of E. Buchanan Lyon, deceased; said BAXTER LAURENCE DUKE, MABEL DUKE GOODALL, the wife of H. R. Goodall, and PEARL DUKE BACHMANN, the wife of Nathan L. Bachmann, children of Brodie Leonidas Duke, deceased; said MABEL DUKE GOODALL, the child of the said Mabel Duke Goodall; and said MARTHA DULANEY BACHMANN, the child of said Pearl Duke Bachmann, and each and every of the lineal descendants of each and every of said persons, which persons and/or descendants may be living at the time of the making by the trustees of each particular payment and distribution thereof under this division of this Indenture so long as this trust shall continue and any one of said persons or a lineal descendant of any one of said persons shall be living, but in no event longer than the last day of the said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described in the "FIRST" division of this Indenture. Upon the said last day of said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described in the

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"FIRST" division of this Indenture, or upon it so happening that at any time theretofore neither any one of said persons nor any lineal descendant of any one of said persons shall be living, whichever of said contingencies shall first happen, this trust shall cease and terminate as to, and the trustees shall thereupon forthwith pay and distribute, one-third in value at that time of all the funds and properties then held in this trust in the event that the final payment and distribution of the two-thirds of the funds and properties of this trust shall not have been made prior to said time under the "FOURTH" division of this Indenture or the whole of the funds and properties at said time held in this trust in the event that final payment and distribution prior to said time shall have been made of the two-thirds of the funds and properties of this trust under the terms of the "FOURTH" division of this Indenture (1) per capita, in equal portions, to and among the lineal descendant or descendants then living of each and every of said persons, if any such there shall be, or (2) if there be no such lineal descendant then living, then into the trust which has been created and established by the party of the first part by Indenture bearing even date herewith wherein the trust thereby created is denominated The Duke Endowment, provided that no payment or distribution under this division of this Indenture shall be made of any accumulation of incomes, revenues and profits which may have been made by virtue of the "SIXTH" division of this Indenture and/or of any incomes, revenues and profits of any such accumulation.

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"SIXTH.

The trustees hereunder at any time and from time to time with respect to any beneficiary hereunder so long as such beneficiary shall be under twenty-one years of age (but in no event subsequent to the last day of the period of twenty-one years mentioned and described in the "FIRST" division of this Indenture), in the uncontrolled discretion of said trustees, may withhold and accumulate for such beneficiary the whole or any part of the incomes, revenues and profits of this trust which, except for such withholding and accumulation, would be paid and distributed to such beneficiary, but with respect to said Doris Duke and her lineal descendants the party of the first part requests especially, but does not require, that said trustees do so withhold and accumulate hereunder beyond such amounts as the trustees hereof may think should be paid to the said Doris Duke and/or to her lineal descendants in order to provide liberally for their current needs. Each such accumulation, as well as the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be separately kept and handled by said trustees as respects accounting, investment of funds, and otherwise, and the whole of such accumulations, incomes, revenues and profits shall be fully and finally paid, applied and distributed by said trustees as follows, namely: (1) to the beneficiary from whom it was so withheld upon such beneficiary attaining the age of twenty-one years, or upon the said last day of said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described in the "FIRST" division of this

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Indenture, whichever of said events shall first occur, if such beneficiary shall be then living; or (2), if such beneficiary shall not be then living, then upon the death of such beneficiary (a) in all respects in accordance with the laws and statutes of the State of New Jersey at the time of the death of such beneficiary to and among those persons who by said laws and statutes would inherit real estate then owned by such beneficiary and located in said State, had such beneficiary died intestate and a resident of said State, or (b), if there shall not be living at the time of the death of such beneficiary any person to whom payment and distribution may be made pursuant to subdivision (a) hereof, then into the trust which has been created and established by the party of the first part by Indenture bearing even date herewith wherein the trust thereby created is denominated The Duke Endowment; provided that the trustees hereunder, in their uncontrolled discretion, at any time and from time to time before the happening of any of said events, may pay and apply the whole or any part of any such accumulation, as well as of the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, to and for the support, education and maintenance of the beneficiary from whom the same may have been withheld, in which event said full and final payment and distribution under the foregoing provision of this division of this Indenture shall be only of what may remain thereof at the time of the making of such full and final payment and distribution. This trust shall cease and terminate as respects each of said accumulations as well as the incomes, reve-

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By the consent of three-fourths of the then trustees expressed in a writing signed by them, which shall state the reasons therefor and be recorded in the minutes of the trustees, and not otherwise, the trustees may (1) cause to be formed under the laws of such state or states as may be selected by the trustees for that purpose a corporation or corporations so incorporated and empowered as that the said corporation or corporations can and will assume and carry out in whole or in part the trust hereby created, with the then officers and trustees hereof officers and directors thereof, with like powers and duties, and (2) convey, transfer and deliver to said corporation or corporations the whole or any part of the properties then held in this trust, to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of by said corporation or corporations for any one or more of the charitable purposes expressed in this Indenture and upon all the terms and with all the terms, powers and duties expressed in this Indenture with respect to the same, provided that such conveyances, transfers and deliveries shall be upon such terms and conditions as that in case any such corporation or corporations shall cease to exist for any cause the property so transferred shall forthwith revert and belong to the trustees of this trust and become a part of the corpus of this trust for all the purposes thereof.

Said trustees shall have and may exercise, subject to the provisions of this Indenture, any and all other powers which are necessary or desirable in order to manage and administer the

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trust and the properties and funds thereof and carry out and perform in all respects the terms of this Indenture according to the true intent thereof.

Any assignment, transfer, bill of sale, deed, conveyance, receipt, check, draft, note, or any other document or paper whatever, executed by or on behalf of the trustees, shall be sufficiently executed when signed by the person or persons authorized so to do by a resolution of the trustees duly adopted at any meeting and in accordance with the terms of such resolution.

FOURTH.

The trustees hereunder are hereby authorized and directed to expend as soon as reasonably may be not exceeding Six Million Dollars of the corpus of this trust in establishing at a location to be selected by them within the State of North Carolina an institution of learning to be known as Duke University, for such purpose to acquire such lands and erect and equip thereon such buildings according to such plans as the trustees may in their judgment deem necessary and adopt and approve for the purpose, to cause to be formed under the laws of such state as the trustees may select for the purpose a corporation adequately empowered to own and operate such properties under the name Duke University as an institution of learning according to the true intent hereof, and to convey to such corporation when formed the said lands, buildings and equipment upon such terms and conditions as that such corporation may use

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incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be paid, applied and distributed by said trustee into the trust created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment."

As respects said "one-third in value" it is provided:

"The trustees of this trust each year shall pay and distribute the net amount of the incomes, revenues and profits arising and accruing from said one-third in value of said residuary estate, or so much thereof as may not then have been distributed under the terms of this trust, to my said daughter so long as she may live and after her death per capita, in equal portions, to and among the lineal descendants of my said daughter who may be living at the time of the making by the trustees of each particular payment and distribution thereof, so long as this trust shall continue after the death of my said daughter and a lineal descendant of my said daughter shall be living, but in no event subsequent to the last day of the said twenty-one year period herein mentioned and described for the duration of this trust."

And said trustees shall pay and distribute the said one-third in value of said residuary estate as follows, namely:

"(a) To my said daughter upon her attaining the age of twenty-one years one-third in value of all the funds and properties then constituting the same provided my said daughter shall attain such age; to my said daughter upon her attaining the age of twenty-five years one-half in value of all the funds

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and properties then constituting the undistributed residue of the same provided my said daughter shall attain such age; and to my said daughter upon her attaining the age of thirty years the whole of the funds and properties then constituting the undistributed residue of the same, as well as any incomes, revenues and profits thereof which may not have been then distributed, provided my said daughter shall attain such age. If at the time of my death my said daughter shall have attained any one or more of the above mentioned ages she shall thereupon become entitled to receive and said trustees, as soon as they reasonably can thereafter, shall pay, transfer, assign and deliver to her the funds and properties, or the value thereof, which they would have paid, transferred, assigned and delivered to her under the provisions of this paragraph of this trust had she attained such age or ages subsequent to my death. This trust shall cease and terminate as to each and every payment and distribution made under this provision of this trust as and when such payment and distribution is made;

"(b) Upon the last day of the said period of twenty-one years herein mentioned for the duration of this trust, or upon it so happening that at any time theretofore neither my said daughter nor any lineal descendant of my said daughter shall be living, whichever of said contingencies shall first happen, this trust shall cease and terminate as to, and the trustees shall pay, apply and distribute, the said one-third in value of the said residuary estate, as well as all the incomes,

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revenues and profits thereof, to the extent that the same may not have theretofore been distributed, per capita, in equal portions, to and among the lineal descendants of my said daughter then living if there shall be any such lineal descendant then living, and if there be no such lineal descendant then living, then into the trust created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11, 1924, wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment."

"As respects each beneficiary hereunder, so long as such beneficiary shall be under twenty-one years of age (but in no event subsequent to the last day of said twenty-one year period mentioned for the duration of this trust) the trustees are requested, but not required, to withhold and accumulate for such beneficiary the whole or any part of the incomes, revenues and profits of this trust which, except for such withholding and accumulation, would be paid and distributed to such beneficiary, beyond such amount as the trustees hereof may think should be paid to any one or more of such beneficiaries in order to provide liberally for the current needs of such beneficiary. Each such accumulation, as well as the incomes, revenues and profits thereof, shall be separately kept and handled by said trustees as respects accounting, investment of funds, and otherwise, and the whole of such accumulations, incomes, revenues and profits shall be fully and finally paid, applied and distributed by said trustees as follows, namely: (1) to the beneficiary from whom it was so withheld upon such beneficiary attaining the

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age of twenty-one years, or upon the said last day of the said period of twenty-one years mentioned and described for the duration of this trust, whichever of said events shall first occur, if such beneficiary shall be then living; or (2), if such beneficiary shall not be then living, then upon the death of such beneficiary (a) in all respects in accordance with the laws and statutes of the State of New Jersey at the time of the death of such beneficiary to and among those persons who by said laws and statutes would inherit real estate then owned by such beneficiary and located in said State, had such beneficiary died intestate and a resident of said State, or (b), if there shall not be living at the time of the death of such beneficiary any person to whom payment and distribution may be made pursuant to subdivision (a) hereof, then into the trust which has been created and established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment; provided that the trustees hereunder, in their uncontrolled discretion, at any time and from time to time before the happening of any of said events, may pay and apply the whole or any part of any such accumulation, as well as of the incomes, revenues and profits, thereof, to and for the support, education and maintenance of the beneficiary from whom the same may have been withheld, in which event said full and final payment and distribution under the foregoing terms of this provision of my will shall be only of what may remain thereof at any time of the making of such full and final payment and distribution."

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And Item XI, as changed by the codicil, reads:

"The residue of said residuary estate not disposed of by Item X hereof I give, devise and bequeath, and I direct my executors to pay and distribute, into the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment, to be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust and to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as the incomes, revenues, and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, by the trustees of said trust under and subject to all the terms of said trust indenture, except that the trustees of said trust shall use and expend Seven Million Dollars ($7,000,000) of the principal thereof in building and equipping Duke University and acquiring and improving property necessary for that purpose, according to such plans as may have been or may hereafter be adopted by them for such purpose, and except further that the incomes, revenues and profits arising from and accruing to said residue of said residuary estate shall be utilized, paid, applied and distributed each year by said trustees as to ninety per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for maintaining and securing hospitals, and as to the remaining ten per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the

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incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for said Duke University."

"The residue of said residuary estate no

by Item X hereof I give, devise and bequeath, and I direct my executors to pay and distribute, into the trust established by me by Indenture dated December 11th, 1924 wherein said trust is denominated The Duke Endowment, to be added to and become a part of the corpus of said trust and to be held, used, managed, administered and disposed of, as well as the incomes, revenues, and profits arising therefrom and accruing thereto, by the trustees of said trust under and subject to all the terms of said trust indenture, except that the trustees of said trust shall use and expend Seven Million Dollars ($7,000,000) of the principal thereof in building and equipping Duke University and according to such plans as may have been or may hereafter be adopted by them for such purpose, and except further that the incomes, revenues and profits arising from and accruing to said residue of said residuary estate shall be utilized, paid, applied and distributed each year by said trustees as to ninety per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the incomes, revenues and profits of said trust to and for maintaining and securing hospitals, and as to the remaining ten per cent thereof upon, subject to and in accordance with all the terms of said indenture with respect to the payment and distribution of a percentage of the

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A PRICELESS HERITAGE

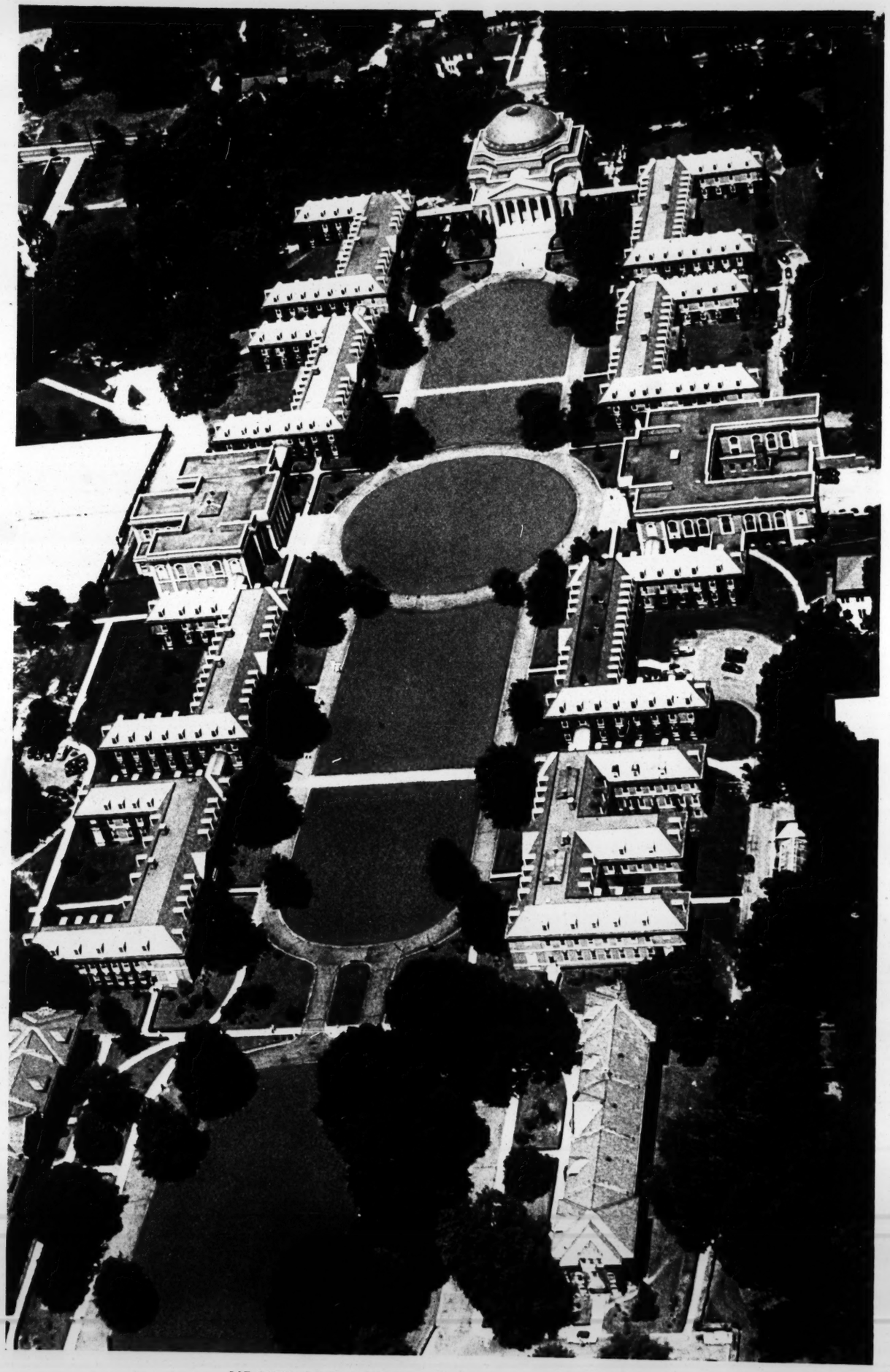
Through education we seek to pass on to future generations a priceless heritage of knowledge which has been developed and tested for the use and benefit of mankind.

The University is at once the custodian of this priceless heritage and an effective means of transmitting it. It strives to interpret the present by illuminating it with the light of the past, and to prepare young men and women to live.

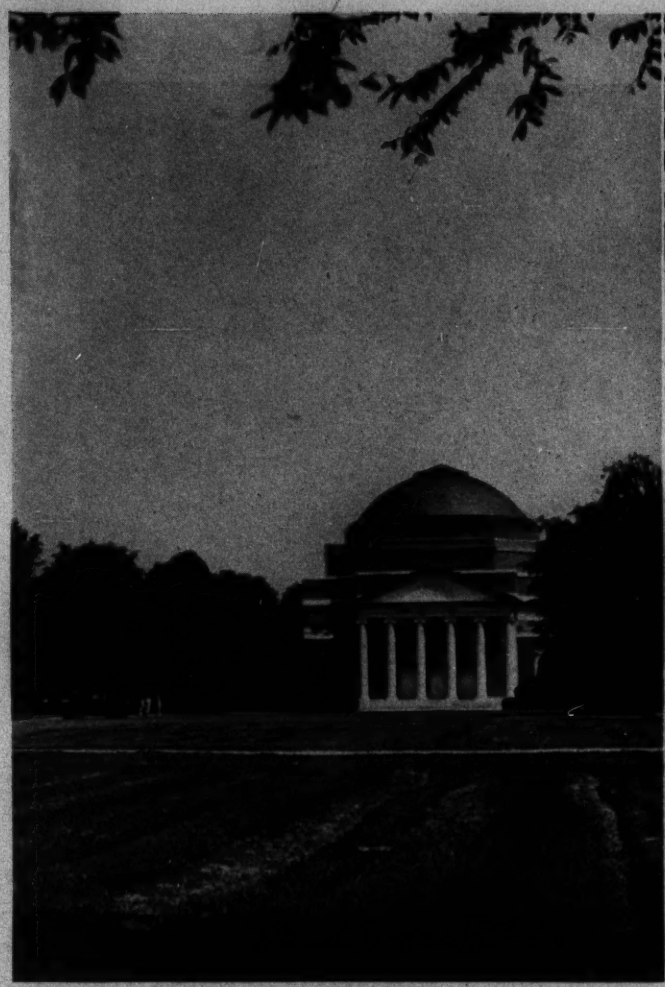
The world's future will be determined, in large measure, by how well education performs this task. Duke University, for its part, assumes its full share of the responsibility, and seeks now the needed tools with which to work.

A Hollis Edens

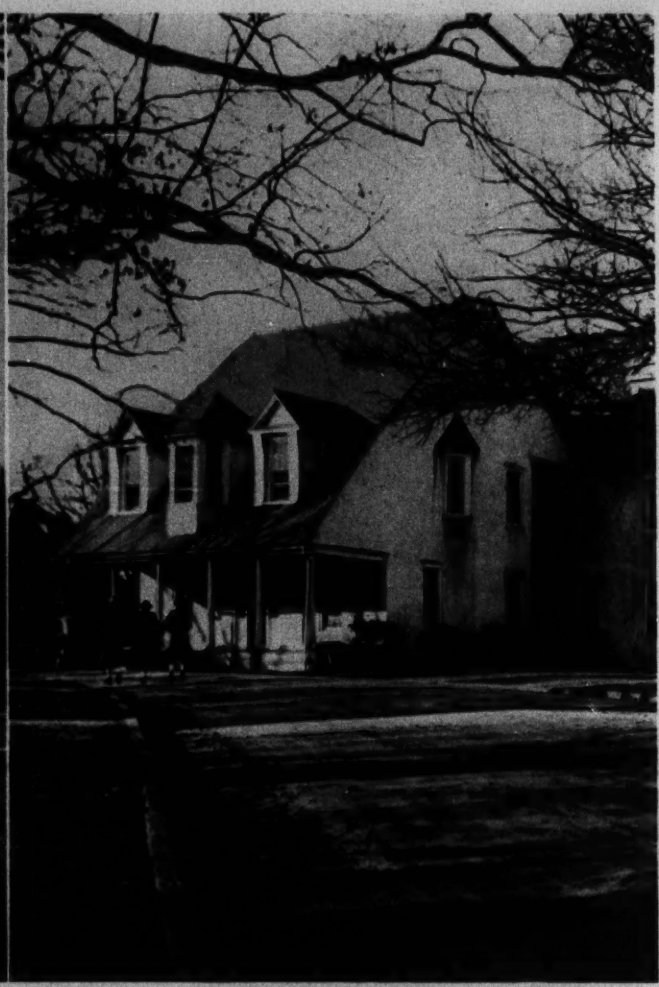
PRESIDENT



AIR VIEW OF THE EAST, OR WOMAN'S COLLEGE CAMPUS



THE AUDITORIUM



A DORMITORY

BRIEF HISTORY OF DUKE UNIVERSITY

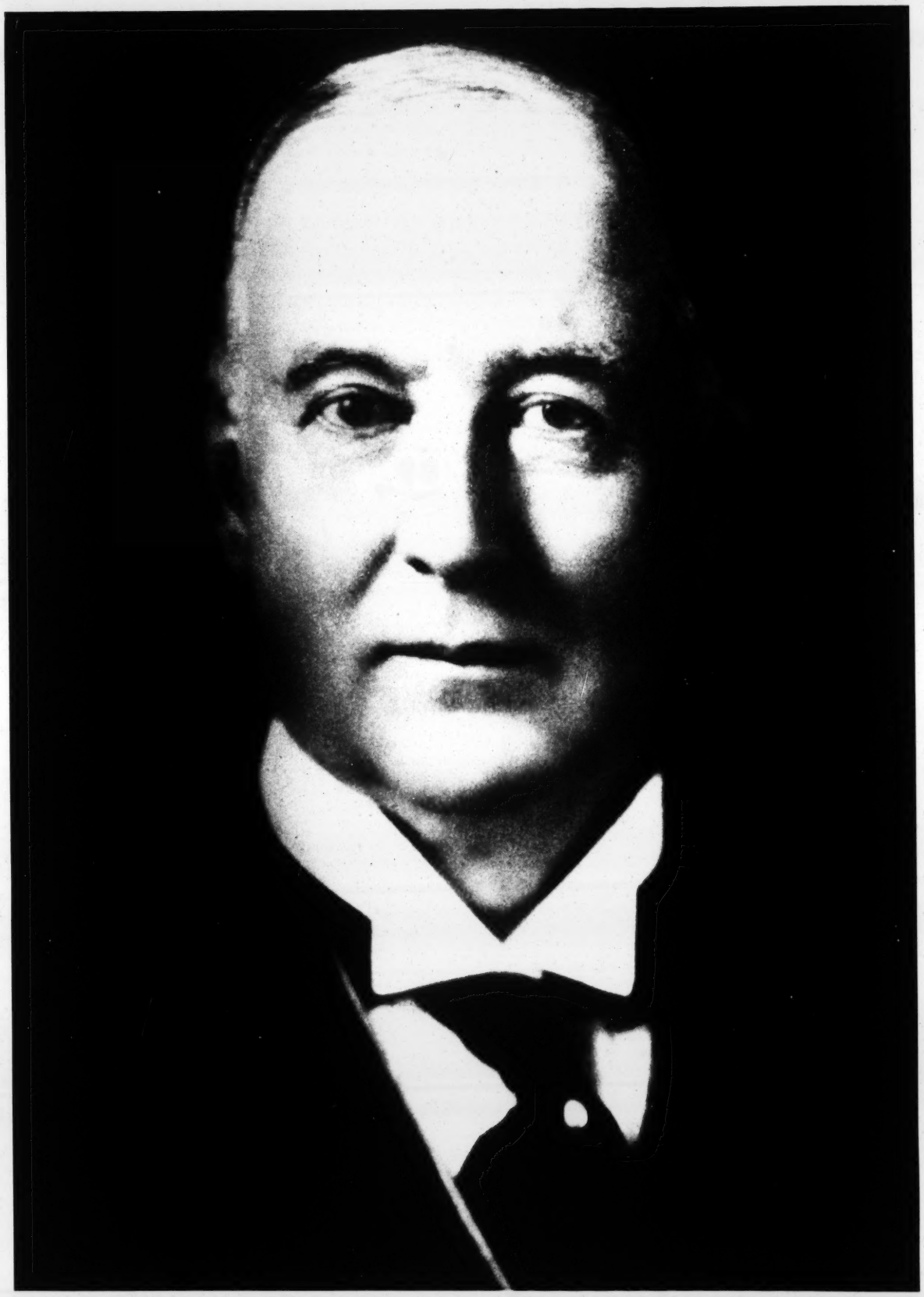
The Old Trinity College Era

THE COOPERATIVE EFFORT by Methodists and Quakers in Randolph County, North Carolina, which in 1838 resulted in the establishment of Union Institute, has evolved through more than a century of ever-increasing service to religion, art and science to become what is now known as Duke University.

In 1851, Union Institute became Normal College, which was among the first teachers' training schools in the country. Eight years later the name was changed to Trinity College, the institution which still forms the core of the University.

A long step forward was taken in 1892 when Trinity College left its rural setting and moved to Durham, N. C., ninety miles from its birthplace. In 1924 Trinity became the nucleus around which Duke University was projected and built.

A charitable trust set up by James B. Duke in an Indenture, dated December 11, 1924, and known as The Duke Endowment, made available to Duke University, as one of the beneficiaries, funds for building and general operating purposes permitting the expansion of Trinity College into Duke University.



JAMES B. DUKE

IT WAS THE VISION OF A GREAT UNIVERSITY and the part it would play in the future of his country that prompted this famous North Carolinian to place a sizable amount of his wealth at the service of education, principally in Duke University.

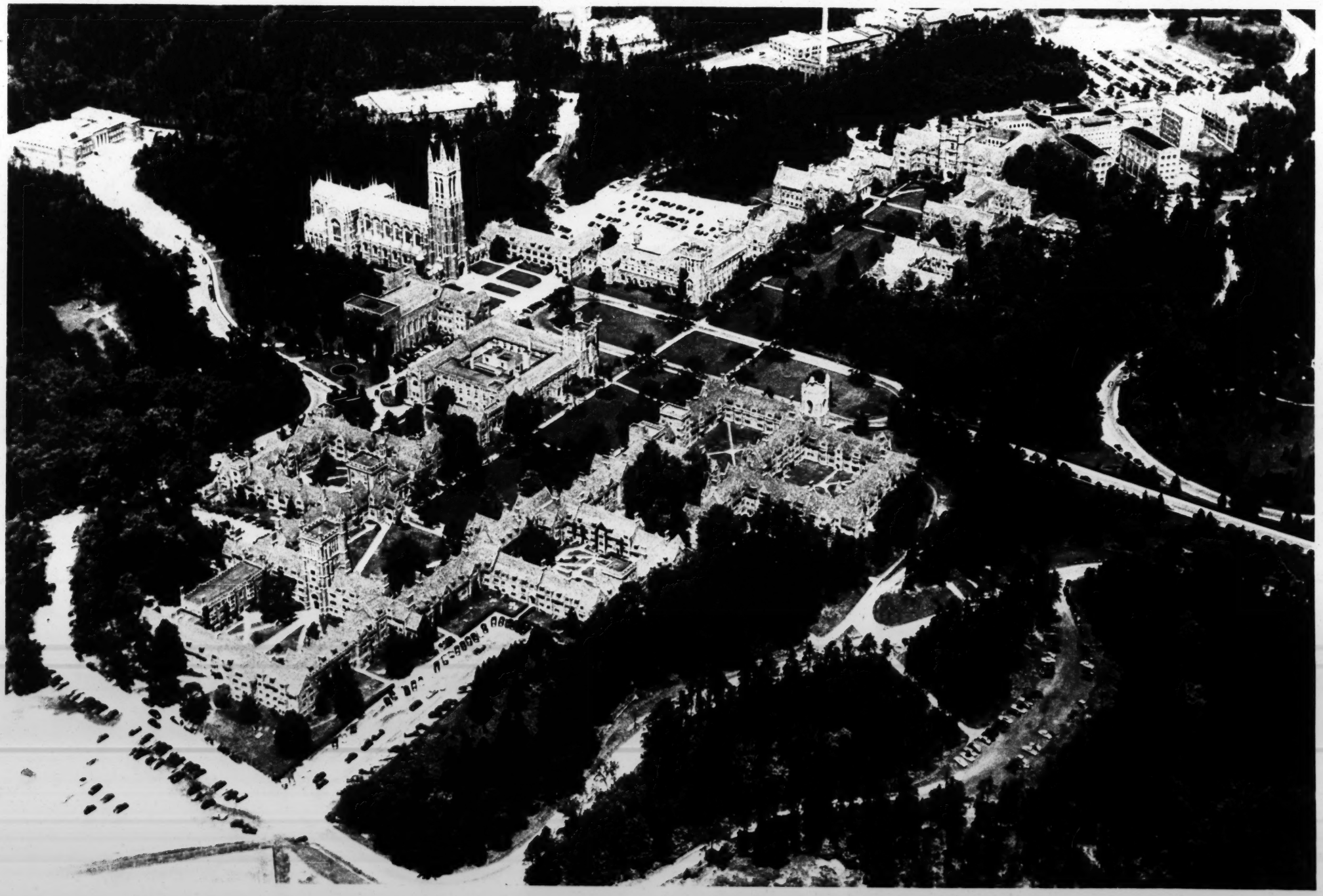
Through the University He Gave Reality to His

VISION OF EDUCATION

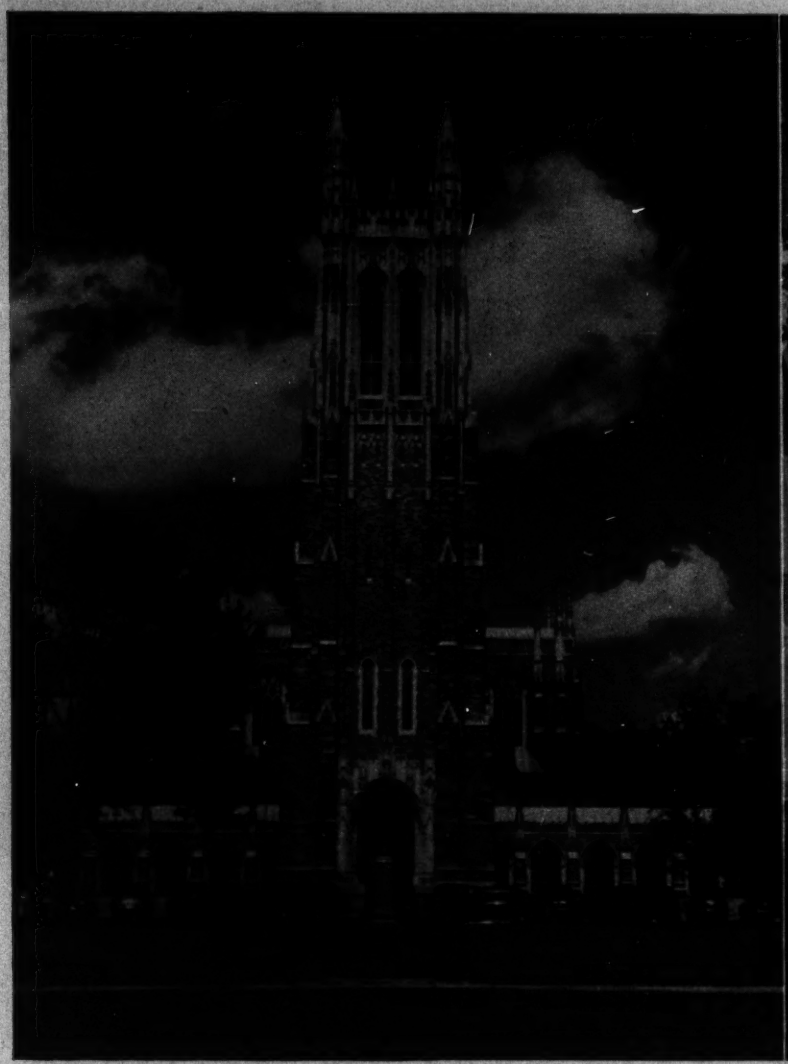
MR. DUKE'S Indenture of Trust, of which Duke University is a principal beneficiary, gave substance to his concept of education, finely expressed in the following extract:

"*I have selected Duke University as one of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical, lines, is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence. I request that this institution secure for its officers, trustees, and faculty, men of such outstanding character, ability, and vision as will insure its attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world . . . And I advise that the courses at this institution be arranged, first, with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers, lawyers, and physicians because these are most in the public eye, and by precept and example can do the most to uplift mankind.*"

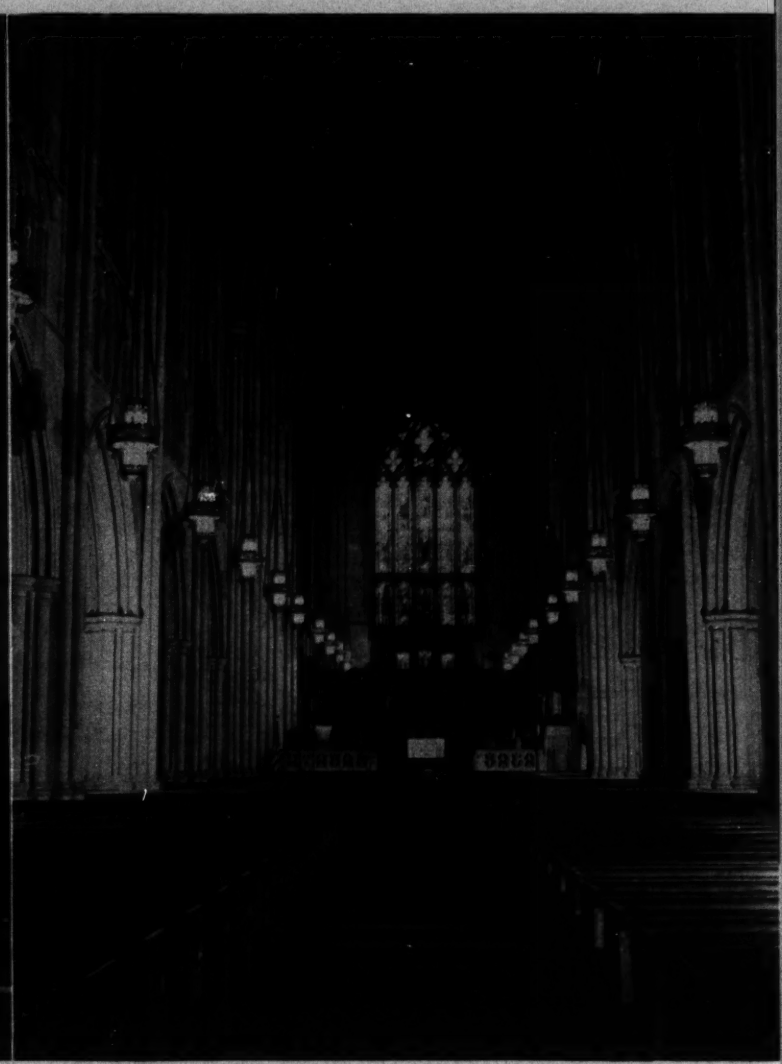
DUKE UNIVERSITY continues to hold fast to these ideals in the character of its teaching staff and the scholarship and attainments of its graduates.



AIR VIEW OF THE WEST, OR UNIVERSITY CAMPUS



THE DUKE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL



AN INTERIOR VIEW LOOKING TOWARD THE CHOIR

DUKE UNIVERSITY TODAY

Located at Durham, N. C., Duke University has a student body of some 5,000 men and women carefully selected on their merits from the thousands who seek admission every year.

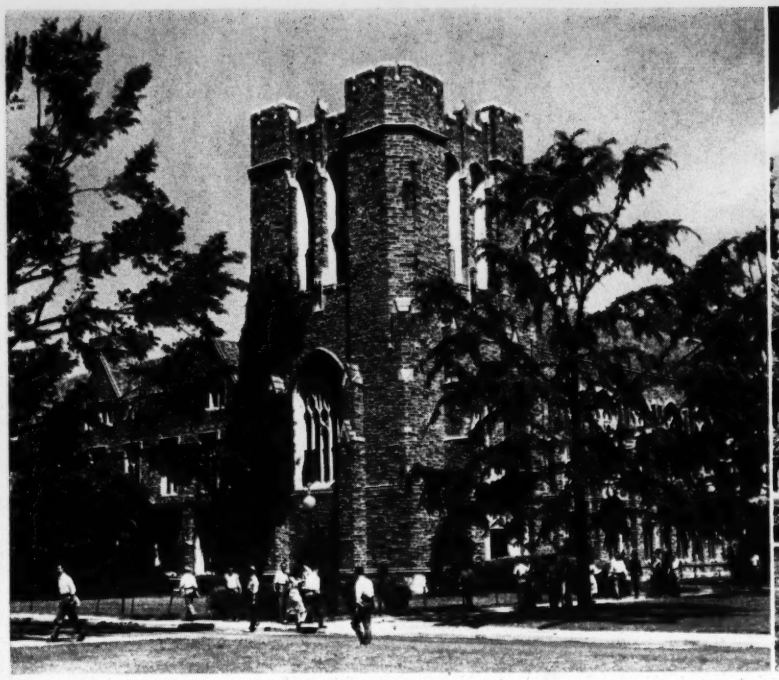
Its teaching staff numbers about 500 and ranks with the country's best in scholarship and in the ability to lead and inspire those in its charge.

The University embraces Trinity College, the Woman's College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Divinity School, the Schools of Law, Medicine, Nursing and Forestry, the College of Engineering, and Duke Hospital, a teaching institution.

More than fifty buildings, situated on two campuses adjacent to approximately 5,000 acres of forest lands, constitute the plant of the University.

From its earliest beginnings more than a century ago, Duke has aimed to produce capable, self-reliant, well-informed graduates solidly grounded in the principles of good citizenship and fair dealing upon which our nation was founded.

More than ever, in these turbulent days in a changing world, these truly American principles need able champions to guard and advance them.



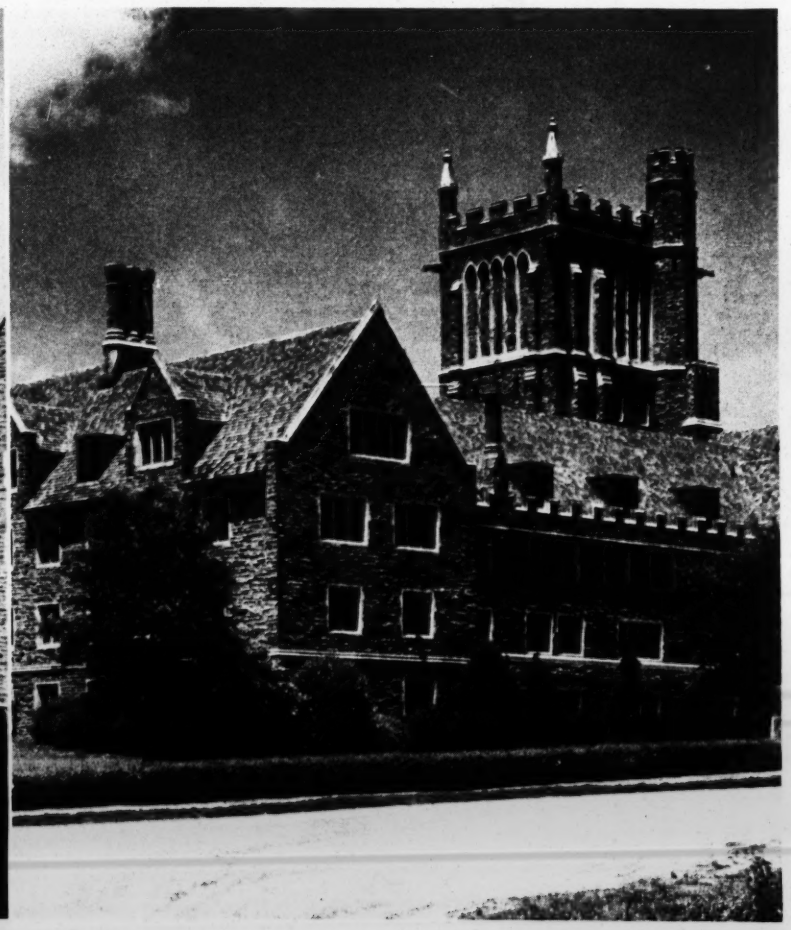
THE LIBRARY

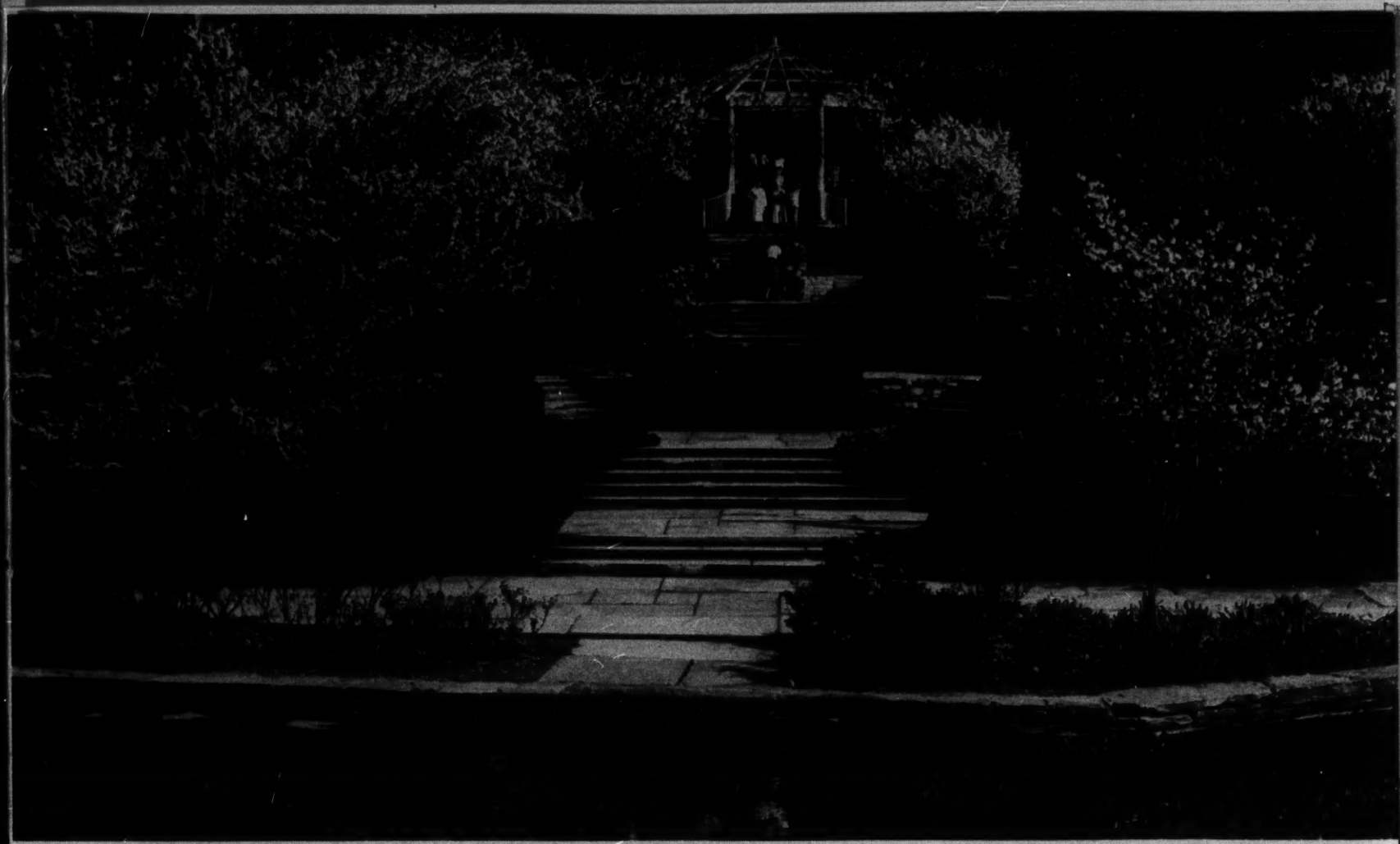
THE UNION AND KILGO HOUSE

This broad view is uppermost in the minds of those who administer and those who teach at Duke University. Its inculcation in students both by precept and example is making an important and continuing contribution to the strength of our nation and our way of life.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING

CROWELL DORMITORY





THE SARAH P. DUKE MEMORIAL GARDENS

THE UNIVERSITY'S FINANCES

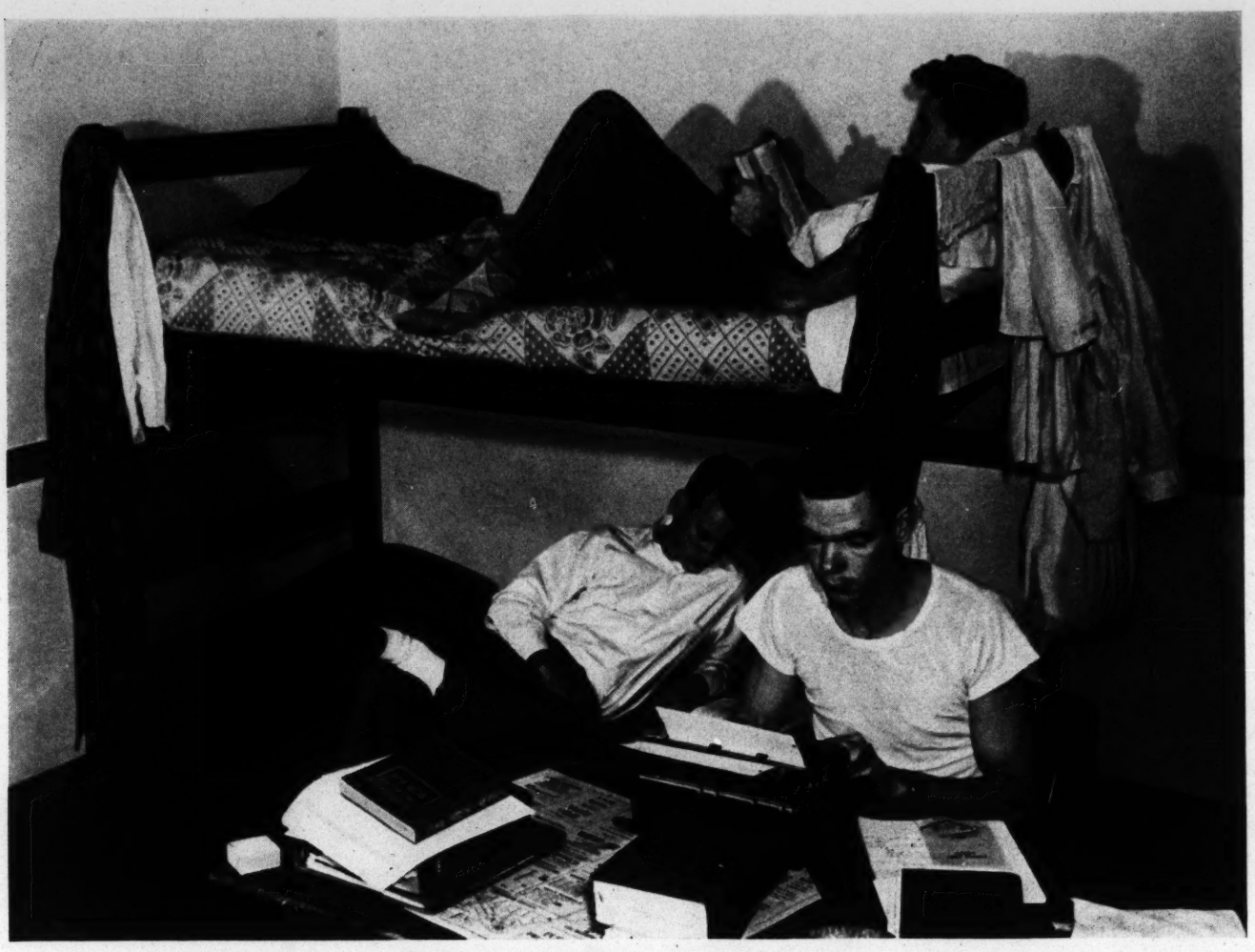
THE TRUST OF MR. JAMES B. DUKE provided for Duke University to be one of a number of beneficiaries of the income from The Duke Endowment. The funds thus provided made possible the tremendous expansion by which Trinity College broadened its educational service and Duke University came into being.

Through the years, The Duke Endowment has continued to constitute a major source of support of the University. In recent years, the Endowment has provided about 18 percent of the University's expenditures, and this includes the income not only from the funds originally made available by Mr. Duke, but also the income from all the additions to the Endowment made subsequently through the operation of the terms of the Indenture and his will.

Income from The Duke Endowment, together with income from other endowments and gifts, enabled the University to meet its costs of operation for many years with relatively little difficulty. In recent years, however, rising costs, coupled with the natural increase in the student body, have resulted in great financial strain.

For example, in one year, major items of educational expense totalled $3,644,000, an increase of $471,000 as compared to the previous year.

The University can no longer meet its current financial needs without help from its friends. Still less is it possible for Duke to do those things which need to be done in terms of buildings and equipment, faculty compensation and the like, unless its friends rally to its aid.



CROWDED QUARTERS HANDICAP STUDENTS

DUKE'S MOST URGENT NEEDS

Objectives that must be achieved to keep Duke in the forefront of American education

ALTHOUGH the educational emphasis has been and will continue to be on quality rather than quantity, Duke has experienced the rapid growth in enrollment typical of most institutions of higher learning during the past twenty-five years and especially since the end of the war.

Duke has undertaken to carry its share of this greater educational load, increasing its enrollment to meet the demand for higher education. As a consequence, all phases of its operations have been strained to the utmost.

Old buildings need to be remodeled. New buildings have to be built. Above all, funds must be provided to meet current operational costs, including salary increases, to maintain the quality of the teaching staff in competition with business and other universities.

One of the most pressing needs is for additional dormitory space. Present dormitories on the West Campus, designed to house 1,900, have been greatly overcrowded in order to care for 2,600 students. New dormitories are urgently required, not because of any contemplated future enlargement in enrollment, but in order to accommodate the present student body.

DUKE'S FACULTY

Duke is justly proud of its faculty, whose members, authorities in their specialized fields, are skilled as teachers and in stimulating the intellectual progress of the students.

Compensation of faculty members is of vital importance, and the provision of funds for increased faculty salaries and for endowed professorships is a primary need.

Never has the call for good teachers been so compelling. Not only other educational institutions, but also commerce and industry, recognizing their ability and capacity for leadership, seek their services.

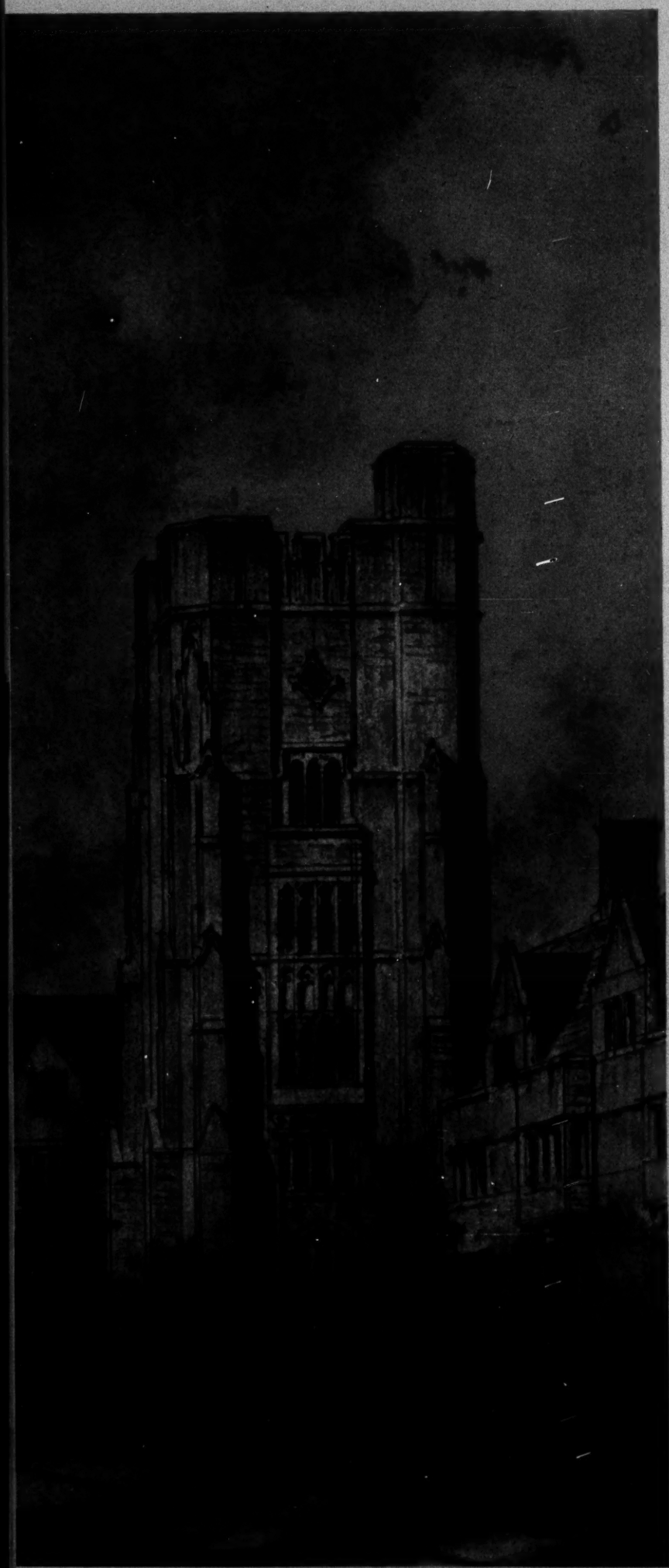
That Duke has been able to hold a faculty of high caliber is a demonstration of the devotion that these men and women feel towards scholarly endeavors. But it is essential that this spirit be supplemented by adequate financial compensation.

As the complexities of modern life become ever greater, more and more responsibility is placed upon those who train young people to take their places in the nation's affairs. The compensation of these teachers must measure up to the responsibilities they have undertaken.

FELLOWSHIPS and SCHOLARSHIPS

A program of fellowships, through which competent graduate students carry on research and assist the teaching staff, is of great benefit to the University and to public and private en-

ARCHITECT'S DESIGN FOR NEW DORMITORY BUILDINGS



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING FOR LAW AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

terprise. An increase in this phase of the University's operations is urgently needed.

On the undergraduate level it is essential that particularly worthy students, who do not have adequate financial resources, be aided through established scholarship funds. Several of these funds are now in existence. More are needed.

SCHOOL of LAW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The Law School is badly in need of additional space, either by way of a new building or by an increase in the size and the rearrangement of the present Law School building. In the last five years this school has graduated more students than in the previous forty years combined.

The present maximum capacity of the Law School is 275. In the fall of 1948, although they fully met the entrance requirements, 550 applicants for admission had to be rejected.

The cost per student in the Law School depends basically on the number of students, since the major expense items are virtually fixed and would not be increased appreciably because of a reasonable and desirable increase in Law School enrollment.

The present Law School faculty, which from the first has been of high caliber, would be able to serve an enlarged student body without being increased materially. Therefore a rise in enrollment would not only decrease the per student cost, but increase current income.

Law School enrollments are so closely related to Law School alumni that a cycle situation is developed, and, under normal circumstances, Law School applications depend pri-

marily upon the number and quality of previous Law School graduates.

The Law Library, with some 90,000 volumes, is the largest and most complete in the South and one of the best in the nation. Additional space would make this splendid library more readily accessible and available for the use of the students and the Bench and Bar.

The need for more space for administrative work is readily apparent to the visitor. The office of the Dean of Trinity College, for example, is only slightly larger than an area of a nine by twelve rug. Other working quarters, including those of the President, are similarly lacking in space. One of the greatest problems is the storage of records. Space for this purpose is available only for current files. Bookkeeping records are so voluminous that each year they must be removed for storage to the only available place —the basement of the Chapel.

SCHOOL of MEDICINE and HOSPITAL

The School of Medicine and Hospital urgently need additional funds for operation and maintenance, in order to continue the training of physicians, upon which the physical welfare of the nation so largely depends.

Even the research grants which are available from private and government sources cannot be fully utilized if the regular operations of the School of Medicine and Hospital are straitened for lack of sufficient income.

The School of Medicine and Hospital are at the forefront of medical progress. Provision of funds to the School of Medicine and Hospital is an investment in the future health and welfare of our country.

SCIENCE and RESEARCH

Proper support for research and scholarship through the provision of adequate research funds is a most important aspect of the effective operation of a modern university, in order to obtain the maximum benefit from the faculty in further scholarship and research.

Moreover, well conceived and well executed research projects are of great importance for an institution's academic reputation. In addition, these funds go in part to the training of ad-

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

ARCHITECT'S DESIGN FOR STUDENT AND ALUMNI CENTER

vanced younger scholars and investigators, so that these funds are an important factor in relation to the University's program of advanced training.

Furthermore, the availability of such funds is an important element in attracting additional funds from outside sources for the support of various types of research programs.

STUDENT and ALUMNI CENTER

One of the most important aspects of student life and of the educational process is the opportunity for students to gather in informal groups and to conduct cultural and recreational extracurricular activities. The experiences so gained in working with their fellows and in exchanging points of view prove invaluable in associations of later years.

Among the principal needs at Duke is the provision of adequate space and facilities for such activities. The present Student Union, the only available place for such student gatherings, is far from adequate. In addition, it houses the offices of the Alumni Affairs Department, and this department is severely handicapped for lack of space.

The proposed Student and Alumni Center was designed to provide not only recreational facilities, but also to care for the space needs of many student organizations, such as dramatic, musical, scientific, literary, and other groups. It will be an effective means of stimulating and promoting the "spirit of Duke University," which is such a real although intangible asset to its students.

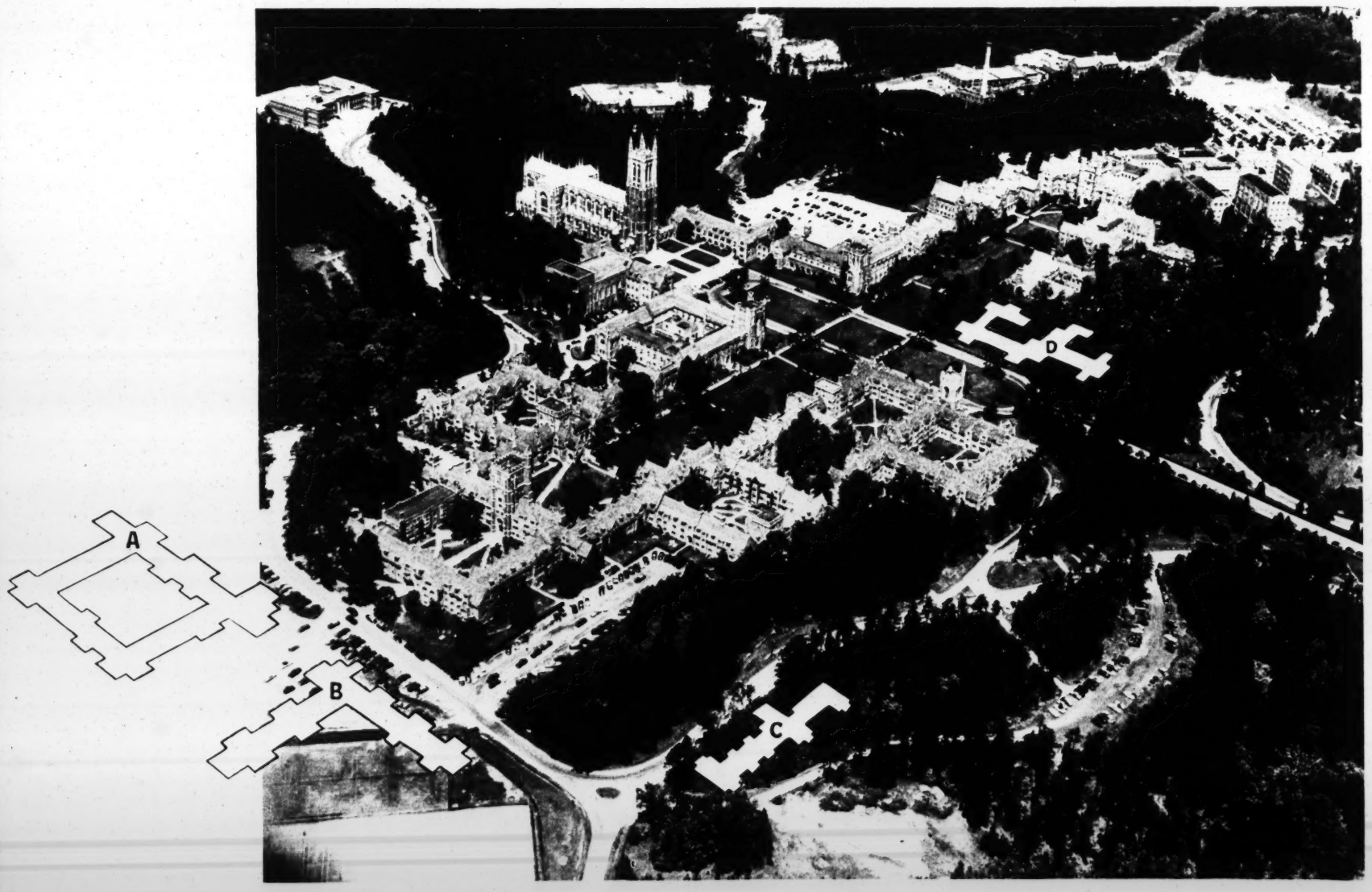
In addition to providing increased opportunity for student activities, this proposed building will make it possible to rally the strong force of alumni, without whose enthusiastic support the University would suffer greatly. Such alumni support is important, especially from the standpoint of their participation in the general activities of the University.

Thus the new Student and Alumni Center will become a place where students obtain practical experience in working together, supplementing their formal academic training; and at the same time will provide the space and facilities needed to engender and strengthen the interest and support of the alumni.

DUKE NEEDS NEW BUILDINGS

TO KEEP PACE AS ONE OF THE NATION'S LEADING UNIVERSITIES

They will be designed and located to preserve the character and beauty of the quadrangle



PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

A DORMITORY

B DORMITORY

C STUDENT AND ALUMNI CENTER

D LAW AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Deeply Concerned with Duke's Welfare the Following Group has Organized

THE DUKE UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

to enlist the help of all Alumni and other friends of the University

Arthur Hollis Edens, *Honorary Chairman*
Robert L. Flowers '04, *Honorary Chairman*
William H. Wannamaker '01, *Honorary Chairman*
Benjamin F. Few '15, *Executive Chairman*

Sidney S. Alderman '13
Mrs. F. S. Aldridge
George G. Allen
George V. Allen '24
J. W. Alspaugh '04
Mrs. J. C. Angier
Lenox D. Baker, M.D. '34
Miss Alice Baldwin
B. W. Barnard '15
W. Henry Belk, Jr. '39
Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle '07
Mrs. Margaret Mordecai Blomquist
Harold A. Bosley
Edgar S. Bowling '99
J. P. Breedlove '98
Miss Florence Brinkley
A. S. Brower '12
Mrs. Frank C. Brown
Mrs. Jane Love Brownlow '38
Mrs. Mary Toms Cameron
Charles A. Cannon
W. F. Carr
Miss Nora Chaffin '24
R. Gregg Cherry '12
Norman A. Cocke
Mrs. W. I. Cranford '92
J. Braxton Craven, Jr. '39
Wilburt C. Davison, M.D.
R. S. Dickson
Angier B. Duke
Anthony Drexel Duke
Charles A. Dukes '29
Daniel K. Edwards' 35
Don S. Elias '08

Mrs. William Preston Few '06
Fred Folger, Sr. '23
Mrs. Louis O. Fonvielle '24
Miss Anne Garrard '25
J. P. Gibbons '98
Mrs. Fannie Kilgo Groome '13
Paul M. Gross
William H. Hall '09
P. Frank Hanes '11
P. Huber Hanes '00
J. Welch Harriss '27
Deryl Hart, M.D.
H. J. Herring '22
George Watts Hill
John Sprunt Hill
William J. Hobbs '29
Clyde R. Hoey
D. D. Holt '27
Mrs. Holland Holton '07
Miss Alma Hull '36
George M. Ivey '20
Edwin L. Jones '12
B. Everett Jordan '18
Charles E. Jordan '23
Amos R. Kearns '27
Mrs. Carl H. King '25
C. F. Korstian
J. Walter Lambeth '16
Bolitho James Laws
Laurence F. Lee
A. K. Manchester '30
C. B. Markham '06
Henry A. McKinnon '12
William G. Mordecai '15
Thomas R. Mullen
W. W. Peele '03
George B. Pegram '95
C. W. Peppler
Everett Pierson
A. W. Plyler '92
M. T. Plyler '92
William Y. Preyer
W. N. Reynolds '86
Mrs. Norman F. Ross '33
Paul L. Sample '18
Alex. H. Sands, Jr.
J. H. Separk '96
Frank O. Sherrill
John H. Small, Jr. '17
D. T. Smith, M.D.
J. Raymond Smith '17
W. Herbert Smith '23
Willis Smith, Sr. '10
Thomas F. Southgate, Jr. '37
Mrs. Estelle Flowers Spears '14
Mrs. Inez Angier Stokes '03
Richard E. Thigpen '22
Mrs. James A. Thomas
Mrs. Mary Biddle Trent '39
Mrs. Sam B. Underwood, Jr. '30
Mrs. Mary H. Vance '01
Arthur T. Vanderbilt
Frank Watkins
A. M. Webb
Earle W. Webb '02
William M. Werber '30
Mrs. N. I. White '25
Miss Florence Wilson
B. S. Womble '04
Word H. Wood

COMMITTEE IN PROCESS OF FORMATION

SUMMARY OF COSTS OF

DUKE UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

STUDENT AND ALUMNI CENTER:		
Construction	$1,000,000	
Maintenance	1,000,000	$2,000,000
DORMITORY UNITS:		
New units, West Campus	$2,200,000	
Remodeling, Women's Campus	200,000	2,400,000
LAW AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING:		
Construction	$2,500,000	
Maintenance and Remodeling	1,100,000	3,600,000
UTILITIES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE		850,000
ENGINEERING SHOP, EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE		150,000
INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH IN MEDICINE		1,000,000
FACULTY SALARIES AND ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIPS		1,000,000
SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS		1,000,000
		$12,000,000

* * * * *

ANNUAL GIVING THROUGH THE LOYALTY FUND FOR CURRENT YEAR'S OPERATIONS	$ 150,000

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE IN THE DUKE UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

THE SOLUTION of Duke's financial problems lies basically in the hands of its alumni and of its other friends. The necessity for meeting the present needs provides an opportunity for alumni, parents and friends of the University, for foundations and for industrial and commercial concerns to have a share in Duke's continued progress. It also provides an opportunity for friends of the University to memorialize and perpetuate in a dignified and tangible way, the names of those they wish to honor.

Although the stated objectives in the University's long-range plan for the future include only those buildings and projects most urgently required, it is clear that achievement of these objectives will benefit not only those phases of the University's life most intimately affected, but also all University activities.

All factors which contribute to Duke's position of leadership in the nation will be maintained and strengthened through meeting the most immediate pressing needs.

Some of the many opportunities for

SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE GIFTS

Law and Administration Building, including Construction, Maintenance, and Conversion	$3,600,000
Law and Administration Building, Construction	2,500,000
New dormitory units, West Campus	2,200,000
Student and Alumni Center, including Construction and Maintenance	2,000,000
Law Building, Construction Only	1,250,000
Administration Building, Construction Only	1,250,000
Law and Administration Building, Maintenance and Conversion Only	1,100,000
Student and Alumni Center, Construction	1,000,000
Instruction and Research in Medicine	1,000,000
Faculty and Endowed Professorships	1,000,000
Scholarships and Fellowships	1,000,000
Endowment for Professorship	300,000–150,000
Remodeling Aycock Dormitory	200,000
Endowment for $1,500 Fellowship	45,000
Endowment for $500 Fellowship	15,000
Endowment for Scholarship	10,000
One-Year Fellowship	1,500
Four-Year Scholarship	1,400
Three-Year Graduate Scholarship	1,050

A WAY TO HONOR AND PERPETUATE THE NAMES OF THOSE YOU LOVE OR ADMIRE

DUKE UNIVERSITY OF TOMORROW

WHAT DUKE UNIVERSITY will be like tomorrow depends on how well we plan for it today. Implementing our plans with adequate funds will make our vision of a greater university come true.

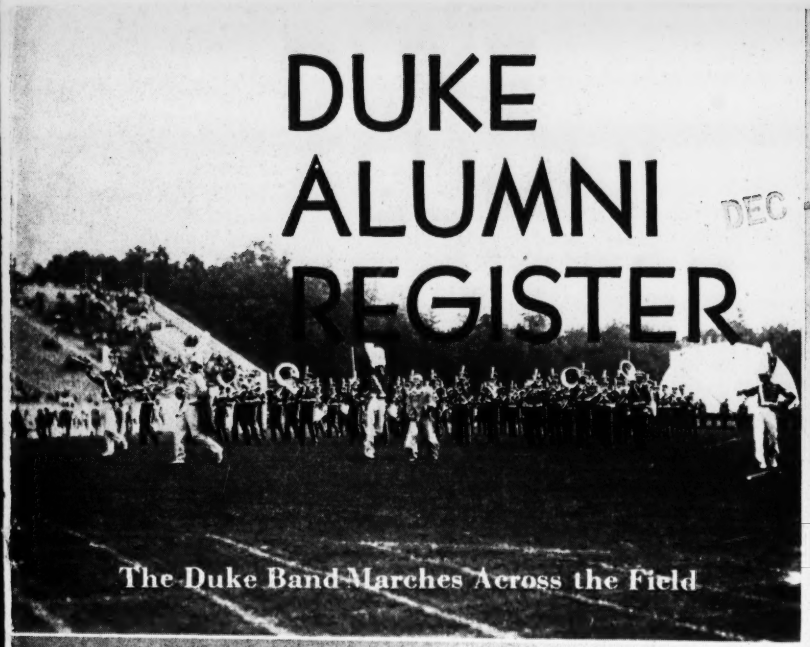
Your gift will help to make the great things that Duke University stands for live forever in the minds and hearts of those who come after us.

THE DUKE UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Box 4073, Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina

DUKE ALUMNI REGISTER

DEC

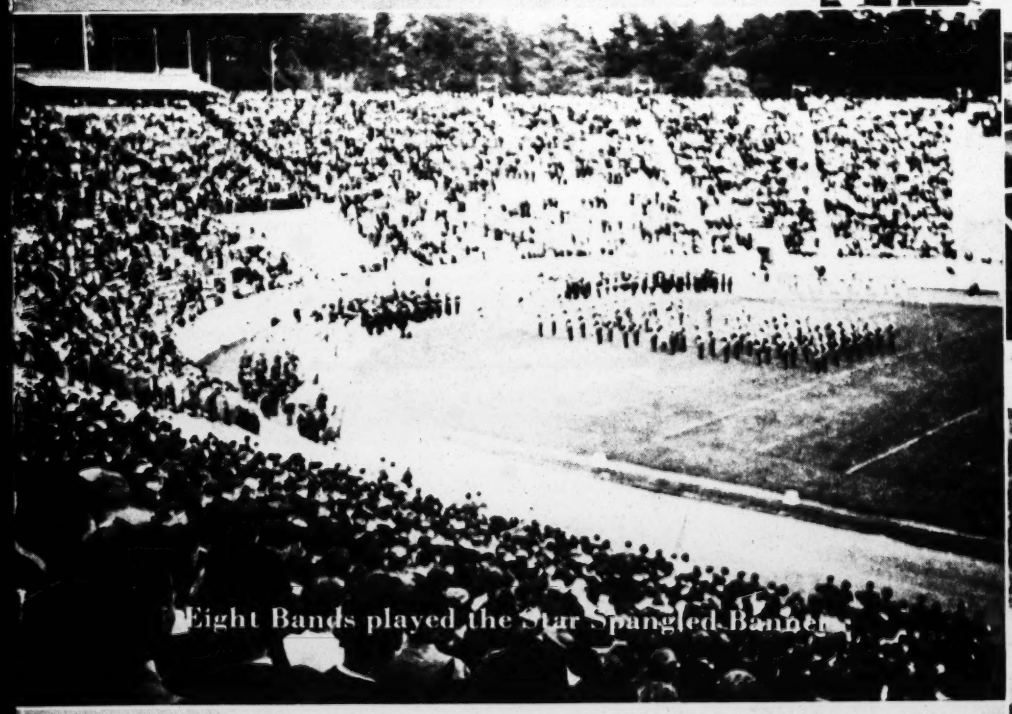


The Duke Band Marches Across the Field

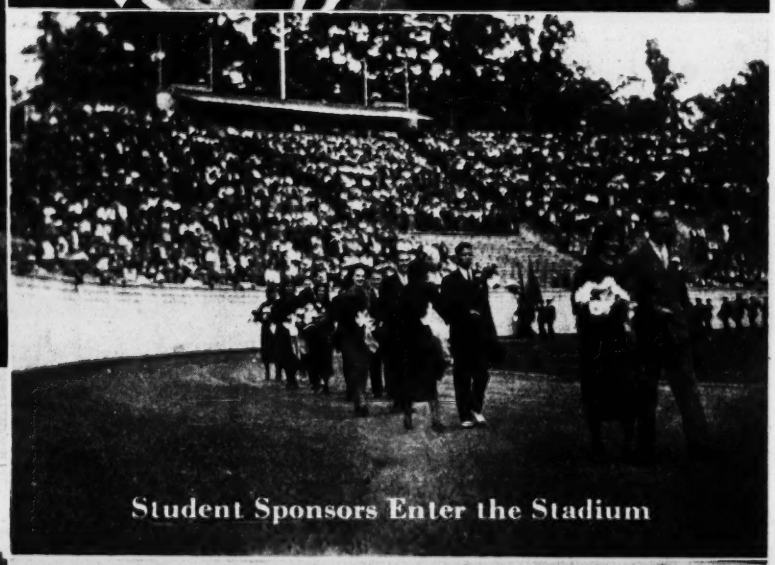
Action Scene Taken from Press Box

Scenes in Duke Stadium at Duke-Colgate Homecoming Game Saturday, September Twenty-sixth

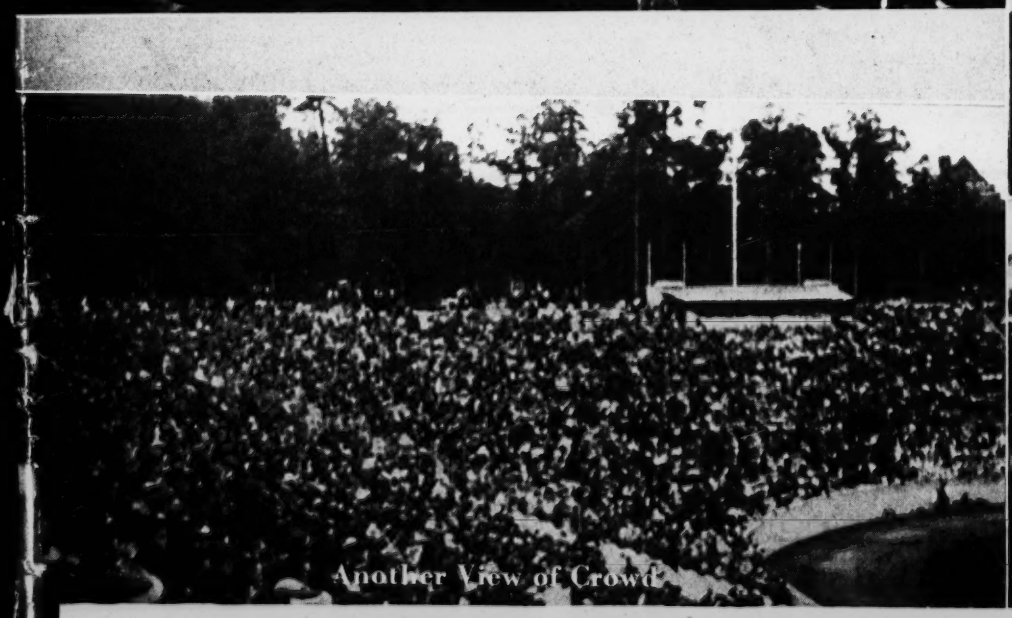
One View of Crowd



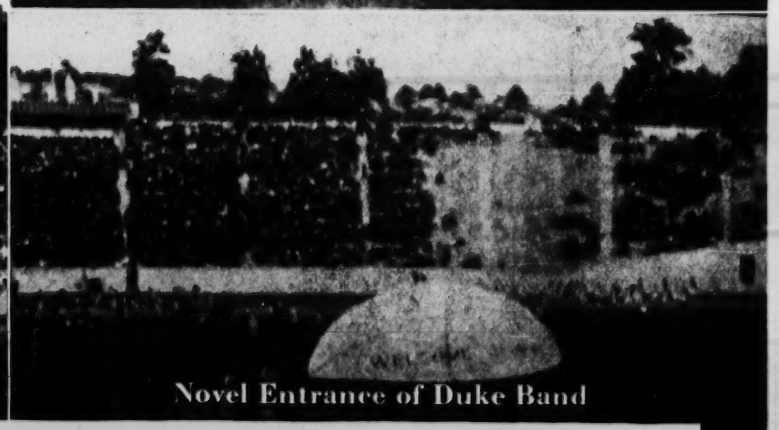
Eight Bands played the Star Spangled Banner



Student Sponsors Enter the Stadium



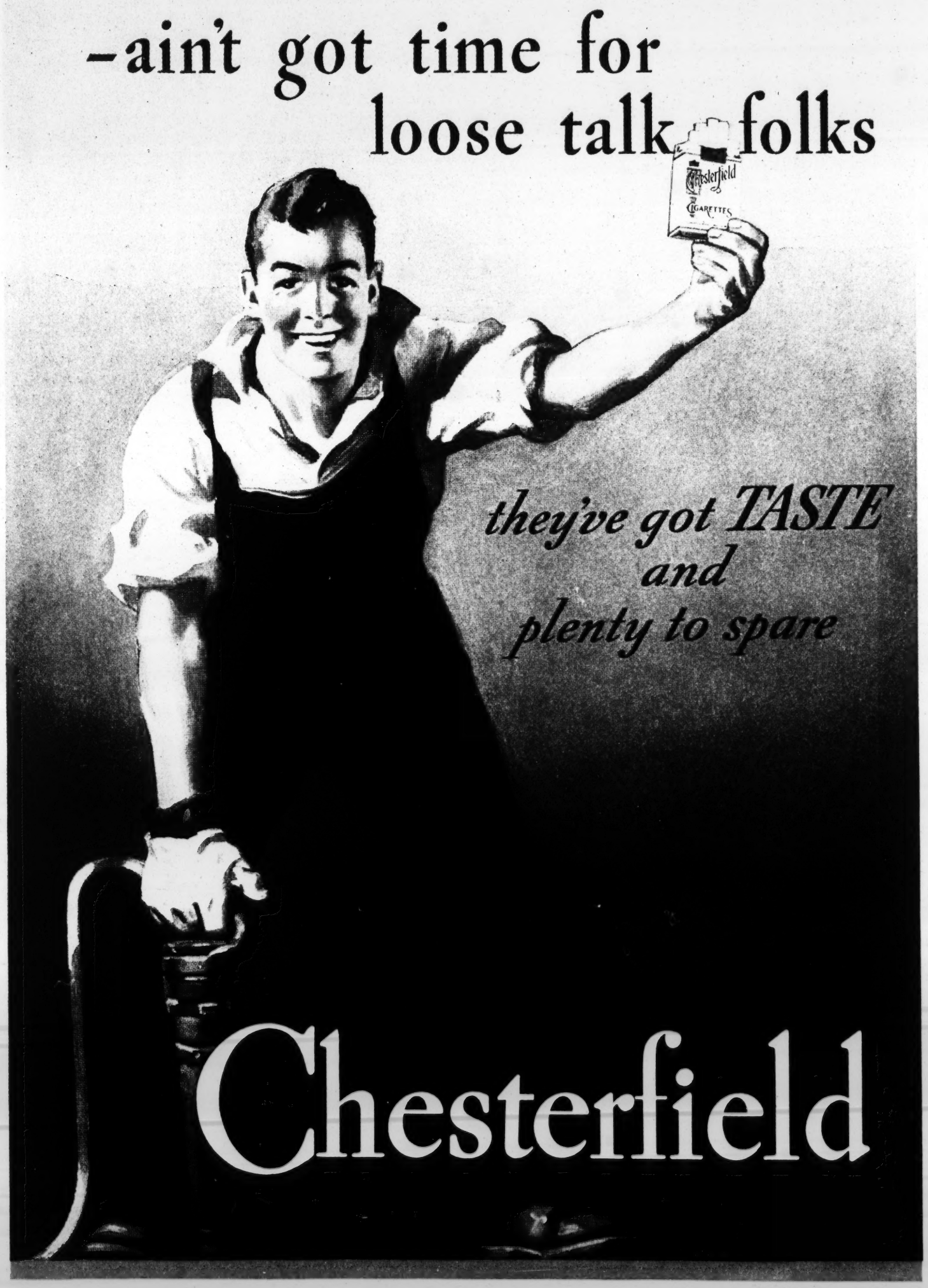
Another View of Crowd



Novel Entrance of Duke Band

November Again to be Observed as "Duke Alumni Month"

VOLUME XXII OCTOBER, 1936 NUMBER 10



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DUKE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI REGISTER

(Member of American Alumni Council)

Published at Durham, N. C., Every Month in the Year in the Interest of the University and the Alumni

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Editor ..... HENRY R. DWIRE, '02

Associate Editors ... { ALBERT A. WILKINSON '26, ELIZABETH ALDRIDGE, '24

Business Manager ..... CHARLES A. DUKE, '29

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR — 20 CENTS A COPY

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Alumni Organizations of Duke University

Officers of Alumni Association, 1936-1937

President—J. L. Horne, Jr., '09, Rocky Mount, N. C.

First Vice-President—Allen Gwyn, '20, Reidsville, N. C.

Second Vice-President—A. S. Brower, '12, Raleigh, N. C.

Third Vice-President—P. Frank Hanes, '11, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Secretary—Henry R. Dwire, '02, Duke University.

Officers of the Alumni Council

Chairman—J. Glenn Pennington, '23, Thomasville, N. C.

Vice-Chairman—Dr. D. Waldo Holt, '14, Greensboro, N. C.

Secretary—Henry R. Dwire, '02, Duke University.

Executive Committee—Dr. W. I. Wooten, '15, Greenville, N. C.; Whiteford S. Blakeney, '26, Charlotte, N. C.; W. Luther Ferrell, '16, Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. E. Brinn, '11, Sanford, N. C.; Charles A. Dukes, '29, Durham, N. C.

Officers of Alumnae Association, 1936-1937

President—Mrs. C. L. Read (Nan Goodson), '06, Zebulon, N. C.

First Vice-President—Mrs. I. C. Moser (Lou Ola Tuttle), '11, Asheboro, N. C.

Second Vice-President—Lorraine McGlone, '33, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Secretary—Elizabeth Aldridge, '24, Duke University.

Ex-Officio—Dean Alice Baldwin, Duke University.

Officers of the Alumnae Council

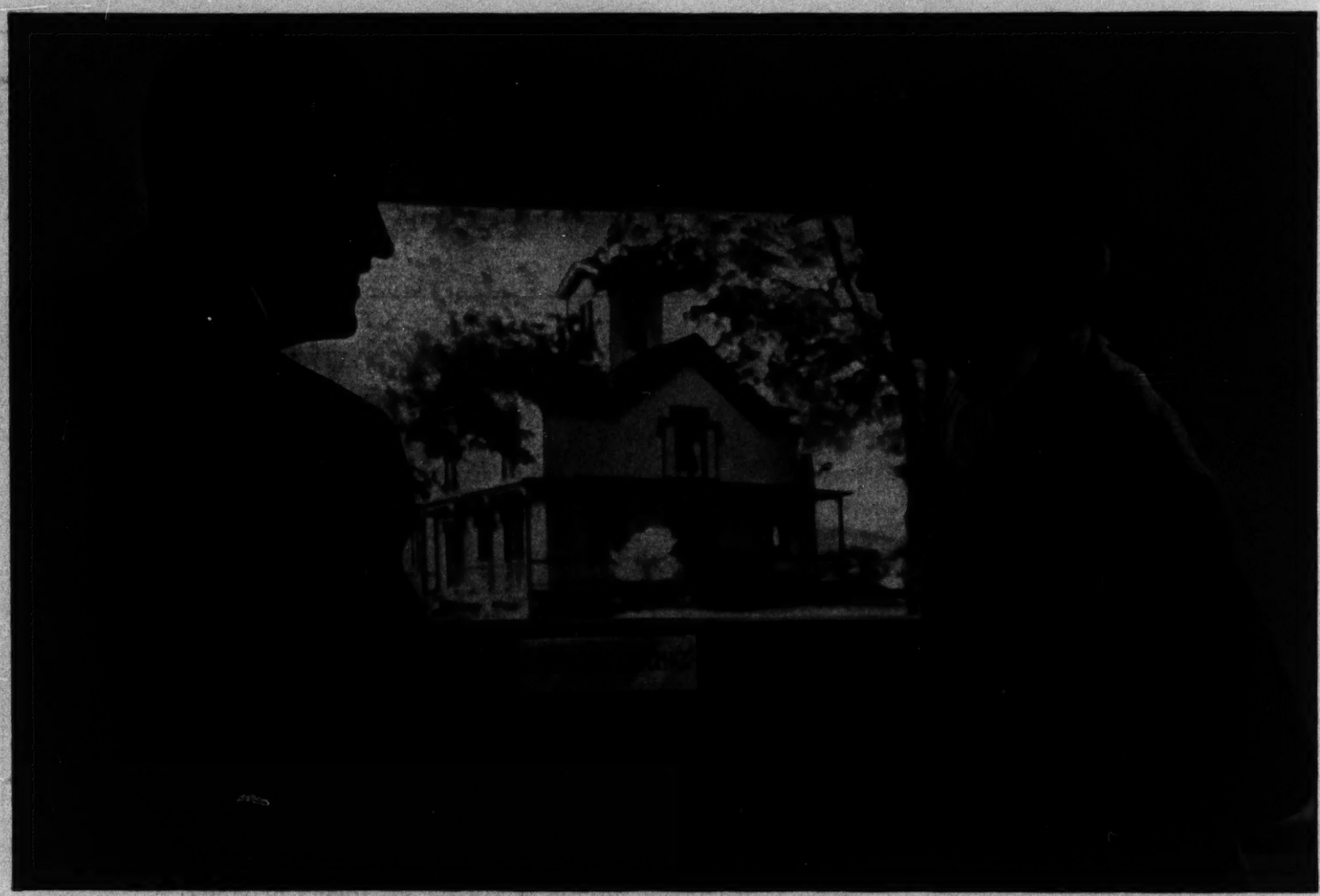
Chairman—Estelle Warlick Hillman, '20, Durham, N. C.

Vice-Chairman—Corrie Scruggs Armstrong, '04, Greenville, S. C.

Secretary—Elizabeth Aldridge, '24, Duke University.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—Zelle Williams Borland, '31, Durham, N. C.

Members of the Executive Committee—Helen McCrary Arendell, '21, Raleigh, N. C.; Courtney Sharpe, '31, Lumberton, N. C.; Elizabeth Roberts Cannon, '26, Durham, N. C.; Mary Umstead Kellam, '27, Raleigh, N. C.



Is YOUR HOUSE Also a Museum Specimen?

NOT from the outside, perhaps—but what of the inside? You would not drive a 1920 automobile; it would be obsolete and inadequate for modern service. Houses become obsolete, too. Your house, if it is more than 15 years old, is probably almost as inconvenient inside, compared with "New American" standards, as this outmoded museum specimen.

Now, in 1936, your family should be living in a truly modern, a "New American," home. Scientific planning of rooms saves steps and lightens housework. Electric servants work for better health and greater comfort for the whole family. "New American" living costs are even lower than in your present home. This is not a dream house, but a home you can own—one to be proud of. General Electric, by fostering "New American" demonstration homes, opens the door to new living comforts for you.

"New American" is not an architectural style—it is a new conception of living. For information on how to obtain "New American" comfort, convenience, and economy—in your present home or in a new house—write to the General Electric Home Bureau, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Labor-saving appliances, developed by General Electric research and engineering, are brightening the home life of America

GENERAL ELECTRIC

DUKE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI REGISTER

Volume XXII | October, 1936 | Number 10

November: "Duke Alumni Month"

For the sixth consecutive year November, 1936, will be observed as Duke "Alumni Month."

The purpose will be, as in the past, to bring the alumni and the University in closer touch with each other during this period; to stimulate alumni interest to a still further extent, if possible, in matters pertaining to the growth and development of Duke University; to intensify in every way possible the service which the institution is trying to render former students in a variety of ways.

This movement will be carried out with the use of various media.

In addition to special matter in the ALUMNI REGISTER for November, letters will be mailed to officers of local and class groups.

An effort will be made to contact alumni everywhere in some way, not only directly through the activities of the Alumni Office, but through the supplementary efforts of "old grads" in contacting members of their various groups.

Of course, as has been pointed out frequently, the observance of a particular month in this way is not to be taken in any sense as based on the idea that alumni should only be active at a particular season during a period of thirty days.

Every month should be "alumni month," of course, in a real sense, for the work being done by the University and its alumni is a continuing task, and interest in that work is necessary twelve months in the year.

This special period has been selected simply to give additional emphasis to the importance of the contacts between the University and her alumni and to stimulate special activity during that period, with the hope that the inspiration thus gained will be worth while in stimulating a definite all-the-year program, with all the alumni as far as possible participating in that program.

The question will probably arise:

"What can I do as one of the alumni to aid in making this special period as successful as possible?"

There are a number of things that can be done.

In the first place, it would be a fine thing if all alumni and alumnae would make it a point during this month to rededicate themselves to the task of supporting loyally Duke University and its endeavors along various lines.

It would be an excellent time to resolve that, although we may have been less active than we should have been in the past, we are going to strive harder than before to relate ourselves and our thinking to the institution and its aims and objectives in a definite way.

What could it not mean in the life of Duke University at this particular time if ten thousand alumni would determine to be more active and zealous in the future in their cooperation with the institution through their contacts with the Alumni Office and in other ways!

Then, of course, there are a number of specific things which might be pointed out.

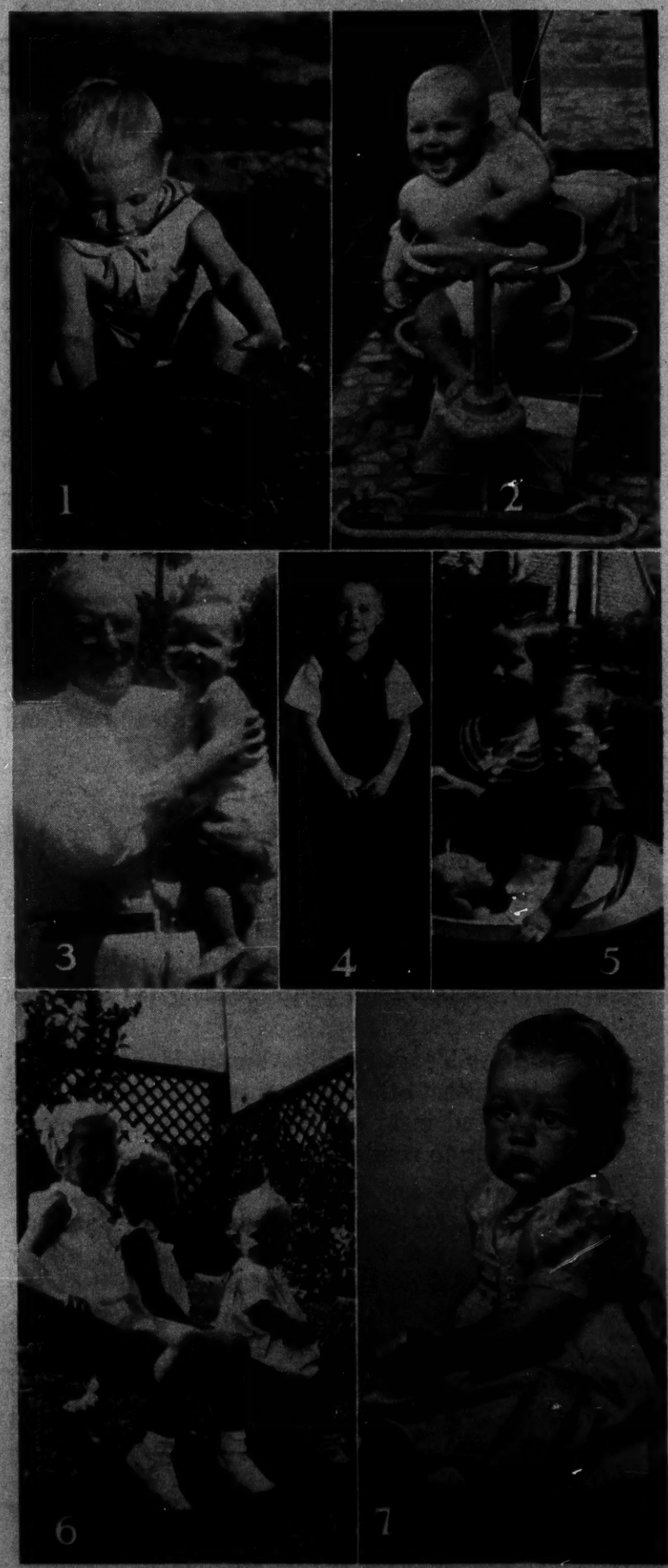
This would be an excellent time, for instance, to make a contribution to the General Alumni Fund, with the understanding that the first two dollars of every contribution is to go to the ALUMNI REGISTER fund.

It is possible during "Alumni Month," also, for you to contact other alumni to "talk over" with them ways and means of accentuating the service you are trying to render the University.

It would be an excellent time to write the Alumni Office, making any suggestions that may occur to you and furnishing information either about yourself or other alumni for the use of the REGISTER as well as for the alumni record files.

A letter or even a card to another alumnus with whom you associated in college days and with whom you have had no recent contacts would be another way of participating in the observance of "Alumni Month."

And remember: Be thinking seriously during "Alumni Month" about your participation in "Duke University Day," December 11.



Sons and Daughters of Duke Alumni

1. Russell J. Rogers, Jr.
   Russell Rogers, '29

2. Troy Festus McKinney
   Eileen Stikeleather McKinney, '32
   Troy V. McKinney, '31

3. Robert L. Baker
   (With his grandfather, Dr. R. L. Flowers)
   Dr. Lenox D. Baker, M.D., '34

4. Billy Grady Cunningham
   Zadah Ashe Cunningham, '25

5. Jean and Dick Webb
   R. H. Webb, '25
   A. S. Webb, '96 (Grandfather)

6. Sally, Molly and Sandra Lou McCracken
   Dr. J. Holt McCracken, '22

7. Lucy Lyon
   Catherine Mizell Lyon, '33
   Frederick M. Lyon, '30

For the past several months the REGISTER has been publishing a series of photographs of children of Duke alumni and alumnae of the age of six years and under. It is needless to say that additional photographs will be welcomed and published as soon after their receipt as possible.

"Alumni Month" to be Followed By "Duke University Day"

THE sixth annual observance of November as Duke "Alumni Month" will be followed by the thirteenth annual observance of "Duke University Day". This will be celebrated in various ways on Friday, December 11.

For local reasons, some of the dinner and other celebrations of "Duke University Day" will be held on other dates than the one given above, but the idea will be to hold as closely as possible to the regular time. In addition to the celebration by the local groups in many parts of the country, there will be civic club talks and radio talks, and in various other ways attention will be directed to the significance of "Duke University Day."

Last year over seventy celebrations of various kinds were held in North Carolina and other states and even by two groups overseas, and it is confidently expected that this year the number will be equally as large or larger. In many cases, speakers will go out from the University to these various meetings. Programs appropriate to the day will be carried out, the idea being to emphasize not only the past history and present achievements of Trinity College and Duke University, but to look to the future as well.

The general theme this year of "Duke University Day" will be "The Centennial in 1938". Of course, the programs will not be confined entirely to this subject, but it is hoped to make it the central theme of all the Duke University Day celebrations, as far as possible. The alumni will be expected to have a prominent part in the Centennial, and it is felt that it is not too early to begin a presentation to them of the aims and objectives of the celebration.

Lists of the various alumni groups will go out within the next few days. It is hoped that the presidents of the local associations will appoint, at an early date, committees to look after the details of the celebration. Information and suggestions will be offered by the Alumni Office, and all possible co-operation will be given in the effort to make the 1936 celebration of "Duke University Day" the most succesful in the entire history of these events.

As usual, many local alumni associations will doubtless make it a point to have at the "Duke University Day" dinners the parents of students who are now at the University. Lists of such parents will be gladly furnished to every group desiring them.

The assignment of speakers from the University for the dinners will be made as soon as possible. It is requested that any communications relative to the assignment of speakers be sent direct to the Alumni Office and not to individual speakers. Co-operation in this respect will greatly facilitate the assignments.

Each year since the Indenture of Trust, creating Duke University, was signed in 1924, celebrations of Duke University Day have been held. Beginning with a small group of meetings, the number has grown rapidly. Last year celebrations were held in a number of cities where there had previously been no meetings, and this year the same will doubtless be true.

"ALUMNI MONTH"

Six years ago the idea was conceived of observing November as Duke "Alumni Month", for the particular purpose of paving the way for both a widespread and intensive celebration of "Duke University Day." The month will be observed again this year in that way. The idea, as has frequently been pointed out, is not based on the belief that intensive alumni work should be confined to one month in the year. The idea rather is to use this particular month to emphasize in a particularly definite way the obligations of the University to its alumni and of the alumni to the University. This is done through correspondence and through the making of as many personal contacts as possible. The co-operation of local and class groups and other bodies of alumni will be enlisted again in this movement for the furtherance of the alumni relationships of Duke University.

Among other things, the financial needs of the Alumni Office will be presented, and an effort will be made to add materially to the growing number of alumni who are contributing to this cause.

University Events in November

Tuesday	3—Helen McGraw, Piano Recital. Page Auditorium. (Y.M.C.A.)
Friday	6—Freshman Football game. Duke vs. N. C. State, DURHAM.
Saturday	7—Varsity Football game. Duke vs. Wake Forest, Wake Forest.
Saturday	7—"B" Team Football game. Duke vs. U. S. Marines, Quantico, Va.
Wednesday	11—Friends of the Library Dinner. University Union. Speaker: Christopher Morley.
Saturday	14—Varsity Football game. Duke vs. Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Tuesday	17—Lecture (University Lecture Series). Page Auditorium. Speaker: Professor Calvin B. Hoover.
Friday	20—Freshman Football game. Duke vs. Carolina, DURHAM.
Thursday	26—Varsity Football game. Duke vs. N. C. State (Thanksgiving), DURHAM.
Friday	27—Dr. E. Stanley Jones, widely known preacher and missionary. University Chapel.

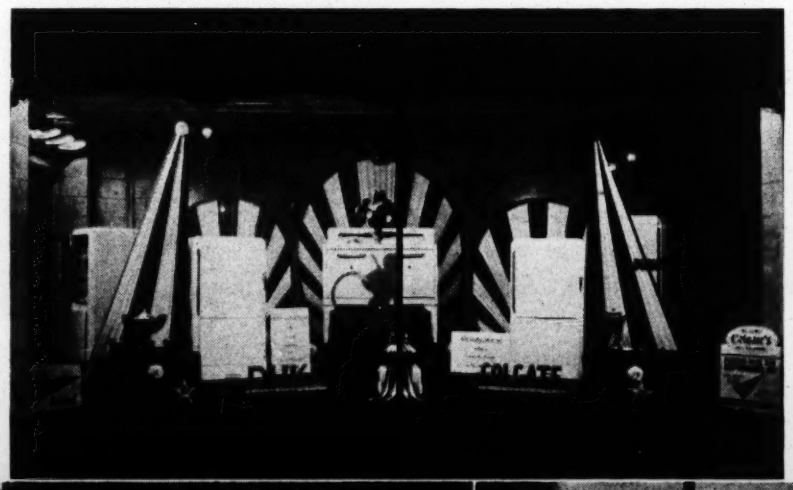
Duke's 1936 Homecoming Day Establishes a New Record

WITH Homecoming the spark that set off the most dazzling display of civic and athletic fireworks Durham and Duke University have ever known, this year's trek of alumni back to their alma mater on September 26 was unquestionably the most all-round successful occasion of its kind yet recorded in the annals of Trinity and Duke. Upwards of 50,000 persons participated in the day's events, attending the Durham-Duke Day parade, witnessing the game at the stadium, and visiting the University campus.

Alumni returned in unprecedented numbers and had the time of their lives meeting old friends, renewing campus-made acquaintances, showing the wives and kiddies about, witnessing the colorful parade, consuming a great quantity of barbecue and accessories at their noon luncheon, and finally, thrilling to the well-earned 6-to-0 victory of the Blue Devils over the Red Raiders of Colgate University.

It was red-letter day made to order, and one that set a high mark of success toward which Homecoming of 1937 must strive to equal.

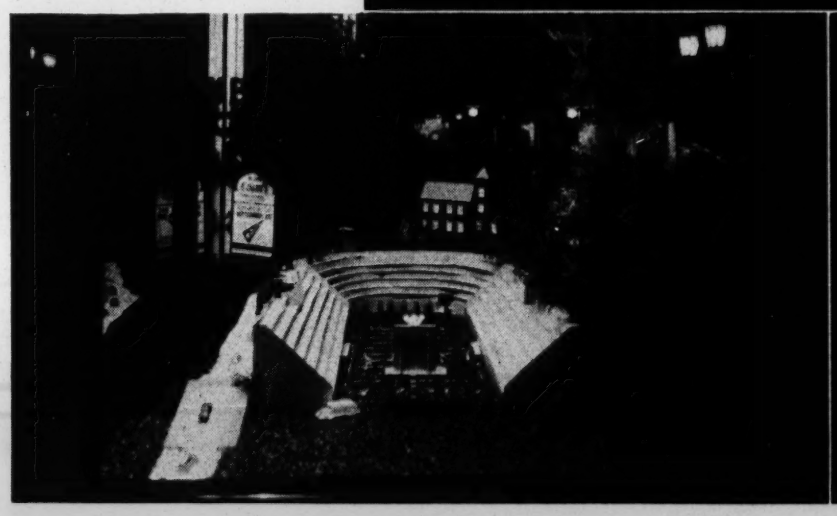
Eight uniformed bands, representing high schools in Durham, Lenoir, Rocky Mount, Monroe, and Greensboro, Duke, Davidson College, and the Durham Post of the American Legion provided music for the morning and afternoon events, joining more than 500-strong prior to the game for the flag-raising exercises and the National Anthem. The bandsmen made a colorful display, and especially did the Duke band cut a fine figure in new uniforms and their novel method of entrance on the field, under a huge float.



Alumni who were not able to attend Homecoming and witness the game, joined with millions of other Americans in listening to two national broadcasts over 200 stations of NBC and CBS, with Ted Husing and Bill Slater announcing, while millions more later saw the films of the game as taken by the three news reel staffs that had a battery of cameras perched high above the newly enclosed press boxes at the stadium.

The returning alumni were led back to the campus by Robert W. Bradshaw, of Durham, chairman of the Alumni Council, which held a meeting during the morning and adopted the Dix Plan for Alumni Class reunions; J. L. Horne, Jr., of Rocky Mount, President of the General Alumni Association; Mrs. C. L. Read, of Zebulon, president of the Alumnae Association; and Miss Lillian White, of Durham, president of the Alumnae Council. Greet-

(Continued on page 267)



PRIZE WINNERS IN HOMECOMING DAY WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST
First Prize—Durham Public Service Co.; Second Prize—Durham Book & Stationery Co.;
Third Prize—B. C. Woodall Co.

Program of Regional Research Is One Centennial Objective

A program of regional research that would affect many phases of life in North Carolina and the southern region is incorporated in the objectives of Duke University to be stressed in a pre-centennial survey of the university's needs and aims leading up to the celebration, in October 1938, of the hundred years of development since the founding of its earliest predecessor, Union Institute.

Details of this program have just been outlined.

Preliminary to the celebration will be two years of effort directed toward two aims, the strengthening of the undergraduate colleges and the providing of enlarged facilities for advanced studies in the graduate school. These needs, which include additional dormitories, completion of the university library, art galleries, scholarship funds, and research funds, are to be called to the attention of friends of the university and of education during the period.

Investigation of perplexing problems peculiar to the region in which the university is established would be a part of Duke's objective under its enlarged program. Each section of the country, it is pointed out, has its own contribution to make to knowledge that no other section can make. Duke, it is contended, as an American university ought to be ready to make further contributions to productive scholarship and intellectual progress, and also to do its part in scientific investigations peculiarly appropriate to the state and section in which it is located.

Forest Project Started

Significant beginning has been made in some aspects of such a program, especially through the work of those operating Duke forest as a field laboratory for many types of research in which members of the departments of forestry, botany, and zoology participate. There are, however, other objectives in the proposed regional research program, especially in regard to the South's two major crops. Notwithstanding their large total value, the expenditure by all agencies, governmental and private, for research on their improvement through fertilization, control of pests, handling and marketing is pitifully small when compared with what should be done and what is available for research on other crops in other sections.

A good deal of experimental work in relation to tobacco is being carried on at Duke through the co-operation of the departments of chemistry and botany but much more remains to be done. All too little has yet been done about soil erosion, reforestation, and forest conservation, it is felt.

Closely allied to agriculture and forest problems is a much needed study of the flora and fauna of North Carolina. The state encompasses within its boundaries an unusual range of geographic and climatic regions varying from the coastal plain through the Piedmont, to the high mountain regions. A co-ordinated survey of the flora and fauna of such a region, it is believed, would yield much of biological significance. Such a survey, it is pointed out, should be made co-operatively by several institutions and preferably through a joint biological institute.

Proposed Marine Laboratory

Such an institute could include one or more inland field laboratories and a marine station at the seacoast. Beginnings for such stations are already in existence. As its contribution to such a program Duke University hopes to establish a marine biological laboratory which could be made one of the units of such a joint biological institute. The university has title to the remainder of the island on which the U. S. Bureau of fisheries at Beaufort, N. C., is located and plans to inaugurate a teaching and research summer school in the near future, which together with the bureau's laboratory, would provide the proper environment for a marine station similar to the Marine Biological laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.

In addition to its scientific significance such a station ought to have practical value for the future development of the fish, oyster, and shrimp industries, which are of great importance to the eastern Carolinas.

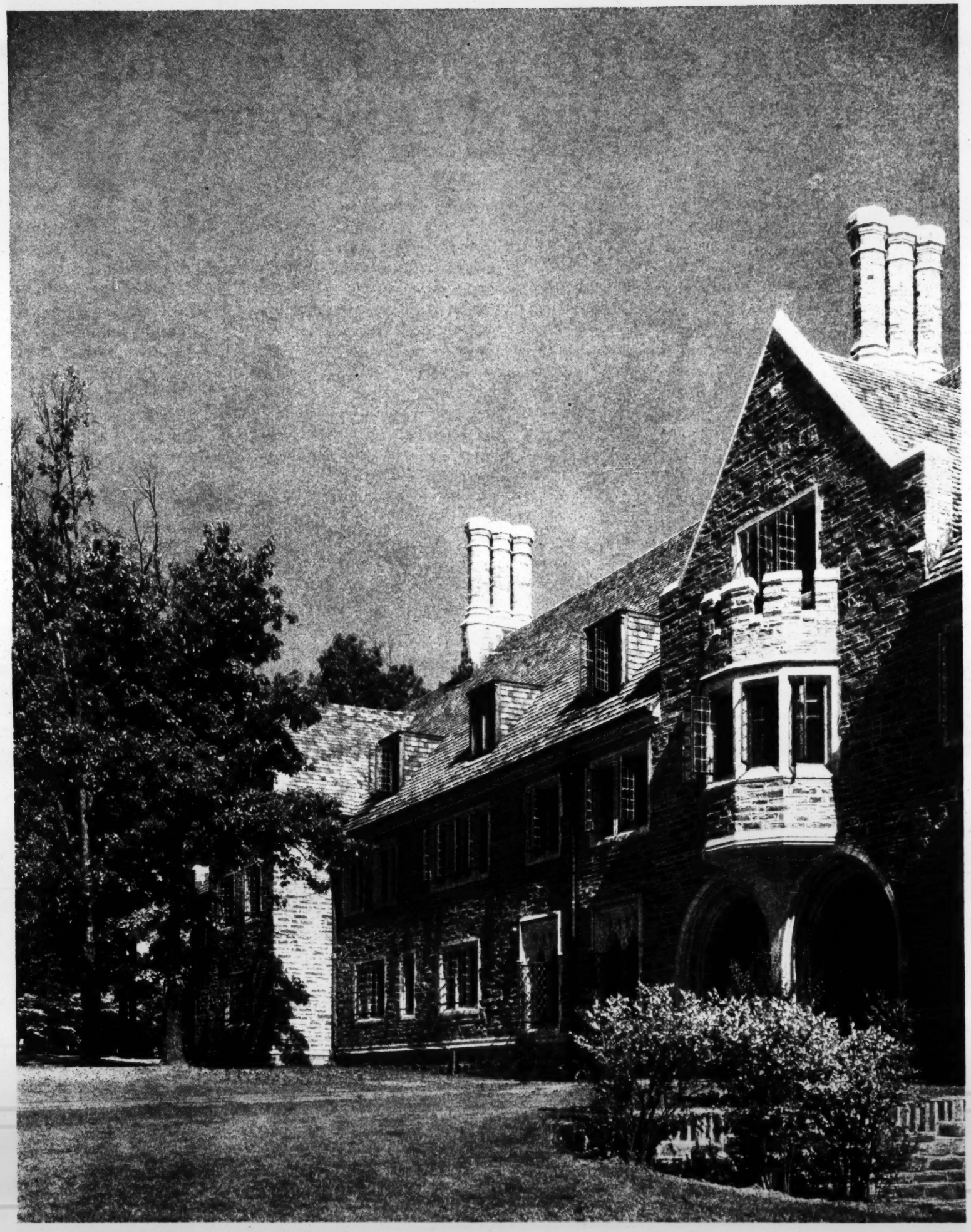
The South has no more serious problem, it is pointed out, than its rapid increase in population, accompanied as it is by the loss of foreign markets for the products traditionally produced by Southern agriculture. A permanent solution of this problem

(Continued on page 267)

Josef Hofmann to Appear at Duke, Thursday, October 29

Josef Hofmann, world-renowned pianist, will appear in Page Auditorium at Duke University, on Thursday, October 29, at 8:15 p.m. This recital will be the first number in Duke's 1936-1937 series of musical attractions under the direction of J. Foster Barnes. Tickets are now on sale, the prices being $1.10, $1.65, and $2.20, including tax.

Hofmann, who electrified Europe at the age of nine and America at the age of ten, has since been consistently regarded as one of the greatest interpreteurs and virtuosos of all time. He opened his present American tour in January, following his third fall season devoted to concertizing throughout Europe. His coming to Duke this month will be one of the outstanding occasions of the academic year.



The above photograph of Crowell House on the University campus is one of a series appearing in the new illustrated booklet, "Campus Views of Duke University." Others will appear in THE REGISTER *from time to time. Alumni desiring this booklet may secure it by writing to the Alumni Office.*

Tribute Paid at Tomb of James B. Duke

Representatives of every department of Duke University and of leading student organizations assembled by the tomb of James B. Duke early in the afternoon of Saturday, October 10, to pay tribute to the memory of the university's founder and benefactor on the eleventh anniversary of his death.

Dr. W. P. Few, president of the university, spoke briefly, and a wreath was laid on the sarcophagus by Mrs. J. E. Stagg, a niece of Mr. Duke.

President Few's Remarks

"Mr. Duke died eleven years ago today. As we look back upon his life and achievements, we can see them in the perspective of these intervening years.

"He created a world market for the products of Southern farms and in that way made a great contribution to the welfare of the people of the Southern states. He developed a waterpower system on a river that had been running to waste from the beginning of time. These developments provided opportunities for work to great numbers of people, and they contributed to the industrial and economic development of the region. Others have done like things, and if Mr. Duke had done nothing else, none of us would be here today. He looked upon his life as a stewardship, and was anxious to use whatever power he had for the good of humanity.

"A human life, like a work of art, must be seen as a whole in order to be rightly understood and appreciated. We can see now, after the lapse of eleven years, something of the larger meaning of Mr. Duke's life. For him and the work of his life the South will never be the same again, but will be raised to another plateau, from which it can go on to larger and better things. Mr. Duke, from early life, had a desire, usually unexpressed and often misunderstood, to do something for humanity. He probably got this from his father, both through inheritance and example. It was in all members of the family. The latest illustration has been brought to light through the death of Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, who, like her husband, his brother and father, and her own son, did not forget to make her contribution to the causes of mankind. She has joined them in the great tradition.

"Power is futile in itself and unless used for the benefit of others. An occasion such as this should have meaning for you and me. We can, each in his own way and in his own life, appropriate for ourselves the things in Mr. Duke's life that are significant and permanent, and be stimulated to live, too, in the hope of doing some permanent good upon this earth. To honor the great dead and to inspire the living is the purpose of this occasion."

Prior to and after the memorial service carillon and organ music was played by Edward Hall Broadhead.

Included among those attending the anniversary service, in addition to administrative officials, deans, and organization representatives, were class officers and activity leaders from both the Woman's college and the men's undergraduate group, and alumni representatives.

Rev. John C. Wooten, Duke Alumnus, Trustee and Former Professor, Passes

Rev. John C. Wooten, of the class of 1898, died on October 9 in Greenville, N. C., after an extended period of declining health. He was a member of the University board of trustees and of the University executive committee since 1915.

From 1907 to 1911 Rev. Mr. Wooten was professor of biblical literature in Trinity College. He held pastorates in various cities of North Carolina and for a time in California.

In addition to Mrs. Wooten, two daughters survive, Miss Alice Wooten and Miss Julia Wooten.

Bequests of $1,500,000 to Duke by Mrs. B. N. Duke

Two bequests to Duke University totalling a million and a half dollars were included in the will of Mrs. Sarah Pearson Duke, widow of Benjamin N. Duke, made public on October 6. With generosity characteristic of other members of her family, Mrs. Duke stipulated that the University receive one million dollars to be placed with endowment funds given by her husband. Half of this sum, she requested, is to be used for scholarships. The gift was made by Mrs. Duke "as a token of love and affection for my husband."

An additional half million dollars was bequest by Mrs. Duke to the Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., a scholarship and loan fund established by Mr. Duke in memory of his son, and to which he gave one million dollars.

Five trust funds of one million dollars each were set up by Mrs. Duke for her daughter, Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle, and four grandchildren, Angier B. Duke and Anthony Newton Duke, Mary Duke Biddle, II, and Nicholas Benjamin Duke Biddle. Mrs. Duke also gave $10,000 to Duke Memorial Methodist Church, Durham; $15,000 to the Methodist Orphanage, Raleigh; $5,000 to the Greensboro College for Women; $10,000 to the Children's Home, Winston-Salem; and $2,000 to the Colored Orphan Asylum, Oxford. Nine nieces and nephews received bequests of $10,000 each, and numerous other bequests were made.

Sororities at Duke Pledge 186 Women

Fifty-seven percent of the new students at the Woman's college of Duke university were recently pledged by the eleven national social sororities having chapters on the local campus. The 186 women will be initiated later in the year.

Alpha Delta Pi, the oldest of the Duke chapters, led all the sororities in number of women pledged, with 28 students accepting bids from the local chapter. Pi Beta Phi and Kappa Delta were second, each pledging 21 new women.

The sororities and pledges follow:

ALPHA DELTA PI

Mary Barrow, Zebulon; Frances Borland, Durham; Ludie Bothwell, Hickory; Nancy Brown, Amesbury, Mass.; Lily Duke Clements, Durham; Jo Collins, Coral Gables, Fla.; Mary Frances Council, Durham; Florence Cox, Mount Olive; Macon Crowder, Raleigh; Barbara Gaines, Lakewood, O.; Claribel Gee, Greenwood, S. C.; Peggy Glenn, Long Island, N. Y.; Ann Gwyn, Reidsville; Anne Hayes, Roanoke, Va.; Jane Huckabee, Macon, Ga.; Jane Ivy, Concord; Camille Izlar, East Aurora, N. Y.; Nancy Marion Johnson, Durham; Martha Laird, Jonesboro, Ark.; Olga Ondek, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Peggy Ann Raup, Richmond, Va.; Caroline Schraff, Macon, Ga.; Lilian Secrest, Monroe, Ga.; Nancy Seeman, Durham; Edith Womble, Winston-Salem; Louise Worsham, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Enid Young, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Betty Zimmerman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALPHA EPSILON PHI

Florence Tabakin, Norfolk, Va.; Claire Globman, Martinsville, Va.; Helen Brylawski, Washington, D. C.; Eva Nachamson, Durham; Evelyn Paradies, Atlanta, Ga.; Lenora Sollod, Petersburg, Va.

ALPHA PHI

Ruth Auser, Morristown, N. J.; Doris Conine, Stratford, Conn.; Constance Fris, Albany, N. Y.; Doris Hartman, Fort Monroe, Va.; Edna Joyner, Manatee, Fla.; Beatrice Lauffer, Oil City, Pa.; Bertha Toppin, Atlantic City, N. J.

DELTA DELTA DELTA

Dorothy Bailey, Summit, N. J.; Pauline Barnwell, Atlanta, Ga.; Mary Beth Caton, Bluefield, W. Va.; Carolina Clark, Meridian, Miss.; Ann King Glass, Paris, Ky.; Louise Gracely, Marion, O.; Mary D. Huggins, Hillsboro, O.; Dorothy King, Marion O.; Elizabeth Monaghan, Plainfield, N. J.; Eugenia Morel, South Orange, N. J.; Maxine Neushul, Winnetka, Ill.; Emily Jeannette Post, Shelby; Minnie Rankin, Concord; Mary Ricks, Whitakers; Evelyn Rogers, Richmond, Va.; Dorothy Schomaker, Pearl River, N. Y.; Mary Strong, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Elizabeth Yon, Atlanta, Ga.; Peggy Young, Ashland, Ky.

KAPPA DELTA

Betty Jo Abels, High Point; Maria Aldridge, Durham; Ann Alphin, El Dorado, Ark.; Evelyn Bolick, Conover; Mary Margaret Brunner, Bixley, O.; Nancy Steele Cockrell, Evanston, Ill.; Bybe Davenport, Nashville; Frances Gibson, Concord; Stella Heath, Kinston; Helen Jeffcoat, Opp, Ala.; Ann Lamb King, Charleston, W. Va.; Mary Lassiter, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Dorothy Long, Newton; Marjorie Lutz, Shelby; Grace Plyler, Durham; Nancy Raper, Lexington; Sara Scott, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Steele Simmons, Rockingham; Franchelle Smith, Charlotte; Betsy Ann Stannert, Oaklyn, N. J.; Byrne Ware, East Falls Church, Va.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA

Jean Louise Brown, Charlotte; Charlotte Jane Callaway, Altoona, Pa.; Edna Campbell, Drexel Hill, Pa.; Eleanor Davis, Melbourne, Fla.; Suzanne Eyerly, Hagerstown, Md.; Helen Gambil, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Virginia Hardesty, Fairmont, W. Va.; Barbara Anne Henry, Atlanta, Ga.; Margaret Hopwood, Minneapolis, Minn.; Elizabeth Hungate, Sterling, Ill.; Maude Kelley, Westfield, N. J.; Virginia Mason, Durham; Marjorie Moody, Shreveport, La.; Marie Louise Pedeflous, Plainfield, N. J.; Suzanne Somers, Maplewood, N. J.; Jessie Stites, Louisville, Ky.; Ann Sykes, Queens Village, N. Y.; Evelyn Van Sciver, Camden, N. J.; Dorothy Blanche Burt, Vetnor, N. C.; Betty McFayden, Washington, D. C.

PHI MU

Helen Armstrong, Macon, Ga.; Mary Alice Hayes, Wilmette, Ill.; Emmaria Hill, White Plains, N. Y.; Ruth Manville, Tryon; Doris Matthews, Durham; Mary Osborne, DuBois, Pa.; Leone Parrott, Kinston; Mary Angier Pearce, Durham; Virginia E. Smith, Meridian, Miss.; Eugenia Speed, Durham; Sara Ellen Sprau, Louisville, Ky.; Edwina Sundholm, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Margaret Underwood, Durham; Carolyn Wichum, Brooklyn.

PI BETA PHI

Elizabeth Allin, Fort Bragg; Sarah Andrews, Durham; Martha Bishop, Sanford, Fla.; Virginia Bishop, Vineland, N. J.; Phyllis Campbell, Chapel Hill; Isa Sills Dameron, Goldsboro; Eloise Daugherty, Cumberland, Md.; Eleanor Deas, Atlanta, Ga.; Dorothy Dorn, Springfield, Mass.; Betty Gerow, Liberty, N. Y.; Dorothy Hance, Easton, Pa.; Anne Kinsbury, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arline Koch, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Mary Louise McCluskey, Wheeling, W. Va.; Miriam McDorman, Selma, O.; Beatrice McKechnie, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Doris Medley, Bethesda, Md.; Martha Perkins, Louisville, Ky.; Helen Pickens, Washington, D. C.; Barbara Standard, New York City; Gene Wann, Terre Haute, Ind.

SIGMA KAPPA

Virginia Acer, Kenmore, N. Y.; Dorothy Apgar, Charleston, W. Va.; Maryanne Blount, Pennsacola, Fla.; Ruth Donahue, Upper Darby, Pa.; Grace Hamre, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Helen Higgins, East Taunton, Mass.; Maggie Jones, Townsend, Va.; Barbara Mailler, Jersey City, N. J.; Dorothy Neil, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Marjorie Ousterhaudt, Kingston, N. Y.; Eileen Schiffer, Rye, N. Y.; Edith Weintz, Austinville, Va.; Midge Ward, Whitestone, N. Y.

ZETA TAU ALPHA

Irene Batchelder, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Jeanne Bouton, Miami, Fla.; Annajane Boyd, Germantown, Pa.; Barbara Jane Conningham, Honolulu, Hawaii; Mary Stacy Dodge, Chester, Va.; Betty Claire Jennings, Thomasville; Mabel Johnson, Whiteville; Marjorie McCreery, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jean Merkel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jeanne Murphy, Upper Darby, Pa.; Frances Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth Pardo, Havana, Cuba; Lenora Privett, Tyler, Ala.; Lauretta Ryan, Rumson, N. J.; Betty Sprankle, Indiana, Pa.; Catherine Thompson, Graham; Polly Warner, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

Dr. P. J. Kernodle, Editor and Author, of the Class of '76, Dies in Richmond, Va.

Dr. P. J. Kernodle, of Richmond, Va., managing editor of *The Christion Sun*, organ of the Southern Christian Convention, died September 12. A member of the Trinity College class of 1876, Dr. Kernodle for many years was a successful teacher and author. He was particularly known for his book, "The Lives of Christian Ministers."

He was awarded the Litt.D. degree by his alma mater in 1926. After receiving his master's degree in 1879, Dr. Kernodle was connected with Suffolk Collegiate Institute, Smithdeal Business College, and Elon College. He was a charter member of the Board of Trustees of Elon College.

Dr. Sockman's Eulogy to Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke

(Tribute by Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, widely known New York minister, delivered at Funeral Service in the University Chapel)

It is not our desire to deliver any formal eulogy. Mrs. Duke was too modest to desire that; she was too good to need it. But, for our own sakes rather than for hers, may we pause just for a moment to strengthen ourselves in those qualities which we saw revealed in her.

Speaking more as one of her friends than as one of her ministers, may I say that the feature of Mrs. Duke's character which appealed to me most vividly was the blending of qualities. She had the power to combine the past and the future with magnificent balance. Descending from a long and noble family line, she had her roots deep in the past. She loved old things; she cherished old friendships. She never forgot a loved one. She clung tenaciously to what had been in her life, and her long years kept adding a rich retrospect.

She loved the past—and yet, she did not live merely looking at the past. She saw what was behind her as the driver sees the road which he has passed in the mirror of his car. Her face was always forward. Like her husband, she visioned the great and new things that were ahead in America. Even her last hours were spent in preparing to entertain youth. She did not live looking backward; she did not die looking backward. She caught the past and kept it for the greater future.

And I think, too, of that blending of strength and tenderness in her personality. There was a pioneer's strength in her womanhood. One needed but to come into her presence to feel an almost regal bearing. She had the power of will that shone in her eye and was accented in her speech. She was strong.

She had courage—the kind of courage which we call fortitude which can lose loved ones without losing one's nerve, which can suffer and not surrender. No shocks ever shattered her poise. No one ever saw her back turned in fear. But her strength was blended with a winsome tenderness, lovable, not austere, possessing a reverent regard for the personalities of others, in her home, in her community, in her church. She handled life with the finesse of one who counted other personalities precious. And in her character beauty was blended with strength. Very appropriate is it that these lovely gardens on this campus should remain as an abiding memorial of Mrs. Duke. Her nature had the strength of the soil and the beauty of the flower.

And I think also, and lastly, of that blending of large horizons with local loyalties. One would not hasten into her presence with anything petty or provincial or narrow. She saw things large. She had great interests, none of them greater than this noble university. In the North and in the South, at home and abroad—with all that widening of life she never loosened her local attachments. It is true to say that her heart was always in the home, and in the hometown. She brought the light of large views to illumine and enrich personal interests. I think of her in that figure which the late John Henry Jowett used to describe St. Paul. He said that St. Paul's mind had the quality of the skylark. The apostle could rise up to a point where he could survey the world but, like the skylark, he always kept his nest on the ground. So Mrs. Duke saw the world in its broad sweep but she never lost those local attachments that kept her heart warm.

Now she has left those whom she loved; she has gone to those whom she loved. Though we feel the aching loneliness of our loss, I think most of us feel that four score years of such living can only leave us with a lasting sense of gratitude. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord," for He hath given so much more than He hath taken away. He gave us this life, nurtured in a Christian home, reared into beautiful womanhood, rounded into loving motherhood, ripened into endearing age. He has taken away only the physical form. All the memories, all the influence, all the love remain, to be our heritage through the years until that day when the broken circles of earth are reunited in the eternal circles of the spirit.

B. B. Adams, Class of 1887, Loyal Alumnus of Duke, Passes at Four Oaks

Duke University was represented at the funeral of B. B. Adams, age 75 years, an alumnus of Duke University, held at Four Oaks, N. C., on September 19. Dr. R. L. Flowers, Dean W. H. Wannamaker, Henry R. Dwire, Prof. F. S. Aldridge, S. W. Myatt, and Prof. H. E. Myers were present for the rites, and four singers from the University, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster Barnes, Miss Evelyn Barnes, and C. S. Hooper, sang several selections during the service.

A well known planter, Mr. Adams was distinguished for having missed only one Duke commencement in 53 years. Last June he was present at the Alumni dinner and recognized for his loyalty and achievement. He was a member of the class of 1887.

Football Barbecues Sponsored By Durham County Alumni

The next football barbecue in the series sponsored by the Durham County Alumni will be held during the week of the Duke-N. C. State game, which will be played in Duke stadium, Thursday, November 26, Thanksgiving Day. Announcement of the exact day will be made in the newspapers.

Besides the Duke alumni, members of the Durham-Duke Club and other friends have participated in these barbecues, which have done much to stimulate interest in the Duke's home games.

Duke Alumni to Hold Luncheon at John Marshall Hotel, October 31

The Richmond, Va., association of Duke alumni will have a luncheon at the Hotel John Marshall on Saturday, October 31, at 12:00 noon. As was the case last year, the luncheon and "get-together" will be held in connection with the Duke-Washington & Lee, game, which will be played in the afternoon. The price of the luncheon will be seventy-five cents per plate.

Ralph Chesson, secretary-treasurer of the local association, cordially invites all Duke alumni to attend this luncheon. Adequate accommodations have been arranged to take care of alumni before the luncheon, space being provided on the mezzanine. Among those from Duke University who are expected to be present are: President W. P. Few, Dean W. H. Wannamaker, Henry R. Dwire, Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs, and James R. Simpson and Miss Elizabeth Aldridge, assistant directors in charge of alumni and alumnae affairs.

Following are the officers of the association whose membership consists of more than one hundred former students of Duke: Maurice Duttera, '33, President; Helen Phillips, '33, Vice-President; W. P. Harper, '17, Vice-President; Ralph Chesson, '25, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Ralph Chesson, '27, Alumnae Representative.

Alumni and Alumnae Who Have Recently Joined New Club

The following Duke Alumni and Alumnae have recently become members of the new club, composed of married couples who were formerly students:

Lt. and Mrs. Minthorne W. Reed, Shreveport, La.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Jones, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sexton, Jr., Shreveport, La.

Mr. and Mrs. Hersey E. Spence, Durham, N. C.

Annual Dinner Meeting of Friends of Duke Library

On Wednesday, November 11, at 7:00 p.m., the Friends of Duke University Library will hold their annual dinner meeting in the University Union.

Mr. Christopher Morley, author of "Parnassus on Wheels", "Swiss Family Manhattan", "Thunder on the Left", and other works, will be the guest speaker.

"Economic Opinion and the Future of the Interest Rate", by Dr. J. J. Spengler

The summer number of the *Southern Economic Journal* contained as one of its principal articles a paper on "Economic Opinion and the Future of the Interest Rate" by Professor Joseph J. Spengler of the Economics Department. After speaking of the low levels which interest rates have touched in recent years, Dr. Spengler gives a review of the opinions of various economists regarding the future tendency of the interest rate. His discussion of the matter should be of much value and interest to bankers, business men, and investors.

Dr. Spengler concludes that certain forces will exercise a depressive effect upon nominal interest rates for at least a decade. Thereafter he expects that invention and unsatisfied demands for capital consuming goods should prove adequate for some decades to keep nominal interest rates at or above the pre-war level. Any diminution in the freedom of international capital movements will diminish interest levels in capital exporting countries and for the world as a whole.

South Carolina Alumni Hold Luncheon Meeting in Columbia, October 3

A meeting of Duke alumni was held at luncheon in the Columbia Hotel, at Columbia, S. C., on Saturday, October 3. This was the day of the Duke-South Carolina game, and many alumni outside the South Carolina group participated in the luncheon. Nearly a hundred alumni and guests were in attendance.

Roy Powell, president of the South Carolina alumni, presided at the luncheon, and brief and appropriate talks were made by Hon. Olin D. Johnson, governor of South Carolina; Dr. H. N. Snyder, President of Wofford College, who holds the honorary degree of LL.D. from Duke; President W. P. Few, Dean W. H. Wannamaker, and others.

Contributors for September to the General Alumni Fund

Mattie Ballew, '35, Asheville, N. C.; Cyril E. Black, '36, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. William G. Cunningham, '25, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. O. B. Darden, '12, Richmond, Va.; Charles S. Dovey, II, '35, Philadelphia, Penna.; Rev. D. E. Earnhardt, '18, Fayetteville, N. C.; Helen Fanton, '33, Westport, Conn.; R. L. Fitzgerald, Jr., '36, Cambridge, Mass.; J. M. Gibbs, '02, Reidsville, N. C.; E. H. Gibson, '02, Laurinburg, N. C.; Ray House, '28, Monroe, N. C.; B. Everett Jordan, '18, Saxapahaw, N. C.; T. T. Kibler, '32, Washington, D. C.; D. W. Lamb, '36, Rochester, N. Y.; R. Lester Mallard, '36, Durham, N. C.; Hugh F. Mims, '02, Morristown, Tenn.; J. A. Morgan, '06, Washington, D. C.; Roland E. Niednagel, '35, Evansville, Ind.; E. K. Patterson, '17, Greensboro, N. C.; Frank Sizemore, '36, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Snidow, '30, Princeton, N. C.; R. E. Thigpen, '22, Charlotte, N. C.; Rev. T. G. Vickers, '11, Lumberton, N. C.; John Watson, Jr., '36, Charlotte, N. C.; Otis Whaley, '29, Jacksonville, Ala.; Luther Williams, '36, Winston-Salem, N. C.; H. B. Gaston, '14, Belmont, N. C.

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The Richmond, Va., association of Duke alumni will have a luncheon at the Hotel John Marshall on Saturday, October 31, at 12:00 noon. As was the case last year, the luncheon and "get-together" will be held in connection with the Duke-Washington & Lee, game, which will be played in the afternoon. The price of the luncheon will be seventy-five cents per plate.

Ralph Chesson, secretary-treasurer of the local association, cordially invites all Duke alumni to attend this luncheon. Adequate accommodations have been arranged to take care of alumni before the luncheon, space being provided on the mezzanine. Among those from Duke University who are expected to be present are: President W. P. Few, Dean W. H. Wannamaker, Henry R. Dwire, Director of Public Relations and Alumni Affairs, and James R. Simpson and Miss Elizabeth Aldridge, assistant directors in charge of alumni and alumnae affairs.

Following are the officers of the association whose membership consists of more than one hundred former students of Duke: Maurice Duttera, '33, President; Helen Phillips, '33, Vice-President; W. P. Harper, '17, Vice-President; Ralph Chesson, '25, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Ralph Chesson, '27, Alumnae Representative.

Alumni and Alumnae Who Have Recently Joined New Club

The following Duke Alumni and Alumnae have recently become members of the new club, composed of married couples who were formerly students:

Lt. and Mrs. Minthorne W. Reed, Shreveport, La.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Jones, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sexton, Jr., Shreveport, La.

Mr. and Mrs. Hersey E. Spence, Durham, N. C.

Annual Dinner Meeting of Friends of Duke Library

On Wednesday, November 11, at 7:00 p.m., the Friends of Duke University Library will hold their annual dinner meeting in the University Union.

Mr. Christopher Morley, author of "Parnassus on Wheels", "Swiss Family Manhattan", "Thunder on the Left", and other works, will be the guest speaker.

"Economic Opinion and the Future of the Interest Rate", by Dr. J. J. Spengler

The summer number of the *Southern Economic Journal* contained as one of its principal articles a paper on "Economic Opinion and the Future of the Interest Rate" by Professor Joseph J. Spengler of the Economics Department. After speaking of the low levels which interest rates have touched in recent years, Dr. Spengler gives a review of the opinions of various economists regarding the future tendency of the interest rate. His discussion of the matter should be of much value and interest to bankers, business men, and investors.

Dr. Spengler concludes that certain forces will exercise a depressive effect upon nominal interest rates for at least a decade. Thereafter he expects that invention and unsatisfied demands for capital consuming goods should prove adequate for some decades to keep nominal interest rates at or above the pre-war level. Any diminution in the freedom of international capital movements will diminish interest levels in capital exporting countries and for the world as a whole.

South Carolina Alumni Hold Luncheon Meeting in Columbia, October 3

A meeting of Duke alumni was held at luncheon in the Columbia Hotel, at Columbia, S. C., on Saturday, October 3. This was the day of the Duke-South Carolina game, and many alumni outside the South Carolina group participated in the luncheon. Nearly a hundred alumni and guests were in attendance.

Roy Powell, president of the South Carolina alumni, presided at the luncheon, and brief and appropriate talks were made by Hon. Olin D. Johnson, governor of South Carolina; Dr. H. N. Snyder, President of Wofford College, who holds the honorary degree of LL.D. from Duke; President W. P. Few, Dean W. H. Wannamaker, and others.

Contributors for September to the General Alumni Fund

Mattie Ballew, '35, Asheville, N. C.; Cyril E. Black, '36, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. William G. Cunningham, '25, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. O. B. Darden, '12, Richmond, Va.; Charles S. Dovey, II, '35, Philadelphia, Penna.; Rev. D. E. Earnhardt, '18, Fayetteville, N. C.; Helen Fanton, '33, Westport, Conn.; R. L. Fitzgerald, Jr., '36, Cambridge, Mass.; J. M. Gibbs, '02, Reidsville, N. C.; E. H. Gibson, '02, Laurinburg, N. C.; Ray House, '28, Monroe, N. C.; B. Everett Jordan, '18, Saxapahaw, N. C.; T. T. Kibler, '32, Washington, D. C.; D. W. Lamb, '36, Rochester, N. Y.; R. Lester Mallard, '36, Durham, N. C.; Hugh F. Mims, '02, Morristown, Tenn.; J. A. Morgan, '06, Washington, D. C.; Roland E. Niednagel, '35, Evansville, Ind.; E. K. Patterson, '17, Greensboro, N. C.; Frank Sizemore, '36, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Snidow, '30, Princeton, N. C.; R. E. Thigpen, '22, Charlotte, N. C.; Rev. T. G. Vickers, '11, Lumberton, N. C.; John Watson, Jr., '36, Charlotte, N. C.; Otis Whaley, '29, Jacksonville, Ala.; Luther Williams, '36, Winston-Salem, N. C.; H. B. Gaston, '14, Belmont, N. C.

1936 Football Team is Making Impressive Record

Reaching mid-season with the greatest record in the history of the institution, Duke university's 1936 edition of Blue Devils has earned a ranking for itself with the best of Duke teams despite the outcome of future contests. At the time of this writing the record read no defeats, no ties, only one touchdown scored against them. The results for the first five games:

Duke 13, Davidson 0.
Duke 6, Colgate 0.
Duke 21, South Carolina 0.
Duke 25, Clemson 0.
Duke 19, Georgia Tech 6.

POWERFUL LINE

The line has shown that it is one of the strongest—if not the strongest defensive aggregations in the history of the institution. Running attacks of the teams that have played the Blue Devils have either been stopped cold or held to a minimum amount of yardage.

Ace Parker's punting behind this fine line makes the Blue Devils a team hard to score on. However, there have been some bad points. The blocking is not up to the standard of a Wade-coached team and the running attack has been in a bog all season. There are other things that have been bothering the coaches.

DAVIDSON, COLGATE FALL

Opening the season with a night game in Greensboro against Davidson's fine team, the Blue Devils pushed across two touchdowns to win 13-0. Both the markers were scored by Harwood Smith, junior fullback from Petersburg, Va. Elmore Hackney, former Durham high school star, set the stage for one of these with a beautiful 48-yard punt return.

Then Colgate's Red Raiders, billed as the most dangerous, tricky and deceptive team in the country, came to Durham. Before 25,000 people, the Blue Devils topped the Red Raiders, 6-0, and saw several other scoring threats stopped near the goal. A pass from Hackney to Parker scored another touchdown but it was nullified by a penalty. In Duke's lone touchdown drive—starting on the Blue Devils' 40-yard line, Parker, Hackney and Tipton, the latter a sophomore fullback from Petersburg, Va., featured.

GAMECOCKS ARE BEATEN

The Blue Devils then invaded Columbia, S. C., where they met a strong South Carolina team but returned home with a 21-0 triumph with Parker, Hackney and Smith scoring touchdowns. Parker made a beautiful 78-yard run through the entire South Carolina team but as was his touchdown in the game with Colgate, the play was nullified by a penalty.

Clemson came to Durham with a strong team and played brilliant ball the first half to hold the Blue Devils 0-0. However, in the second half, Duke pushed across four touchdowns to triumph, 25-0. Dick Taliaferro and Frank Liana each blocked a punt on two successive plays and the last one bounded in the end zone where Woody Lipscomb fell on it. The other markers were scored by Hackney, Tipton and Smith.

DEFEAT TORNADO

The greatest victory of the season was won at the expense of Georgia Tech's Golden Tornado. The Engineers came to Durham with a record of three straight wins—55-0 over P. C., 58-0 over Sewanee, and 34-0 over a strong Kentucky team.

The experts were split on this one, just about as many choosing Tech as Duke as it appeared to be a toss-up.

Starting fast, Duke scored a touchdown in the first half when Dick Taliaferro blocked a punt on the 30-yard line, scooped it up and ran to the one-yard line from where Eric Tipton drove it across on the first play. Hackney kicked the extra point to give Duke a 7-0 lead.

TALLY TWO MORE

In the second quarter, Duke drove to the Tech 23 but there the attack bogged and Hackney faded back on fourth down to pass. He went back about 10 yards, found no teammate open, tucked the ball under his arm, set out wide around right end, cut back across the field and scored standing up. It was a beautiful run.

John Johnston, sub back, replaced Hackney at this time and he intercepted a Tech pass on his own 45 and raced it back down the field to the Tech 20. With seconds remaining in the first half, Parker stepped back and fired a pass straight into the arms of Johnston in the end zone.

TECH PULLS SLEEPER

Tech came back furiously while the Blue Devils appeared to be letting Parker punt the Jackets back and protect the 19-0 lead. The Jackets worked the onside kick and got the ball on Duke's 40 to start the second half. Duke held safely but a few plays later the Jackets had the ball on Duke's 40 again and worked the old sleeper play with Appleby going out on the sideline, the Jackets putting the ball in play rapidly and then passing down the field to Appleby who scored without trouble.

After that the game was a case of Parker punting and Tech trying valiantly to score. The Jackets brought a good football team to Durham and it was a great victory for Duke, evening up those two 6-0 defeats in Atlanta in 1933 and 1935.

PARKER IS ACE

They named Parker right. He is the "Ace" of the Duke team beyond

Duke University Football Schedule, 1936 Season

Varsity Schedule

Date	Opponent	Place of Game
September 19 (night)	Davidson	Greensboro, N. C.
September 26	Colgate (Homecoming)	Durham, N. C.
October 3	South Carolina	Columbia, S. C.
October 10	Clemson	Durham, N. C.
October 17	Georgia Tech	Durham, N. C.
October 24	Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.
October 31	Washington and Lee	Richmond, Va.
November 7	Wake Forest	Wake Forest, N. C.
November 14	North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.
November 26	N. C. State (Thanksgiving)	Durham, N. C.

"B" Team Schedule

Date	Opponent	Place of Game
October 9 (night)	Lenoir-Rhyne	Hickory, N. C.
October 24	Elon	Elon College, N. C.
October 31	Campbell College	Buie's Creek, N. C.

Freshman Schedule

Date	Opponent	Place of Game
September 25	Wake Forest	Wake Forest, N. C.
October 9	N. C. State	Durham, N. C.
October 23	Davidson	Davidson, N. C.
November 7	U. S. Marines	Quantico, Va.
November 20	North Carolina	Durham, N. C.

The Colgate, Clemson and Georgia Tech games will start at 2:30 P.M.; the N. C. State Thanksgiving Day game at 2:00 P.M.

Remember in ordering tickets—

Check or money order must accompany all orders. Add ten cents to check to cover cost of insured mail. Mail orders to Duke Athletic Office or Duke Alumni Office, Duke Station, Durham, N. C.

the shadow of a doubt. His play is not only brilliant in one department. He is an all-around football player of a rank that, were he in the north, he would be called one of the great players of all-time.

Others who have been outstanding are Elmore (Honey) Hackney, Parker's brilliant running mate, Eric Tipton, sopohomore fullback who has played spectacular ball, Dan Hill, flaming-haired sophomore center and son of the Piedmont baseball league president who has been of invaluable aid to the Duke line, Dick Taliaferro, stalwart end and punt-blocker extraordinary, and Joe Brunansky, tackle who is the nearest approach to Fred Crawford Duke has had since that great player finished.

Officers of the Alumni and Alumnae Councils

The Alumni and Alumnae Councils held their fall meeting on Saturday, October 17, at which time officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Officers were elected by the Councils as follows:

Chairman, J. Glenn Pennington, '23, Thomasville, N. C.; Vice-Chairman, Dr. D. Waldo Holt, '14, Greensboro, N. C.

Executive Committee: Dr. W. I. Wooten, '15, Greenville, N. C.; Whiteford S. Blakeney, '26, Charlotte, N. C.; W. Luther Ferrell, '16, Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. E. Brinn, '11, Sanford, N. C.; Charles A. Dukes, '29, Durham, N. C.

Alumnae Council

Chairman, Estelle Warlick Hillman, '20, Durham, N. C.; Vice-Chairman, Corrie Scruggs Armstrong, '04, Greenville, S. C.; Secretary, Elizabeth Aldridge, '24, Duke University.

Chairman of the Executive Committee, Zelle Williams Borland, '31, Durham, N. C.

Members of the Executive Committee: Helen McCrary Arendell, '21, Raleigh, N. C.; Courtney Sharpe, '31, Lumberton, N. C.; Elizabeth Roberts Cannon, '26, Durham, N. C.; Mary Umstead Kellam, '27, Raleigh, N. C.

Reports of Meetings

Reports of the two meetings will appear in the next issue of The Register.

Six Players Who are Making Outstanding Records

Here are six members of the Duke team who have played brilliant football in the Blue Devils' march to five straight victories this season. Parker and Taliaferro are seniors, Hackney and Brunansky, juniors, Tipton and Hill, sophomores.

Alumni:

If You Have Not Already Ordered Your

DUKE Commemorative Plates

Do Not Delay Longer

SPONSORED by the Alumni and Alumnae Associations, these dinner-service plates of Wedgewood "queensware" are designed to commemorate the charm of Duke University in a beautiful and useful manner. The border design in bas-relief, similar to the above design, is made up of symbols closely associated with Duke University and Trinity College. The twelve different centers will faithfully portray scenes from Trinity College and Duke University, both old and new. The official choice of the committee as to the color of the center scenes, is Duke Blue; however, the plates may be ordered in rose-pink, green, or mulberry, if desired.

The first three hundred sets will comprise what will be known as the *first edition* of these plates, and will be so stamped on the reverse side of each plate, together with the autograph of President W. P. Few. These may be ordered only in sets of twelve.

Naturally it will require several months to design and manufacture these plates. The price is $18.00 per dozen, one-half of which must accompany order. When plates are ready they will be delivered prepaid anywhere in the United States upon payment of balance.

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I order .....dozen Duke plates ($18.00 per dozen), enclosing $9.00 deposit on each dozen, and will pay balance on receipt of bill when plates are ready for shipment.

Color choice ☐ Blue; ☐ Rose-pink; ☐ Green ☐ Mulberry

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News of the Alumni

Elizabeth Aldridge, '24, Editor

Alumni Returning for Homecoming Saturday, September 26

The following list contains the names of Duke alumni who registered on Homecoming Day at headquarters in the University Union. Many alumni returned for Homecoming in addition to those listed here, but on account of the rush incident to a busy program and some because of late arrival, did not have the opportunity to register:

CLASS OF 1876

J. N. Leak, Greensboro, N. C.

CLASS OF 1881

W. H. Townsend, High Point, N. C.

CLASS OF 1891

Thomas C. Daniels, New Bern, N. C.
R. L. Durham, Buena Vista, Va.

CLASS OF 1892

E. A. Hunt, Oxford, N. C.

CLASS OF 1895

B. H. Black, Durham, N. C.
N. L. Eure, Greensboro, N. C.

CLASS OF 1896

F. S. Aldridge, Durham, N. C.
J. H. Separk, Gastonia, N. C.
Rev. J. A. Dailey, Gates, N. C.
A. Shipp Webb, Concord, N. C.

CLASS OF 1897

W. W. Graves, Wilson, N. C.
A. S. Barnes, Raleigh, N. C.
T. J. Gardner, Fayetteville, N. C.

CLASS OF 1898

B. R. Craven, Concord, N. C.
J. B. Gibbons, Hamlet, N. C.
J. P. Breedlove, Durham, N. C.

CLASS OF 1899

J. H. Barnhardt, Raleigh, N. C.

CLASS OF 1900

P. Huber Hanes, Winston-Salem, N. C.
J. E. Pegram, Durham, N. C.

CLASS OF 1901

J. C. Blanchard, Hertford, N. C.

CLASS OF 1902

Miss Nell McClees, Raleigh, N. C.
George A. Hoyle, Shelby, N. C.
E. H. Gibson, Laurinburg, N. C.
R. C. Everett, Laurinburg, N. C.
J. M. Gibbs, Reidsville, N. C.
Hugh F. Mims, Morristown, Tenn.
J. M. Ormond, Durham, N. C.

CLASS OF 1904

James G. Huckabee, Durham, N. C.
B. S. Womble, Winston-Salem, N. C.
J. W. Alspaugh, Winston-Salem, N. C.

CLASS OF 1905

M. E. Newsom, Durham, N. C.

CLASS OF 1906

James E. Lambeth, Thomasville, N. C.
Mrs. C. L. Read (Nan Goodson) Zebulon, N. C.
C. R. Warren, Chatham, Va.
J. A. Morgan, Washington, D. C.

CLASS OF 1907

L. B. Pendergraph, Mt. Airy, N. C.
R. C. Kelly, Greensboro, N. C.
Holland Holton, Durham, N. C.
Rev. J. F. Starnes, Bynum, N. C.
Mrs. J. P. Breedlove (Lucille Aiken) Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Holland Holton (Lela Young) Durham, N. C.

CLASS OF 1908

C. K. Proctor, Oxford, N. C.
F. S. Love, Wilmington, N. C.
J. B. Sidbury, Wilmington, N. C.
Don S. Elias, Asheville, N. C.
Robert S. Brown, Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. J. A. Morgan (May Wrenn) Washington, D. C.

Welcome Back!

The alumni named below visited the Alumni Office in September and early October:

T. C. Kirkman, '22, High Point.
Edgar B. Fisher, '24, Roanoke Rapids.
Thomas C. Parsons, '36, Altoona, Pa.
L. V. Harris, '24, Conway.
Kathryn Warlick McEntire, '28, Chicago, Ill.
Philip J. Weaver, '34, Chapel Hill.
Dr. J. C. Burwell, '28, Greensboro.
Margaret Cunninggim, '36, Nashville, Tenn.
Jo Glass, '34, Miami, Fla.
Joe E. Timberlake, Jr., '35, Thomasville, Ga.
L. H. Bishop, '28, Montclair, N. J.
Hugh F. Mims, '02, Morristown, Tenn.

CLASS OF 1909

I. T. Mann, High Point, N. C.
W. W. Watson, Lake Landing, N. C.
L. E. Blanchard, Raleigh, N. C.
Henry L. Smith, Kannapolis, N. C.
Miss Lillian Marie White, Durham, N. C.
J. L. Horne, Jr., Rocky Mount, N. C.
John A. Livingstone, Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. Kiker, Reidsville, N. C.
Mrs. W. B. Kiker (Blannie Berry) Reidsville, N. C.
M. A. Briggs, Durham, N. C.
Miss Bessie Hammett, Durham, N. C.

CLASS OF 1910

J. C. Bundy, Charlotte, N. C.
Willis Smith, Raleigh, N. C.
R. A. Whitaker, Kinston, N. C.

CLASS OF 1911

J. B. Courtney, Winston-Salem, N. C.
W. G. Gaston, Gastonia, N. C.
P. Frank Hanes, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. I. C. Moser (Lou Ola Tuttle) Ashboro, N. C.
T. G. Vickers, Lumberton, N. C.
Russell D. Korner, Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. T. J. Covington (Bess Parkin) Thomasville, N. C.

CLASS OF 1912

Edwin L. Jones, Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. Edwin L. Jones (Annabel Lambeth) Charlotte, N. C.
O. B. Darden, Richmond, Va.
R. G. Cherry, Gastonia, N. C.
Richard M. Taliaferro, Columbia, S. C.
A. S. Brower, Raleigh, N. C.

CLASS OF 1913

Junius Rose, Greenville, N. C.
W. A. Cade, Wilmington, N. C.
G. A. Warlick, Jr., Newton, N. C.
W. B. Duncan, Raleigh, N. C.
R. L. Towe, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
W. G. Suiter, Weldon, N. C.

CLASS OF 1914

Oliver T. Webb, Morganton, N. C.
T. V. Rochelle, High Point, N. C.
H. B. Gaston, Belmont, N. C.
W. F. Starnes, Morganton, N. C.
D. W. Holt, Greensboro, N. C.
H. O. Lineberger, Raleigh, N. C.
T. T. Spence, Raleigh, N. C.

CLASS OF 1915

J. R. Gulledge, Greenville, N. C.
Mrs. W. W. Watson (Ellen Constable) Lake Landing, N. C.
S. C. Gulledge, Albemarle, N. C.
S. Glenn Hawfield, Concord, N. C.
H. E. Myers, Durham, N. C.

Thomas F. Southgate
President

Wm. J. O'Brien
Secy-Treas.

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The Fidelity Bank
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JOHN F. WILY, President

CLASS OF 1916

Mrs. Henry Belk (Lucille Bullard) Goldsboro, N. C.
Luther Ferrell, Winston-Salem, N. C.
John N. Duncan, Raleigh, N. C.
B. L. Smith, Greensboro, N. C.
Mrs. Joe H. Britt (Laura Bivins) Greenville, S. C.
K. B. Johnson, Portsmouth, Va.

CLASS OF 1917

Leon M. Hall, Aberdeen, N. C.
W. P. Harper, Petersburg, Va.
Homer N. LeGrand, Greensboro, N. C.
Raymond Smith, Mt. Airy, N. C.
E. K. Patterson, Greensboro, N. C.
L. C. Larkin, New Bern, N. C.
Dr. Annie T. Smith, Durham, N. C.
Irving E. Allen, Durham, N. C.
John O. Durham, Gastonia, N. C.
Joe H. Britt, Greenville, S. C.
A. B. Farmer, Bailey, N. C.

CLASS OF 1918

D. E. Earnhardt, Fayetteville, N. C.
Allen H. Gwynn, Reidsville, N. C.
H. W. Kendall, Greensboro, N. C.
J. E. Van Hook, Richmond, Va.

CLASS OF 1919

Reginald Turner, Asheboro, N. C.
W. H. Cherry, Durham, N. C.
A. J. Hobbs, Wilson, N. C.
W. A. Loftin, Wilmington, N. C.
M. O. Crane, College Park, Ga.
W. B. Caviness, Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. Ryall Woodall (Sally Tuttle) Smithfield, N. C.

CLASS OF 1920

E. R. Clegg, Raeford, N. C.
B. M. Jarrett, Shelby, N. C.
C. H. Teague, Greensboro, N. C.
Samuel H. Lee, Monroe, N. C.
G. T. McArthur, Durham, N. C.
Mrs. E. L. Hillman (Estelle Warlick) Durham, N. C.
M. A. Braswell, Winston-Salem, N. C.
E. W. Finch, Greensboro, N. C.
E. T. Harrison, High Point, N. C.
Roy Norton, Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas T. Higgins, Charlotte, N. C.

CLASS OF 1921

A. B. Wilkins, Sanford, N. C.
Miss Lelia Humble, Wilmington, N. C.
R. J. Tyson, Greensboro, N. C.
Claude Moser Gastonia, N. C.
Claude Grigg, Albemarle, N. C.
Mrs. H. E. Myers (Rosa Warren) Durham, N. C.

CLASS OF 1922

Mrs. Paul Mauney (Lillian Ramseur) Kings Mountain, N. C.
Miss Louise Berry, Durham, N. C.
L. L. Rose, Charlotte, N. C.
Miss Lyda Bishop, Durham, N. C.
C. B. Houck, Roanoke, Va.
Mrs. Irving Allen (Lucille Merritt) Durham, N. C.
T. C. Kirkman, High Point, N. C.
James T. Heileg, Norwood, N. C.
R. Dwight Ware, Thomasville, N. C.
Thomas R. Owen, Newton, N. C.
Charles W. Hackney, Lexington, N. C.
Richard E. Thigpen, Charlotte, N. C.

CLASS OF 1923

J. G. Pennington, Thomasville, N. C.
Homer M. Keever, Union Grove, N. C.
F. L. Andrews, Jr., Bethel, N. C.
J. D. Johnson, Jr., Clinton, N. C.
L. D. Moore, Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. D. M. Sharpe, Hertford, N. C.
H. J. Hatcher, Morganton, N. C.
O. A. Robinson, Charlotte, N. C.
P. F. Dilling, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Frank Sherrill, Jr., Cornelius, N. C.
Mrs. R. E. Thigpen (Dorothy Dotger) Charlotte, N. C.
W. J. Smith, Bethel, N. C.

CLASS OF 1924

James M. Keech, Durham, N. C.
B. F. Kendall, Kipling, N. C.
Mrs. W. L. Clegg (Dorothy Kanoy) Bethel, N. C.
H. A. Oliver, Lumberton, N. C.
W. L. Clegg, Bethel, N. C.
Mrs. G. M. Harden (Elizabeth Newcomb) Graham, N. C.
W. J. Bullock, Kannapolis, N. C.
Mrs. W. H. Cherry (Julia Allen) Durham, N. C.
Jesse O. Sanderson, Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Frances Ledbetter, Rocky Mount, N. C.
D. S. Johnson, Oxford, N. C.
L. V. Harris, Conway, N. C.
R. H. Pinnix, Gastonia, N. C.
E. B. Fisher, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Fred W. Greene, Danville, Va.

CLASS OF 1925

J. C. Whisnant, Shelby, N. C.
Speight Barnes, Raleigh, N. C.
L. S. Laprade, Durham, N. C.
Mrs. W. J. Bain (Elizabeth Fergurson) Greensboro, N. C.
John F. Rhodes, Jr., New Bern, N. C.
M. W. Lawrence, Chadburn, N. C.
James J. Farris, New York, N. Y.
David W. Carpenter, Durham, N. C.
S. B. Crews, Oxford, N. C.
C. K. Sherrill, Cornelius, N. C.
S. R. Cotton, Wilson's Mills, N. C.
Marshall Pickens, Charlotte, N. C.
W. F. Bailey, High Point, N. C.
D. T. House, Jr., Bethel, N. C.
J. M. Sloan, Jr., Gastonia, N. C.

CLASS OF 1926

Mrs. J. R. Simpson (Mattie Spence) Durham, N. C.
John Frank, Mt. Airy, N. C.
Harvey C. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.
Jack Caldwell, New York, N. Y.
C. I. Clark, Reidsville, N. C.
F. Grainger Pierce, Charlotte, N. C.
George P. Harris, Charlotte, N. C.
James E. Coltrane, Greensboro, N. C.
Fred E. Barnard, Asheville, N. C.
C. W. Porter, Lenoir, N. C.

Olive Faucette, Durham, N. C.
Linwood B. Hollowell, Gastonia, N. C.
Earle McDaris, New York, N. Y.
H. Conrad Blackwell, Richmond, Va.
Edward L. Cannon, Durham, N. C.
Mrs. E. L. Cannon (Elizabeth Roberts) Durham, N. C.
Mrs. W. R. Hinkle (Marion Butler) Thomasville, N. C.
W. Ralph Hinkle, Thomasville, N. C.
T. A. Aldridge, Charlotte, N. C.
Carl C. Culbreth, Burlington, N. C.
Mrs. A. S. Noell (Adelaide Royal) Durham, N. C.
George B. Johnson, Newport News, Va.
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Program of Regional Reserve Is One Centennial Objective

(Continued from page 250)

can only be found in the development of new types of industry in the South. This development could be immensely facilitated by adequate research, it is felt. The departments of economics, sociology, and political science would naturally co-operate with the departments of chemistry, botany, engineering, forestry, and zoology in developing this field of research.

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Medical research would be included in the objectives of the university's expanded program. Special importance is attached to Duke as a center for medical research. The Duke school of medicine is the only clinical medical school in the state, and Duke hospital at present is serving a population of over three million. The university thus has a unique opportunity, it is cited, to investigate diseases such as pellagra, sprue, nutritional deficiences, fungus infections and the formation of stones in the kidneys, which are found in much larger number there than in the Northern states in which most of the great medical centers are located. Research projects in medicine, any of which might contribute toward the alleviation of human suffering, offer an almost limitless field for the investigator.

Thus, with the centennial of its origins just two years away, Duke University, built and organized in accordance with a clearly conceived plan, finds itself confronted by both opportunities and needs. By the time the centennial is formally celebrated, it is hoped that the university will be in a better position definitely to undertake the solution of some of the region's recognized problems.

Duke's 1936 Homecoming Establishes a New Record

(Continued from page 251)

ings were extended by Henry R. Dwire, Director of Alumni Affairs; J. R. Simpson and Miss Elizabeth Aldridge, assistant directors of the department.

Alan Gould, sports editor of the Associated Press, and other well known newspaper sports writers, covered the game. For the first time the newly enclosed press box was used, as were the flanking pair of broadcasting booths and auxiliary press boxes.

After the game fraternities held open house to campus visitors, informal gatherings were held at the University Union, where music was provided, and many of the late-leavers remained for moving pictures at Page Auditorium in the evening.

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ALUMNI READ THIS PAGE FOR 1936 FOOTBALL NEWS

Football Tickets for all games may be secured by writing the Duke University Athletic Association, or the Alumni Office. In sending money order or check add 10c to each order to cover cost of insured mail.

THE SCHEDULE OF PRICES

	Reserved Seats
N. C. State (Thanksgiving)	$2.50

Wallace Wade

Doesn't

have assistant coaches who are familiar merely with football in general but experts in no particular department. Neither do we have "jack-leg" mechanics. Every man on our staff is trained in his particular work. The result is a better, more lasting job on your automobile.

CLARK & SORRELL

323 Foster Street
DURHAM, N. C.

GAMES PLAYED

Duke	13— 0	Davidson
Duke	6— 0	Colgate
Duke	21— 0	South Carolina
Duke	25— 0	Clemson
Duke	19— 6	Georgia Tech.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED

Oct. 24.	Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.
Oct. 31.	Washington and Lee	Richmond, Va.
Nov. 7.	Wake Forest	Wake Forest
Nov. 14.	North Carolina	Chapel Hill
Nov. 26.	N. C. State (Thanksgiving)	Durham

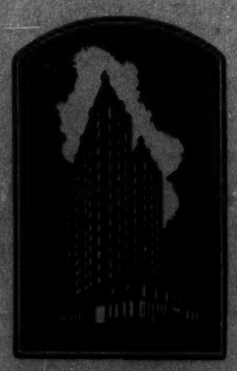
The N. C. State Game will begin at 2:00 P.M.

DUKE BOOSTERS ALWAYS

The Peabody Drug Co.

Wholesale Only

Durham, N. C.



Attend the Football Games . . .

and meet your friends at the

Washington Duke Hotel

DURHAM'S FINEST

Where Thrift Buys Luxury—Unofficial Headquarters for Duke Alumni

300 Rooms. 300 Baths.

ENJOY YOUR MEALS IN OUR TAVERN OR MAIN DINING ROOM AT POPULAR PRICES.

AFTER THE GREATEST FINISH under fire in golfing history, Tony Manero gets set for hearty eating by smoking Camels. He won the 1936 National Open with a spectacular 282. His digestion stands the strain of the long grind because, as Tony says: "I'll go on record any time as one who thanks Camels for stimulating digestion. I feel cheered up while I'm eating—enjoy my food more—and have a feeling of ease afterward when I enjoy Camels along with my meals. Camels set me right."

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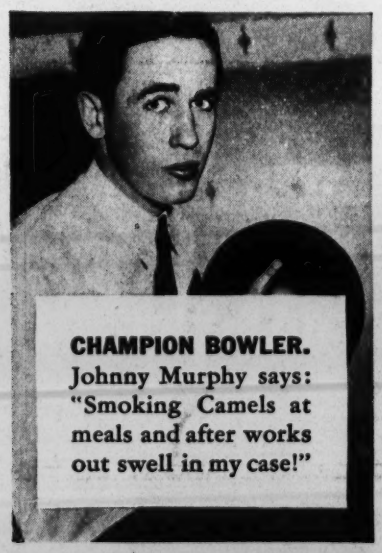
WHETHER YOU ARE CATCHING A QUICK BITE OR DINING IN STATE—

"for Digestion's Sake — Smoke Camels!"



CHAMPION BOWLER. Johnny Murphy says: "Smoking Camels at meals and after works out swell in my case!"

WITH healthy nerves and good digestion, you feel on top of the world.

When you smoke Camels with your meals and after, tension is lessened. The flow of digestive fluids speeds up. And alkalinity is increased. For "lift" and "for digestion's sake," the answer is Camels. Camels set you right!

"WHAT A PLEASANT aid to digestion Camels are!" says this busy homemaker, Mrs. Charles Sickles.

● Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS...Turkish and Domestic...than any other popular brand.

COSTLIER TOBACCOS

DUKE UNIVERSITY

Durham, North Carolina

REPORT ON

AUDIT

For the Year Ended June 30, 1926

Prepared by
ELKINS & DURHAM
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
State & City Bank Building
RICHMOND, VA.

August 18, 1926

NC162

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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DUKE UNIVERSITY

Durham, North Carolina

Report on

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

A U D I T

WILLIAM PRESTON FEW, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.,
President

ROBERT LEE FLOWERS, A.M.
Vice-President in the Business Division

WILLIAM HANE WANNAMAKER, A.B., A.M., Litt.D.,
Vice-President in the Student Life Division

For the Year Ended June 30, 1926

[illegible], A.B., A.M.,
Treasurer

FRANK CLYDE BROWN, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.,
Comptroller

CHARLES BLACKWELL MARKHAM, A.B., A.M.
Assistant Treasurer

WALTER LEWIS WHITTED
Bookkeeper

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J. F. BRUTTON	WILSON, N. C.
B. N. DUKE	DURHAM, N. C.
M. E. NEWSOM	DURHAM, N. C.
J. C. WOOTEN	NEW BERN, N. C.

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Vice-President in the Business Division

WILLIAM HANE WANNAMAKER, A.B., A.M., Lit.D.,
Vice-President in the Student Life Division

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Comptroller

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Assistant Treasurer

WALTER LEWIS WHITTED
Bookkeeper

W. L. ELKINS, C. P. A.
GEORGE T. DURHAM, C. P. A.

ELKINS & DURHAM
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
STATE AND CITY BANK BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

MEMBERS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AUGUST 18, 1926.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
DUKE UNIVERSITY,
DURHAM, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:

Pursuant to arrangements, we have made an audit of the accounts of

DUKE UNIVERSITY

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926 and, as a result of the work done, submit herewith our report accompanied by a General Balance Sheet, divided into six parts, each part being supported by detailed statements as follows:

PART I - GENERAL FUND ACCOUNTS

Consisting of Exhibits Nos. 2 to 5, inclusive, and Schedules Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive. These statements reflect the transactions of the General Fund for the year under review and indicate its financial position at the end of the year. These accounts do not contain any current transactions relating to other funds. They do, however, exhibit the liability of the General Fund to other Funds and the indebtedness, if any of other Funds to the General Fund.

PART II - ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Consisting of Exhibits Nos. 6 and 7, the former being a list of the Endowment Funds, the latter a summary of the Endowment Investments.

PART III - PERMANENT ASSETS AND UNEXPENDED FUNDS

Consisting of Exhibits Nos. 8 to 10, inclusive, on which may be found a list of all real estate, buildings and equipment. Parallel columns have been provided so that the increases during the year may be easily noted. Statements of Unexpended Building Funds are also included in this section.

PART IV - LOAN FUNDS

Consisting of Exhibits Nos. 11 to 30, inclusive, showing a summary of the funds, also a statement of each fund.

PART V - SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

Consisting of Exhibits Nos. 31 to 40, inclusive, showing a summary of the funds, also a statement of each fund.

PART VI - MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL FUNDS

Consisting of Exhibits Nos. 41 to 66, inclusive, showing a summary of the funds, also a statement of each fund.

COMMENTS

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET - EXHIBIT 1

It is intended that this exhibit will present a financial picture of the University as a whole, so divided, though, that each class of funds and the investments or assets of those funds are separated from each other. The accounts are somewhat condensed but it is believed the many references appearing on the face of the exhibit will direct one to the statements on which the detail may be found. A brief discussion of the accounts contained in the six parts of this exhibit (1) follows:

PART I

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNTS

GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET - EXHIBIT 2

This exhibit, with its supporting schedules, shows in detail all assets and liabilities of the General Fund. Reference thereto indicates the "operating" assets total - - -

	JUNE 30TH 1925	JUNE 30TH 1926	INCREASE DECREASE*
"Non-operating" Deficit	$54,500.00	$51,436.88	$ 3,063.12*
Less "Operating" Surplus	1,090.30	14,938.50	13,848.20
NET DEFICIT	$53,409.70	$36,497.38	$16,911.32*

The above table, when viewed with Exhibit 2, clearly indicates that, while there is a deficit in the General Fund, it was not the result of operations but was caused by the expenditure of current funds for permanent or capital assets.

STATEMENT OF INCOME - EXHIBIT 4

The source and amount of all income for general purposes is shown on this exhibit which, for purposes of comparison, may be summarized as follows:

SOURCE	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH 1925	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH 1926	INCREASE DECREASE*
Endowment Investments	$164,150.50	$100,982.13	$ 63,168.37*
Duke Endowment	-	200,000.00	200,000.00
Students	118,319.79	137,748.26	19,428.47
Gifts for Current Expenses	64,375.70	30,100.00	34,275.70*
Other Income	2,733.85	4,007.09	1,273.24
TOTALS	$349,579.84	$472,837.48	$123,257.64

(For detailed comparison of income see Schedule 3)

While there has been no change in Endowment Funds (not investments) during the year, it would appear from the above table that the Endowment yield was less. The decrease in Endowment income may be entirely accounted for by the decrease in income from the following securities:

(1) Atlantic & North Carolina Railway Co.	$ 6,000.00
(2) Southern Public Utilities Co.	40,000.00
(3) Wateree Electric Co.	16,429.82
TOTAL	$62,429.82

(1) Three interest payments of $3,000.00 each received during preceding year; only one this year - difference $6,000.00.
(2) Three interest payments of $20,000.00 each received during preceding year; only one this year - difference $40,000.00.
(3) Three interest payments received during preceding year amounting to $64,745.08; only two received this year amounting to $48,315.24 - difference $16,429.82.

During the year no income was received on the following securities:

Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company	Common Stock
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company	No Par Stock
Erwin Cotton Mills Company	Common Stock
Carolina College	6% Bonds

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - EXHIBIT 5

Reference to this exhibit indicates the total expenditures from the General Fund for the year was $458,274.19, divided as follows:

Current Expenses	$426,941.58
Capital Expenditures	31,332.61
TOTAL	$458,274.19

Schedule 4 provides a ready comparison of the expenses (not expenditures) of the General Fund for the year under review and for the preceding year. This comparison may be summarized as follows:

EXPENSE	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH 1925	1926	INCREASE
Administrative Expense	$ 65,620.75	$ 72,186.95	$ 6,566.20
Instructional Expense	183,031.91	260,556.24	77,524.33
Plant & Other Expenses	65,125.42	75,675.54	10,550.12
Miscellaneous Expenses	7,009.26	20,522.85	13,513.59
TOTALS	$318,787.34	$426,941.58	$108,154.24

Although the General Fund income increased $123,257.64 it is seen the General Fund expenses increased $108,154.24 - resulting in an increase of net income of only $15,103.40.

A comparison of expenditures from the General Fund for capital assets is as follows:

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH 1925	1926
Biological Laboratory	$ 1,105.98	$ 1,313.71
Chemical Laboratory	779.02	81.71
Engineering Equipment	2,220.88	1,500.57
Library	2,184.77	12,465.51
Physical Laboratory	1,454.10	2,704.96
Furniture and Fixtures	5,665.26	8,643.18
Bleachers for Athletic Field	2,275.39	2,601.50
Street Assessments	4,399.66	2,021.47
Improvement of Campus	10.00	-
TOTALS	$20,095.06	$31,332.61

PART II

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

There was no increase during the year in Endowment Funds, which are recited in detail on Exhibit 6. On Exhibit 7 is shown a list of all endowment investments and securities. Your attention is directed to a real estate item carried among and forming a part of the endowment investments - the Dr. Soper residence. This, in our opinion, should have been acquired out of the assets of a building fund.

Before closing our remarks relative to the Endowment funds we think it in order to refer to the "Duke Endowment". We are giving below a transcript from the catalogue of 1925-1926 which recites the provisions of the indenture of trust:

"In December, 1924, Mr. James B. Duke placed securities valued at $40,000,000. in a trust fund to be administered by a board of trustees for educational and charitable purposes in the states of North and South Carolina. The indenture of trust provided for the establishment in North Carolina of an institution of learning to be known as Duke University. Mr. Duke directed that not exceeding six million dollars

of the corpus of the trust should be used for the acquisition of lands and the erection of buildings for the purposes of the University. Further provision was made that Duke University should receive annually for its corporate purposes thirty-two per cent of the income of the trust remaining after twenty per cent of the income had first been set aside to increase the trust fund from forty million to eighty million dollars. Mr. Duke also directed that in case the trustees of Trinity College should decide to amend their charter and expand Trinity into an institution under the name of Duke University, the College at Durham should be the beneficiary of the provisions above stated. On December 29, 1924, the Trustees of Trinity College voted unanimously to accept the terms of the indenture of trust, and on December 30 the legal formalities were completed under which Trinity College became Duke University. On his death, October 10, 1925, Mr. Duke bequeathed to the Duke Endowment for Duke University seven million dollars for new buildings, four million for a medical school, hospital, and nurses' home, six million for endowment and ten per cent. of his residuary estate."

No part of the Endowment fund, as provided by the indenture of trust, has been taken into the accounts of the University, and only that portion of the building fund that has been received has been placed on the books.

PART III

PERMANENT ASSETS AND UNEXPENDED FUNDS

By referring to Exhibit 8, whereon may be found a list of permanent assets, it is seen the permanent assets increased $2,120.030.28 during the year, the increases being provided for as follows:

FROM THE GENERAL FUND - as already recited in these comments on page 4		$ 31,332.61
FROM THE J. B. DUKE BUILDING FUND		
Improvement of Trinity College campus and purchase of the R. L. Flowers property		112,356.52
FROM THE DUKE ENDOWMENT BUILDING FUND		
Purchase of Land	$ 553,142.35	
New Construction	1,410,355.54	1,963,497.89
FROM LIBRARY FEE FUND		
Books for Library	12,748.77	
FROM AVERA BIBLE FUND INCOME		
Books for Library	34.50	
FROM CLASS OF 1913 FUND INCOME		
Books for Library	50.82	
FROM W. F. GILL MEMORIAL FUND INCOME		
Books for Library	.87	
FROM J. J. WOLFE MEMORIAL FUND INCOME		
Books for Library	8.50	12,843.26
TOTAL		$2,120,030.28

For your information we are giving below the expenditures out of the Duke Endowment Building Fund and the J. B. Duke Building Fund for the years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926:

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH 1925	1926	TOTAL
FROM THE DUKE ENDOWMENT BUILDING FUND -			
Land	$1,200,758.15	$ 553,142.35	$1,753,900.50
New Construction	10,298.88	1,410,355.54	1,420,654.42
Total	1,211,057.03	1,963,497.89	3,174,554.92
FROM THE J. B. DUKE BUILDING FUND -			
Improvement of the Trinity College Campus and the purchase of adjacent property	146,675.38	112,356.52	259,031.90
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	$1,357,732.41	$2,075,854.41	$3,433,586.82

It is believed the statements of The Duke Endowment Building Fund and the J. B. Duke Building Fund, Exhibits 9 and 10, respectively, are self-explanatory.

PART IV

LOAN FUNDS

A summary of all loan funds may be found on Exhibit 11. The students' notes (loans to them) were listed and found to agree with the amounts indicated by the respective fund accounts. It appears the various statements (Exhibits Nos. 12 to 30, inclusive) of the funds are self-explanatory.

PART V

SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

A summary of all scholarship funds may be found on Exhibit 31 and the investments of the funds are described on Exhibit 32. Detailed statements of the respective funds may be found on Exhibits 33 to 40, inclusive.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL FUNDS

These statements appear self-explanatory so detailed comment thereon is not considered necessary.

IN GENERAL

It should be understood we have made what is known as a detailed audit for the year under review. All cancelled checks returned by bank were applied against the disbursement records and were carefully examined as to signature and endorsement, no exceptions being noted. In order further to substantiate the disbursements, vouchers such as vendors' invoices for services, building material of all kinds, supplies, etc., and expense statements for traveling, office supplies, etc., were matched against the disbursement records. All books of original entry were carefully examined and added and the totals were traced therefrom to the general ledgers. All securities were either inspected by us or, if held by others than the Treasurer, were confirmed to us. All income expected to be received from securities was traced into the accounts or otherwise accounted for. The assets of the Loan Funds, the Scholarship Funds, and the miscellaneous Special Funds were examined and found to be in order. All subsidiary ledgers were examined and listed and their totals found to be in agreement with their respective control accounts.

The subject of consolidating all purchasing was discussed with Mr. Markham who had already given the matter a great deal of thought, so much so that he had pre-

pared the necessary forms. It is proposed that each department make known their wants to the purchasing agent by means of a requisition. Upon receipt of the departmental requisition, the purchasing agent proceeds to procure the desired material, using for that purpose a formal purchase order.. We do not deem it necessary, or even desirable, to point out the procedure relative to the filing of the purchase orders, requisitions, etc., as this phase of the subject was thoroughly discussed with Mr. Markham. We heartily endorse the suggestion to centralize the buying and suggest that Mr. Markham's ideas be adopted at once as the advantages of all purchases being made by or through one person are well known.

The books had been very well kept and were neat in appearance, indicating care on the part of those whose duty it was to keep them. The files likewise were in good condition.

We were afforded every facility for making a thorough examination and acknowledgment is here made of the material assistance and many courtesies extended our representatives during the engagement.

Respectfully submitted,

ELKINS & DURHAM,

By George T. Durham

Certified Public Accountant.

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GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

GENERAL INDEX TO STATEMENTS

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EXHIBIT 4 - STATEMENT OF INCOME

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SCHEDULE 2 - LIST OF OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

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(Continued)

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EXHIBIT 65 - STATEMENT OF J. J. WOLFE MEMORIAL FUND

EXHIBIT 66 - STATEMENT OF LIZZIE TAYLOR WRENN FOUNDATION

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

GENERAL BALA

As of June 3

A S S E T S			
GENERAL FUND - PART I			
Operating Assets	(Exhibit 2)	$ 49,453.87	
Non-operating Deficit	(Exhibit 2)	36,498.38	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND ASSETS AND DEFICIT			$ 85,952.25
ENDOWMENT ASSETS - PART II			
Cash	(Exhibit 6)	$ 72,661.87	
Investments	(Exhibit 7)	2,775,914.37	
TOTAL ENDOWMENT ASSETS			2,848,576.24
PERMANENT ASSETS - PART III			
Grounds and Buildings	(Exhibit 8)	$5,045,336.66	
Equipment	(Exhibit 8)	232,598.72	
Unexpended Building Fund Assets	(Exhibit 8)	1,540,410.48	
TOTAL PERMANENT ASSETS			6,818,345.86
LOAN FUND ASSETS - PART IV			
Cash	(Exhibit 11)	$ 832.58	
Investments	(Exhibit 11)	3,712.50	
Students' Notes	(Exhibit 11)	73,442.33	
TOTAL LOAN FUND ASSETS			77,987.41
SCHOLARSHIP FUND ASSETS - PART V			
Cash	(Exhibit 31)	$ 404.24	
Investments	(Exhibit 32)	8,366.10	
Notes Receivable	(Exhibit 31)	1,000.00	
TOTAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND ASSETS			9,770.34
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL FUND ASSETS - PART VI			
Cash	(Exhibit 41)	$ 35,294.10	
Investments	(Exhibit 42)	17,578.20	
Students Notes and Class Pledged	(Exhibit 41)	1,878.50	
Sundry Notes Receivable	(Exhibit 41)	1,916.70	
Due from the General Fund	(Exhibit 41)	6,936.88	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL FUND ASSETS			63,604.38
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFICIT ACCOUNT			$9,904,236.48

GENERAL BALA

As of June 3

A S S E T S			
GENERAL FUND - PART I			
Operating Assets	(Exhibit 2)	$ 49,453.87	
Non-operating Deficit	(Exhibit 2)	36,498.38	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND ASSETS AND DEFICIT			$ 85,952.25
ENDOWMENT ASSETS - PART II			
Cash	(Exhibit 6)	$ 72,661.87	
Investments	(Exhibit 7)	2,775,914.37	
TOTAL ENDOWMENT ASSETS			2,848,576.24
PERMANENT ASSETS - PART III			
Grounds and Buildings	(Exhibit 8)	$5,045,336.66	
Equipment	(Exhibit 8)	232,598.72	
Unexpended Building Fund Assets	(Exhibit 8)	1,540,410.48	
TOTAL PERMANENT ASSETS			6,818,345.86
LOAN FUND ASSETS - PART IV			
Cash	(Exhibit 11)	$ 832.58	
Investments	(Exhibit 11)	3,712.50	
Students' Notes	(Exhibit 11)	73,442.33	
TOTAL LOAN FUND ASSETS			77,987.41
SCHOLARSHIP FUND ASSETS - PART V			
Cash	(Exhibit 31)	$ 404.24	
Investments	(Exhibit 32)	8,366.10	
Notes Receivable	(Exhibit 31)	1,000.00	
TOTAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND ASSETS			9,770.34
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL FUND ASSETS - PART VI			
Cash	(Exhibit 41)	$ 35,294.10	
Investments	(Exhibit 42)	17,578.20	
Students Notes and Class Pledged	(Exhibit 41)	1,878.50	
Sundry Notes Receivable	(Exhibit 41)	1,916.70	
Due from the General Fund	(Exhibit 41)	6,936.88	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL FUND ASSETS			63,604.38
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFICIT ACCOUNT			$9,904,236.48

NCE SHEET

, 1926

EXHIBIT 1

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

GENERAL FUND LIABILITIES - PART I			
Operating Liabilities	(Exhibit 2)	$ 34,515.37	
Non-operating Liabilities	(Exhibit 2)	51,436.88	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND LIABILITIES			$ 85,952.25
ENDOWMENT FUNDS - PART II	(Exhibit 6)		
Sundry Gifts and Accumulations		$1,298,248.87	
J. B. Duke Endowment of 1923		1,000,000.00	
General Education Board Endowment of 1923		300,000.00	
Angier B. Duke Bequest		249,992.36	
Due to the General Fund		335.01	
TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS			2,848,576.24
PERMANENT ASSET FUNDS - PART III	(Exhibit 8)		
Funds Invested in Grounds, Buildings & Equipment		$5,277,935.38	
J. B. Duke Building Fund-Unexpended Balance		1,538,039.78	
The Duke Endowment Building Fund-Unexpended Balance		2,370.70	
TOTAL PERMANENT ASSET FUNDS			6,818,345.86
LOAN FUNDS - PART IV	(Exhibit 11)		
Principal Sum of Loan Funds	$68,990.64		
Accumulated Income	6,505.99	$ 75,496.63	
Due to the General Fund		2,490.78	
TOTAL LOAN FUNDS			77,987.41
SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS - PART V	(Exhibit 31)		
Principal Sum of Scholarship Funds		$ 8,000.00	
Unexpended Accumulated Income		1,770.34	
TOTAL SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS			9,770.34
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL FUNDS	(Exhibit 41)		
Principal Sum of Miscellaneous Special Funds	$56,640.19		
Unexpended Accumulated Income	5,879.07	$ 62,519.26	
Due to the General Fund		1,085.12	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL FUNDS			63,604.38
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS			$9,904,236.48

PART I

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNTS

EXHIBIT 2 - BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1926

EXHIBIT 3 - ANALYSIS OF DEFICIT ACCOUNT

EXHIBIT 4 - STATEMENT OF INCOME

EXHIBIT 5 - STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

SCHEDULE 1 - LIST OF NOTES RECEIVABLE

SCHEDULE 2 - LIST OF OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

SCHEDULE 3 - COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME

SCHEDULE 4 - COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1926

EXHIBIT 2

A S S E T S

OPERATING ASSETS			
Cash: Petty Cash	$ 300.00		
On Deposit at the Fidelity Bank	32,212.33	$32,512.33	
Notes Receivable (Schedule 1)		1,161.99	
Accounts Receivable: Students	2,252.50		
Others (Schedule 2)	4,253.06	6,505.56	
Due from Other Funds			
Loan Funds (Exhibit 11)	2,490.76		
Special Funds (Exhibit 41)	1,085.12		
Endowment Fund (Exhibit 6)	335.01		
J. B. Duke Building Fund (Exhibit 10)	605.33	4,516.24	
Law Books for Sale		1,165.95	
Investment (Bonds Carolina College)		500.00	
Deferred Items: Prepayment of Salaries	2,708.33		
Southgate Mess Summer School	383.49	3,091.82	
TOTAL OPERATING ASSETS			$49,453.87
DEFICIT (Exhibit 3)			
Non-Operating Deficit		$51,436.88	
Less: Operating Surplus		14,938.50	36,498.38
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEBIT ITEMS			$85,952.25

L I A B I L I T I E S

OPERATING LIABILITIES			
Note Payable		$15,000.00	
Accounts Payable:			
Dr. Bert Cunningham Property Account	$ 500.00		
Library Fee Fined	551.84		
Students' Credit Balances	2,484.50	3,536.34	
Deferred Items:			
Summer School of 1926	13,665.55		
Summer School Book Account	2,313.48	15,979.03	
TOTAL OPERATING LIABILITIES			$34,515.37
NON-OPERATING LIABILITIES			
Notes Payable (For money used in construction of Alumni Memorial Gymnasium)		$44,500.00	
Due to Special Funds (For money belonging to the R. M. Cole Foundation used in construction of Southgate Memorial Hall) - (Exhibit 41)		6,936.88	
TOTAL NON-OPERATING LIABILITIES			51,436.88
TOTAL LIABILITIESAND CREDIT ITEMS			$85,952.25

ANALYSIS OF DEFICIT ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended June 30, 1926

EXHIBIT 3

DETAIL OF ACCOUNTS		AMOUNTS	TOTALS
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS			$100,982.13
DEFICIT JUNE 30, 1925			$ 53,409.70
INCOME FROM DUKE ENDOWMENT			200,000.00
DEDUCT:			
INCOME FROM STUDENTS			
Income for the year ended June 30, 1926 as shown on Exhibit 4		$472,857.48	
Amounts transferred from Special Funds to General Fund and applied against the liability of the General Fund to the E. M. Cole Foundation Fund, as follows:			
Christian Education Movement	$1,360.76		
Southgate Memorial Building Fund	936.99		
College for Women Fund	765.37	3,063.32	475,900.80
			422,490.90
GIFTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES			
ADD: - B. N. Duke (For Physics' Salaries)		$ 400.00	
Undirected Gifts through Christian Education Movement		15,000.00	
Operating Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 1926 as shown on Exhibit 5		$426,941.58	
Capital Expenditures made from the General Fund during the year as shown on Exhibit 5		31,332.61	50,100.00
OTHER INCOME			
Sundry accounts of long standing charged off		715.09	458,989.28
Rents ("Duke University Property")		$ 1,095.94	
Other Rents		2,895.90	
Key Drawer (Locker Keys)		15.25	
DEFICIT JUNE 30, 1926			$ 36,498.38
TOTAL OTHER INCOME			4,007.09
TOTAL ALL INCOME - GENERAL FUND			$472,857.48

STATEMENT OF INCOME - GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 1926

EXHIBIT 4

DETAIL OF ACCOUNTS	AMOUNTS	TOTALS
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS		$100,982.13
INCOME FROM DUKE ENDOWMENT		200,000.00
INCOME FROM STUDENTS		
Tuition and Matriculation Fees	$ 79,045.00	
Dormitory Rents	48,149.47	
Biology Fees	1,350.00	
Chemistry Fees	1,535.00	
Commencement Fees	3,456.00	
Damage Fees	1,270.00	
Diploma Fees	915.00	
Engineering Fees	148.00	
Physics Fees	1,206.00	
Fines and Penalties	596.70	
Library Fines	279.09	
TOTAL INCOME FROM STUDENTS		137,748.26
GIFTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES		
Mr. B. N. Duke (For Physics' Salaries)	$ 400.00	
Undirected Gifts through Christian Education Movement	16,000.00	
North Carolina Conference	7,700.00	
Western North Carolina Conference	6,000.00	
TOTAL GIFTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES		30,100.00
OTHER INCOME		
Rents ("Duke University Property")	$ 1,095.94	
Other Rents	2,895.90	
Key Drawer (Locker Keys)	15.25	
TOTAL OTHER INCOME		4,007.09
TOTAL ALL INCOME - GENERAL FUND		$472,837.48

Forward

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 1926

EXHIBIT 5

DETAIL OF ACCOUNTS	CURRENT EXPENSES	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Salaries: Administrative Officers	$ 26,599.98	$ -	$ 26,599.98
Stenographers and Clerks	16,466.24	-	16,466.24
Publicity	1,478.00	-	1,478.00
Alumni Secretary	3,366.70	-	3,366.70
Sundry Salaries	2,267.83	-	2,267.83
Advertising	3,649.05	-	3,649.05
Auditing	1,239.51	-	1,239.51
Commencement Expense	3,082.93	-	3,082.93
Office Expense	3,156.18	-	3,156.18
Printing	3,819.40	-	3,819.40
Telegraph and Telephone	562.35	-	562.35
Traveling Expense	6,498.78	-	6,498.78
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	$ 72,186.95	$ -	$ 72,186.95
INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES			
Salaries: Professors and Instructors	$193,208.54	$ -	$193,208.54
Library	14,768.22	-	14,768.22
Law School	8,716.40	-	8,716.40
Physical Education	16,939.02	-	16,939.02
Departmental Supplies and Expense:			
Biology	2,180.55	1,313.71	3,494.26
Chemistry	4,812.71	81.71	4,894.42
Engineering	329.59	1,500.57	1,830.16
Library	905.18	12,465.51	13,370.69
Physics	1,343.24	2,704.96	4,048.20
Diplomas	1,026.41	-	1,026.41
Summer School (Net)	10,490.02	-	10,490.02
Research Work	5,836.36	-	5,836.36
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES	$260,556.24	$18,066.46	$278,622.70
PLANT AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE			
Wages	$ 25,545.52	$ -	$ 25,545.52
Maintenance of Live Stock	465.22	-	465.22
Heat	16,404.55	-	16,404.55
Lights	2,392.08	-	2,392.08
Repairs to Buildings	19,005.38	-	19,005.38
Water	4,579.33	-	4,579.33
Insurance	2,683.65	-	2,683.65
General Expense	2,599.81	-	2,599.81
TOTAL PLANT AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	$ 73,675.54	$ -	$ 73,675.54

Forward

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 1926

(Continued)

EXHIBIT 5

DETAIL OF ACCOUNTS	CURRENT EXPENSES	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES			
Contribution to Alumni Register	$ 500.00	$ -	$ 500.00
Physicians Fees	2,412.00	-	2,412.00
Hospital Fees	2,545.40	-	2,545.40
Interest Paid	2,217.95	-	2,217.95
Contribution to Duke University Press	3,285.95	-	3,285.95
Expended for Furniture and Fixtures	-	8,643.18	8,643.18
Expended for Bleachers at Athletic Field	-	2,601.50	2,601.50
Street Assessments	-	2,021.47	2,021.47
Retiring Allowance	6,996.50	-	6,996.50
Lectures and Entertainments	602.00	-	602.00
News Service	100.75	-	100.75
College Band	1,395.91	-	1,395.91
Intercollegiate Debates	341.84	-	341.84
Sundry Old Accounts	124.55	-	124.55
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES	$ 20,522.85	$13,266.15	$ 33,789.00
TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES	$426,941.58	$31,332.61	$458,274.19

LIST OF NOTES RECEIVABLE

As of June 30, 1926

SCHEDULE 1

N A M E	DATE	DUE	AMOUNT
James Cameron			$ 50.00
Grans Donnelly	5/1/18	5/1/19	$ 35.00
Bert Cunningham			29.65*
D. O. Daniel			75.65
J. H. Keith	12/1/21	3/1/22	100.00
Duke Endowment Church Extension			238.02
Duke University Press			3,187.29
A. A. McDonald, et als	3/30/25	7/30/25	115.30
C. B. Deans			94.16
Mrs. B. M. Jones			18.50
D. W. Newsom	11/1/23	11/1/24	580.05
Kittrell College			38.85
Public Lectures Committee			132.46
T. C. & H. R. Perryman	6/1/24	10/1/24	54.45
Claudie McDonald			216.39
J. D. Sanderson			8.00
R. F. Rankin	12/17/21	2/15/22	57.00
P. V. Kerkman			75.00
W. H. Johnson			51.23
C. C. Weaver	4/1/22	6/1/22	51.50
E. K. Hiseman			5.00
Religious Council			9.00*
J. E. Weaver	11/1/22	11/1/25	170.69
S. M. Shackett			8.75
P. H. Smith			50.00*
Mrs. J. I. Nelle			156.00
Y. M. C. **T O T A L**			**$ 1,161.99**

LIST OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As of June 30, 1926

SCHEDULE 2

NAME	FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 - 25	JUNE 30 - 26	AMOUNT DEBITABLE
SUNDRY ITEMS			
James Cameron			$ 50.00
Bert Cunningham			29.65*
D. O. Daniel			75.65
Duke Endowment Church Extension			238.82
Duke University Press			3,137.29
C. B. Deans			84.16
Mrs. B. M. Jones			18.50
Kittrell College			38.85
Public Lectures Committee			132.46
Claudie McDonald			216.33
J. D. Sanderson			19,408.00
P. V. Kerkman			75.00
W. H. Johnson			51.25
E. K. Eisaman			3,805.00
Religious Council			9.00*
B. M. Shackett			54,28.75
P. H. Smith			50.00*
Mrs. J. J. Wolfe			126.65
Other Rents			281.09
Y. M. C. A. (Locker Keys)			75.00
TOTAL OTHER INCOME			
TOTAL ALL INCOME			$123,257.44
T O T A L			$ 4,253.06

INCOME OF INCOME OVER EXPENSE

Income (Schedule 3)			$123,257.44
Expenses (Schedule 4)			108,154.24
NET INCOME			$ 15,103.40

* Credit Balances.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the Years Indicated

SCHEDULE 3

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 - 25	FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 - 26	INCREASE DECREASE*
SUNDRY ITEMS			
Income from Endowment Investments	$161,951.63	$100,982.13	$ 60,969.50*
Income from General Fund Investments	2,198.87	-	2,198.87*
Income from Duke Endowment	-	200,000.00	200,000.00
TOTAL	$164,150.50	$300,982.13	$136,831.63
INCOME FROM STUDENTS			
Tuition and Matriculation Fees	$ 65,280.00	$ 79,045.00	$ 13,765.00
Dormitory Rents	43,759.82	48,149.47	4,389.65
Biology Fees	1,270.00	1,350.00	80.00
Chemistry Fees	1,192.00	1,533.00	341.00
Commencement Fees	2,868.00	3,456.00	588.00
Damage Fees	1,039.00	1,270.00	231.00
Diploma Fees	925.00	915.00	10.00*
Engineering Fees	92.00	148.00	56.00
Physics Fees	982.00	1,206.00	224.00
Fines and Penalties	641.00	396.70	244.30*
Library Fines	270.97	279.09	8.12
TOTAL INCOME FROM STUDENTS	$118,319.79	$137,748.26	$ 19,428.47
GIFTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES			
Mr. B. N. Duke and Family	$ 30,541.00	$ 400.00	$ 30,141.00*
Undirected Gifts - Christian Education Movement Fund	19,834.70	16,000.00	3,834.70*
North Carolina Conference	8,000.00	7,700.00	300.00*
Western North Carolina Conference	6,000.00	6,000.00	-
TOTAL GIFTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES	$ 64,375.70	$ 30,100.00	$ 34,275.70*
OTHER INCOME			
Rents ("Duke University Property")	$ -	$ 1,095.94	$ 1,095.94
Other Rents	2,614.81	2,895.90	281.09
Key Drawer (Locker Keys)	119.04	15.25	103.79*
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	$ 2,733.85	$ 4,007.09	$ 1,273.24
TOTAL ALL INCOME	$349,579.84	$472,837.48	$123,257.64
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES			
Income (Schedule 3)	$349,579.84	$472,837.48	$123,257.64
Expenses (Schedule 4)	318,787.34	426,941.58	108,154.24
NET INCOME	$ 30,792.50	$ 45,895.90	$ 15,103.40

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

For the years Indicated

(Continued)

SCHEDULE 4

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED June 30 - 25	FOR THE YEAR ENDED June 30 - 26	INCREASE DECREASE*
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Salaries: Administrative Officers	$ 23,453.05	$ 26,599.98	$ 3,146.93
Stenographers & Clerks	11,746.60	16,466.24	4,719.64
Publicity	1,143.33	1,478.00	334.67
Alumni Secretary	3,166.60	3,366.70	200.10
Sundry Salaries	1,627.07	2,267.83	640.76
Advertising	3,504.36	3,649.05	144.69
Auditing	1,137.88	1,239.51	101.63
Commencement Expense	3,746.23	3,082.93	663.30*
Office Expense	3,156.83	3,156.18	.65*
Printing	9,283.25	3,819.40	5,463.85*
Telephone and Telegraph	243.31	562.35	319.04
Traveling Expense	3,412.24	6,498.78	3,086.54
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	$ 65,620.75	$ 72,186.95	$ 6,566.20
INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENSE			
Salaries: Professors and Instructors	$141,476.72	$193,208.54	$ 51,731.82
Library	12,802.07	14,768.22	1,966.15
Law School	7,882.00	8,716.40	834.40
Physical Education	10,139.93	16,939.02	6,799.09
Departmental Supplies and Expense:			
Biology	1,080.40	2,180.55	1,100.15
Chemistry	2,220.98	4,812.71	2,591.73
Engineering	508.30	329.59	178.71*
Library	632.94	905.18	272.24
Physics	472.05	1,343.24	871.19
Diplomas	857.64	1,026.41	168.77
Summer School (Net)	4,096.10	10,490.02	6,393.92
Research Work	862.78	5,836.36	4,973.58
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENSE	$183,031.91	$260,556.24	$ 77,524.33
PLANT AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
Wages	$ 23,412.20	$ 25,545.52	$ 2,133.32
Maintenance of Live Stock	612.10	465.22	146.88*
Heat	12,384.70	16,404.55	4,019.85
Lights	2,171.13	2,392.08	220.95
Repairs to Building	13,466.04	19,005.38	5,539.34
Water	4,034.58	4,579.33	544.75
Insurance	2,483.13	2,683.65	200.52
Maintenance of Grounds	2,427.01	-	2,427.01*
General Expense	2,134.53	2,599.81	465.28
TOTAL PLANT & OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 63,125.42	$ 73,675.54	$ 10,550.12

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

For the Years Indicated

(Continued)

SCHEDULE 4

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED June 30 -25	FOR THE YEAR ENDED June 30 - 26	INCREASE DECREASE*
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES			
Contribution to Alumni Register	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ -
Contribution to South Atlantic Quarterly	500.00	-	500.00*
Physicians Fees	2,086.00	2,412.00	326.00
Hospital Fees	2,321.15	2,545.40	224.25
Interest Paid	1,340.41	2,217.95	877.54
Contribution to Duke University Press	-	3,285.95	3,285.95
Retiring Allowance	-	6,996.50	6,996.50
Lectures and Entertainments	150.00	602.00	452.00
News Service	111.70	100.75	10.95*
College Band	-	1,395.91	1,395.91
Inter Collegiate Debates	-	341.84	341.84
Sundry Old Accounts	-	124.55	124.55
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	$ 7,009.26	$ 20,522.85	$ 13,513.59
TOTAL ALL EXPENSES	$318,787.34	$426,941.58	$108,154.24

STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT

As of June 30, 1926

EXHIBIT 6

PART II	
SUNDRY GIFTS AND ACCUMULATIONS	$1,298,248.87
J. B. DUKE ENDOWMENT OF 1925 **ENDOWMENT FUNDS**	1,000,000.00
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD ENDOWMENT OF 1923	300,000.00
ANGIER B. DUKE BEQUEST	249,992.36
T O T A L **EXHIBIT 6 - STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT**	$2,848,241.23

EXHIBIT 7 - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS OF

CONSISTING OF

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Cash on Deposit at Interest	$ 72,661.87	
Less: Interest Credited and Due General Fund	335.01	$ 72,326.86
Investments (See Exhibit 7)		2,775,914.37
T O T A L		$2,848,241.23

STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT

As of June 30, 1926

EXHIBIT 6

SUNDRY GIFTS AND ACCUMULATIONS		$1,298,248.87
J. B. DUKE ENDOWMENT OF 1923		1,000,000.00
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD ENDOWMENT OF 1923		300,000.00
ANGIER B. DUKE BEQUEST		249,922.36
T O T A L		$2,848,241.23
CONSISTING OF		
Cash on Deposit at Interest	$ 72,661.87	
Less: Interest Credited and Due General Fund	335.01	$ 72,326.86
Investments (See Exhibit 7)		2,775,914.37
T O T A L		$2,848,241.23

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS OF ENDOWMENT FUNDS

As of June 30, 1926

EXHIBIT 7

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY		
770 shares 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock		$ 77,000.00
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY		
50 - 5½% 20 Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of $1,000.00 each		49,250.00
ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY		
100 - 6% First Mortgage 20 Year Gold Bonds of $1,000.00 each		101,000.00
DURHAM COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY		
69 Shares Common Stock		34,500.00
EASLEY COTTON MILLS		
465 Shares 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock		46,500.00
ERWIN COTTON MILLS		
28,014 Shares 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock	$ 2,801.40	
1923 Shares Common Stock (at $130.00)	249,990.00	252,791.40
LIBERTY BONDS		5,000.00
P. LORILLARD & COMPANY		
1 Bond at $ 100.00	$ 100.00	
4 Bonds at 1,000.00	4,000.00	
2 Bonds at 10,000.00	20,000.00	24,100.00
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY		
78 Shares 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	$ 7,800.00	
32 Bonds at $ 1,000.00 each (7%)	32,000.00	
2 Bonds at 100.00 each (7%)	200.00	
3 Bonds at 10,000.00 each (7%)	30,000.00	70,000.00
STATESVILLE LOAN & TRUST COMPANY		
5 Shares Stock		500.00
SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY		
16 Bonds of $50,000.00 each (5%)		800,000.00
UNITED DRUG COMPANY		
361 Shares 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock		18,050.00